The Carpenter

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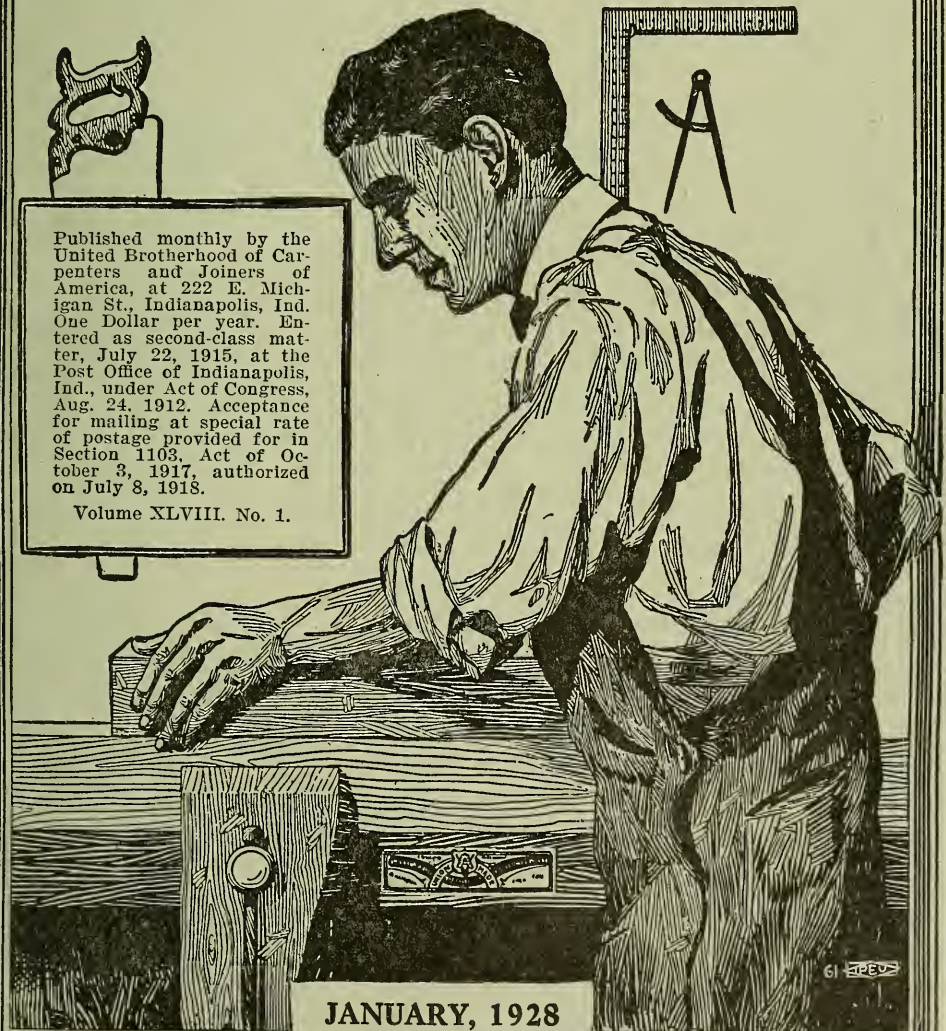
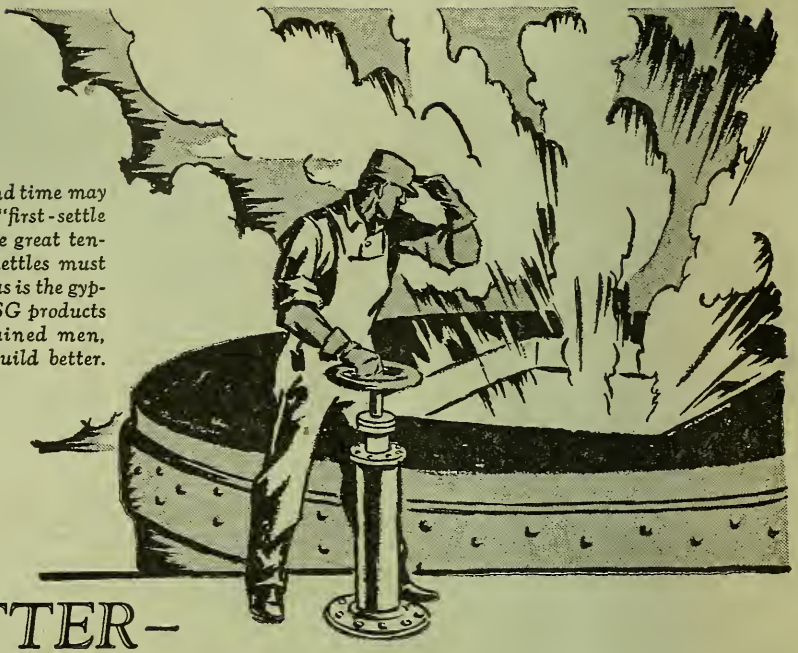
Volume XLVIII. No. 1.



JANUARY, 1928



Temperature and time may vary, but the "first-settle stucco" from the great ten-ton calcining kettles must never vary. Thus is the gypsum used in USG products guarded by trained men, that you may build better.

BETTER—
for a Hundred Reasons

A HUNDRED, and more, *betterments* make the difference between Sheetrock and ordinary wallboard. Some are very little things, and some are big and important. Only SHEETROCK gives you all of them.

SHEETROCK is better wallboard because, for instance—

It does not burn—it does not warp, bulge, buckle nor crack—it saws and nails like lumber—its folded edges with triple nailing strength are true as your try-square—it takes any decoration because of the exclusive Sheetrock Reinforced Joint System.

Let's build Good Will while we build good Buildings

There are SHEETROCK dealers everywhere. Ask your lumber or building supply dealer. Or send the coupon for pocket SHEETROCK sample and Time Book—FREE.

Sheetrock bears the inspection stamp of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

General Offices: Department 4, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

SHEETROCK

FIREPROOF...INSULATING

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY, Dept. 4, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

Please send sample of Sheetrock and Time Book.

*Name*_____ *Address*_____

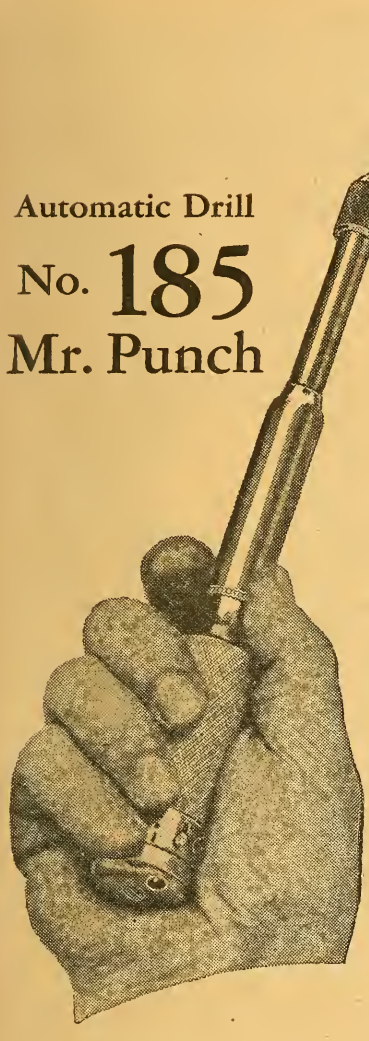
*City*_____ *State*_____

Sheetrock comes in standard sizes: 3/8 inch thick, 32 or 48 inches wide and 6 to 10 feet long

Automatic Drill

No. 185

Mr. Punch



To DRILL HOLES

1/16th to 11/64ths"

clean and fast

WHAT single tool do you need oftener than a good, fast-working automatic drill?

Mr. Punch drills holes, from 1-16th to 11-64ths, and does it on the double-quick.

Soft wood, hard wood, wall board, plaster—they're *all* soft to Mr. Punch. His points go through clean, without splintering or cracking.

You push. He twists. The automatic return makes fast work easy.

The handle is hollow—magazine style, with eight separate compartments for the fluted drill points. Each compartment is numbered. Drill point gauges show exact size of the point to be found in each compartment. Turn the rotating cap to the size you want, and out it comes.

Mr. Punch is good-looking, too—polished, nickel-plated and buffed to a bright, lasting finish.

He is 10" long; weighs 8 ounces, and costs, with eight drill points, 1-16th to 11-64ths, **List price $2.75**

Sold by hardware and mill supply stores.

Goodell-Pratt make a complete line of fine tools for carpenters. These tools are pictured and described in our 400-page catalog, which will be mailed free, to any carpenter. You cannot buy better tools than those that bear the name of Goodell-Pratt.

GOODELL-PRATT CO. *Toolsmiths* GREENFIELD, MASS.

GOODELL-PRATT

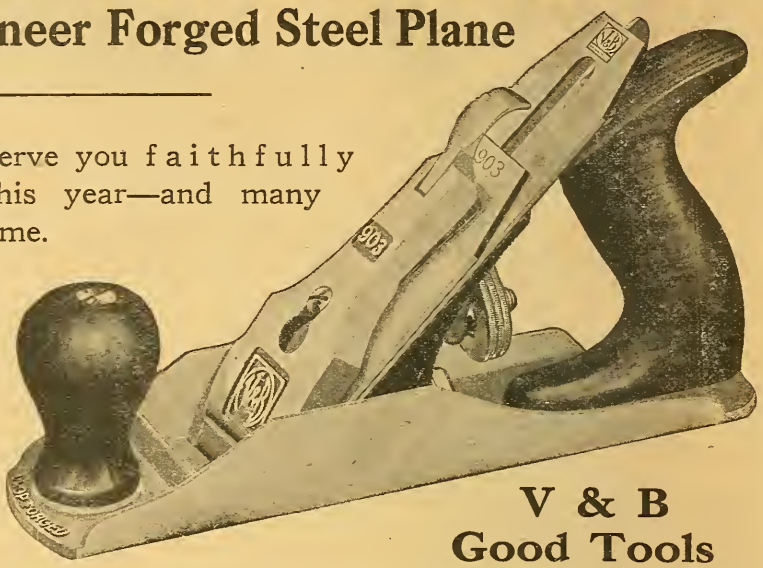
1500 GOOD TOOLS

Start the Year's Work with a V&B

Forged Steel UNBREAKABLE—

The Pioneer Forged Steel Plane

It will serve you faithfully through this year—and many years to come.



Look for the Words "DROP FORGED" On the Nose.

A plane that can't break, like cast planes do, because its plane bottom is an unbreakable super-steel **drop-forging.**

A plane that won't chatter, because this rigid forged bottom holds all other parts in perfect alignment. (Pressed steel plane bottoms are too flexible to hold the other parts in line.)

A plane that cuts a clean, long, shaving, because its **cutter** is a solid blade of tempered VANADIUM tool steel—that can be sharpened way back—and which **stays sharp** longer than ordinary steel.

A plane that's a joy to the hand. Has liberal hand-room and extra high knob.

How To Get One Promptly

Ask your hardware dealer for a V & B Unbreakable Drop Forged Steel Plane, and be sure it has the words "Drop Forged" on its nose. If he does not carry the line, write us enclosing the price, and giving us the name and address of the dealer you wish to favor.

Prices—by parcel post prepaid

No. 903....8 in....	$4.75	No. 904½....10 in....	$5.75
No. 904....9 in....	5.25	No. 905 ....14 in....	5.75

Specify whether plain or corrugated bottom.

V & B Good Tools

To play safe, be a "V&B Carpenter", with a full kit of Vaughan's time-tested tools —including—

- V & B Drop Forged Steel Planes
- V & B Vanadium Steel Hammer
- V & B No. 999 Tradesman's Hammer
- V & B Vanadium Ripping Hammer
- V & B Ball and Cross Pein Hammers
- V & B Super steel Hatchets
- V & B Super steel axes
- V & B Unbreakable Hatchet Braces
- V & B Forged Oil tempered steel Bits
- V & B A1-O-Lite Cold Chisels
- V & B Individually tempered Star Drills and other Good V & B Tools.

"It pays to use Good Tools"

VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Makers of Fine Tools

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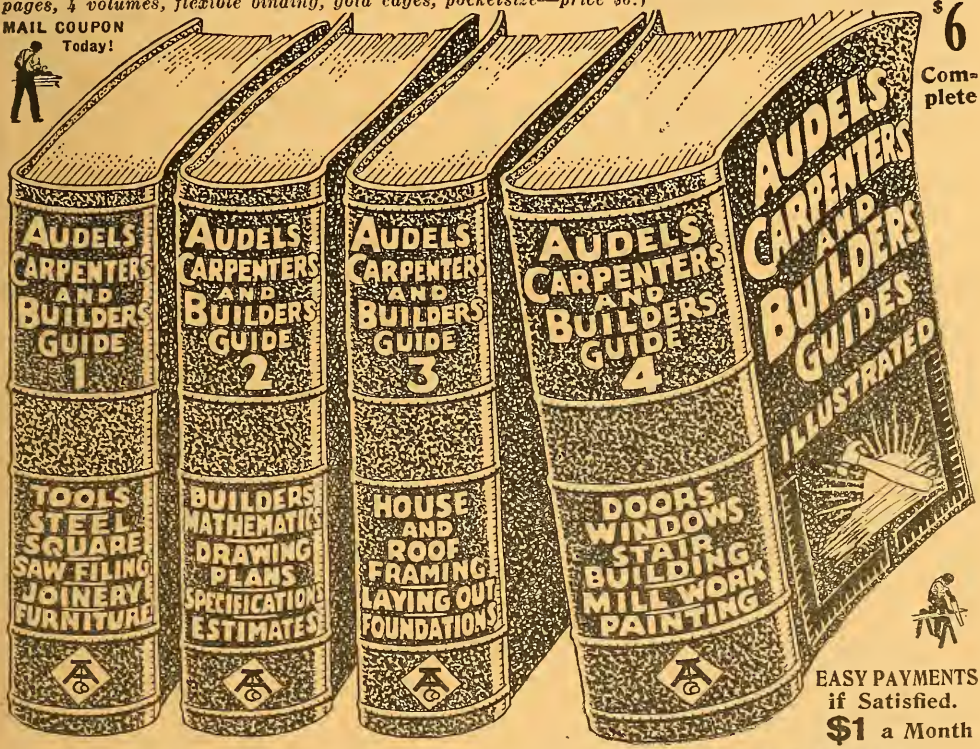
BUILDERS TRADE GUIDES

Every Carpenter, Builder, Woodworker, Mechanic and apprentice should own these guides. These books answer hard questions and explain easy methods of doing better work. Easy to read and understand. Fully illustrated with 3700 diagrams and pictures showing modern working methods and plans. A complete home-study course for the apprentice; a quick, ready-reference for the journeyman. *(1600 pages, 4 volumes, flexible binding, gold edges, pocketsize—price $6.)*

MAIL COUPON Today!

$6 Complete



EASY PAYMENTS if Satisfied. **$1** a Month

The practical carpenter who has learned what he knows by his hard experience finds much in these handy guides that will add to his skill, efficiency and reputation. These guides are highly recommended and endorsed as being a helping hand, short-cut method of gaining success in your profession.

Practical diagrams and easy explanations show you how to handle any carpentry job in the easiest, most economical, most approved and most modern manner. Highly recommended and endorsed by the trade.

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No risk. Send now. Examine free. Pay if satisfied. Don't put it off! This coupon brings you the golden chance of advancement you have been looking for.

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Not a cent to pay until you see the Guides. No obligation to buy unless you are satisfied. Fill in coupon in *pencil*. Send now—today—get this great help library for carpenters and builders.

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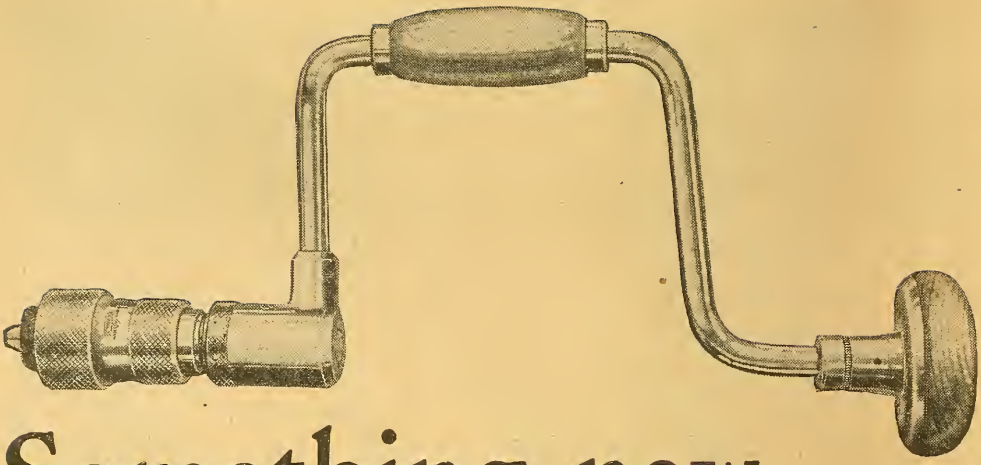
Send me AUDELS CARPENTERS and BUILDERS GUIDES. 4 numbers, $6, for *free examination*. If satisfactory, I will send you $1 in 7 days, then $1 monthly until $6 is paid.

Name.....

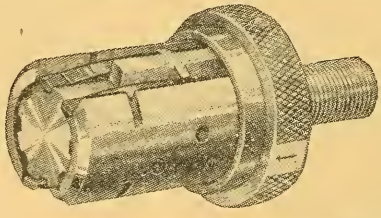
Address.....

Occupation.....

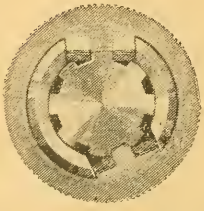
Employed by..... IT58



Something new under the sun!



Two sets of pawls give 16 divisions in one revolution of the pawl gear.



Pawl gear and pawls operate at right angles to rotary thrust.

A Master Bit Brace for Master Craftsmen

THE aristocrat among braces—a new bit brace that we have just placed on the market after years of experiment and extensive testing.

This bit brace cannot adequately be described in this limited space. You must examine it with your own eyes to appreciate its many new

STANLEY

features. Briefly, this new Stanley Bit Brace has the following excellent features:—

All operating parts are made of hardened steel which makes this brace practically indestructible.

Extra strong ratchet—easy to turn. No back turning.

Two sets of pawls give 16 divisions, which permit operating in an extremely small arc.

Pawl gear-teeth and pawl meet at right angles, giving great strength without the possibility of slipping.

Jaws are short, preventing bending of the ends. The jaw-ends are machined to assure perfect centering of bits and drills.

Chuck is capable of holding half-inch round-shank drills and half-inch taper ends.

Made in three sizes, 10", 12" and 14" sweep.

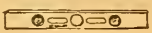
Your hardware dealer will be glad to have you examine the new Stanley Bit Brace No. 810.

THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT
New York Chicago San Francisco Los Angeles Seattle

THE Stanley Catalog No. 34-J shows the complete line of Stanley Tools and includes many tables of value to the carpenter. Ask your hardware dealer for a copy. If he cannot supply you, write to us.

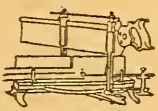
EVERY Stanley Tool has the same careful design, high-grade workmanship and fine materials that are found in Stanley Planes. The full line includes:—

Planes

Levels 

Hammers

Hand Drills

Mitre Boxes 

Rules

Bit Braces

Screw Drivers

Breast Drills

Chisels

Squares and Bevels

(Butt Gauges, Saw Sets, Vises, Doweling Jigs, etc.)

Examine the entire line

And send for Stanley Catalog No. 34-J

TOOLS

FREE How to

New Easy Practical Way

To Double Your Pay In 2 or 3 Months!

Thousands of Men In The Building Trades Have Discovered An Altogether New Way To Double and Triple Their Incomes! Surprising, Yes,—But True! Almost Over Night They Have Stepped Into Interesting, Big Pay Jobs—Become Foremen And Superintendents—Or Are Making Big Money In Business For Themselves. The Same Wonderful Opportunity Is Now Offered You. Don't Send One Penny. Just Mail The Coupon For Full Set of Valuable Blue-Print Plans, Big Free Book, and Complete Details.

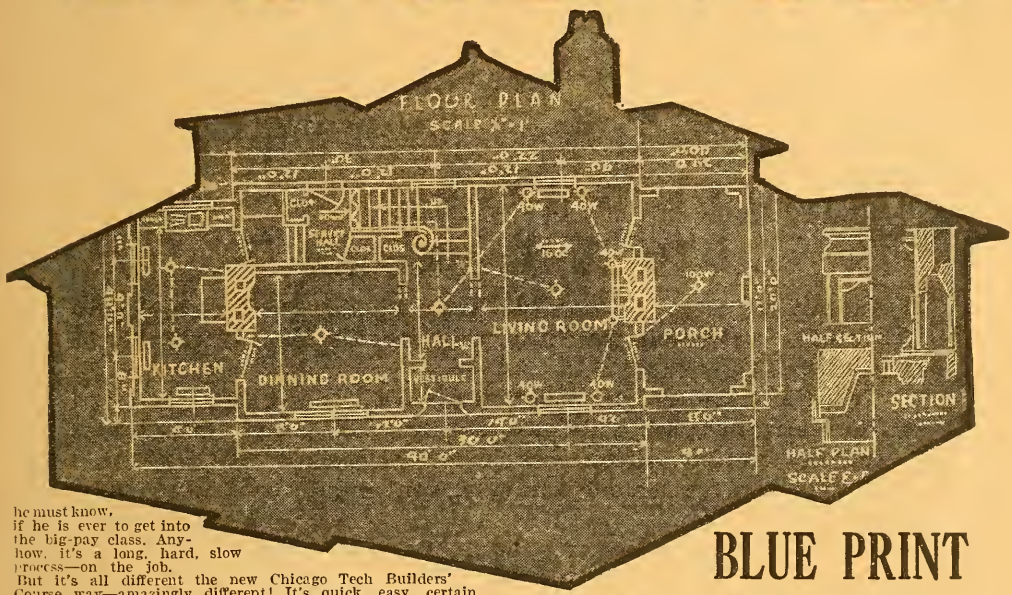
YOU men who work with tools in the building trades make good money. But you don't get one penny more than you're entitled to. Every boss on the job—every foreman, every superintendent—is making plenty more than just your wage scale—you can figure pretty well for yourself what a lot of real money the contractor and the builder clean up. Why do these men get more money for their work than you do?

Why do they clean up $6,000 to $15,000 a year or more? It's simply because they're trained in the "headwork" side of Building and Contracting work. They can read Blue Print Plans. They know how to lay out and run jobs.

Get This Big-Money Training

Many men think the only way they can get practical "headwork" training is on the job. Perhaps that was true once. But thousands of Chicago Tech graduates have proved that the idea is all wrong now. You know yourself that a man can spend 5 or 10 years working with his tools and never get a real chance to learn the things

Read Blue Prints



he must know, if he is ever to get into the big-pay class. Anyhow, it's a long, hard, slow process—on the job.

But it's all different the new Chicago Tech Builders' Course way—amazingly different! It's quick, easy, certain. Right at home, you get real Blue-Prints used on actual jobs to examine and keep for reference. In language you can understand, as plain as A-B-C, everything is told you and worked out for you in concise, practical home lessons—no text books to study—you are taken by experts right through every step of Plan Reading, Estimating, and Superintendence so simply and easily it is just like play. You don't need even a grade school educaton to understand every word and absorb every fact.

READ

"Since starting the Builder's Course I have been raised to Superintendent and my pay raised 100 per cent."
P. F. Blair, Okla.

"I owe a lot of credit to your course. Am now listed as a Brick Contractor and made about $3,800 clear money this summer."
E. F. Baker, Ohio.

Consider what this quick, practical Chicago Tech training has done for others. Woodside, in less than three months, rises from journeyman carpenter to foreman, then makes big money in contracting business for himself. In a few months McAvoy goes from bricklayer on the wall to foreman in charge at a big increase in pay. Marchand says, "Ten days after completing course my pay was raised 100 per cent." Hundreds—yes, thousands of others say the same. Chicago Tech has helped them to bigger jobs or a business of their own. It is ready right now to help you.

IF YOU LIVE IN OR NEAR CHICAGO
Visit our day or evening classes which over 1,000 Builders attend. You can get the same training by mail—same Plans, Lessons and Instructors. Mail the coupon for details.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL
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Dept. A-101, Chicago Tech Bldg.
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BLUE PRINT PLANS and Valuable Book FREE

We want you to see for yourself how easily you can learn to read Blue Prints and do Estimating this new, quick way—how easily you can double and triple your income. Test this yourself. Don't send one penny. Just mail the coupon. We will send you absolutely FREE a full set of practical, working Blue Prints, also the valuable book, "How To Read Blue Prints." Act at once as this Free Trial Opportunity may not be offered again.

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I will accept your FREE TEST OFFER. Please send your Free Books and Blue Prints which I understand are mine to keep without obligation. It is understood that no salesman will call on me.

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Address .....

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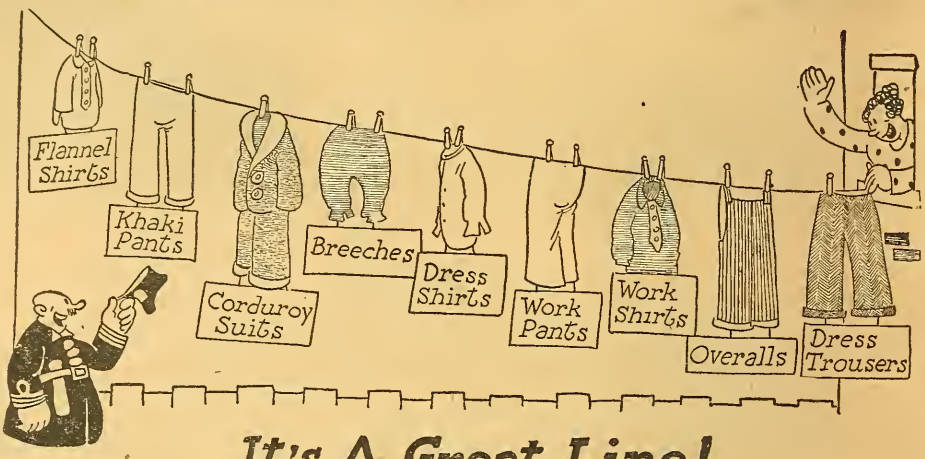


It's A Great Line!

"You said it Casey! Ya can't beat those SWEET-ORR work clothes. They build 'em like a battleship and they wear like iron. I'll say they fit my sweetie 100% perfect.

"What's 'at Casey? You didn't know SWEET-ORR made pants and shirts, besides overalls? Say Casey, where you been hangin' out all these years? My man buys *all* his work clothes with the SWEET-ORR label—everything from overalls and pants to work shirts and even Sunday pants."

TURN 'EM INSIDE OUT!

Examine the workmanship. Sweet-Orr workmanship is equal to Sweet-Orr cloth quality. And Sweet-Orr cloth quality has been supreme for fifty-eight years.

The most complete work clothes line in the world. There are over 1800 garments in the Sweet-Orr line of Overalls, Work Pants, Work Suits, Work Shirts, Dress Shirts, Dress Pants, Khakis, Flannels, Moleskins, Corduroys, etc. Turn 'em inside out before you buy. Only then will you understand why so many men insist on that Sweet-Orr ticket.

If your dealer cannot supply you with any Sweet-Orr garment you may have in mind, please write us.

First to adopt the Union Label.

U. S. Pat. Nos.
1143038 1590843
1208715 1645502
1649932

SWEET-ORR & CO., INC.

15 Union Square, New York

for Men Proud of their Work

Clark Pattern
Expansive Bit No. 47 & 48

Screw pitch, cutting edge, and spur are all in correct balance for good work. Easily adjusted—yet immovably locked until you are ready to set it again. Use it in a MILLERS FALLS brace. Made in two sizes—47—½" to 1½" 48—⅞" to 3"

IT'S ONE thing to satisfy the man who tinkers. It's quite another to please the man who uses his tools all day long—who loves his work—who is proud of a good job well done.

TOOLS can fit the hand and the work exactly—or they can be just a bit off. Little details of finish, temper, hardening, and balance mean a lot as the long hours roll by.

MILLERS FALLS Tools are expressly made for the keenest judge of tools in the world, the man who with skill and experience uses them in serious creative work.

IN EVERY community there is a merchant (often more than one) who is also a good judge of tools. In his store you will usually find all the newest MILLERS FALLS Tools. Look up his store. It's a good place to trade. You'll know it by the MILLERS FALLS Trade Mark—"Since 1868." Send for free catalog, mentioning the Carpenter when you write.

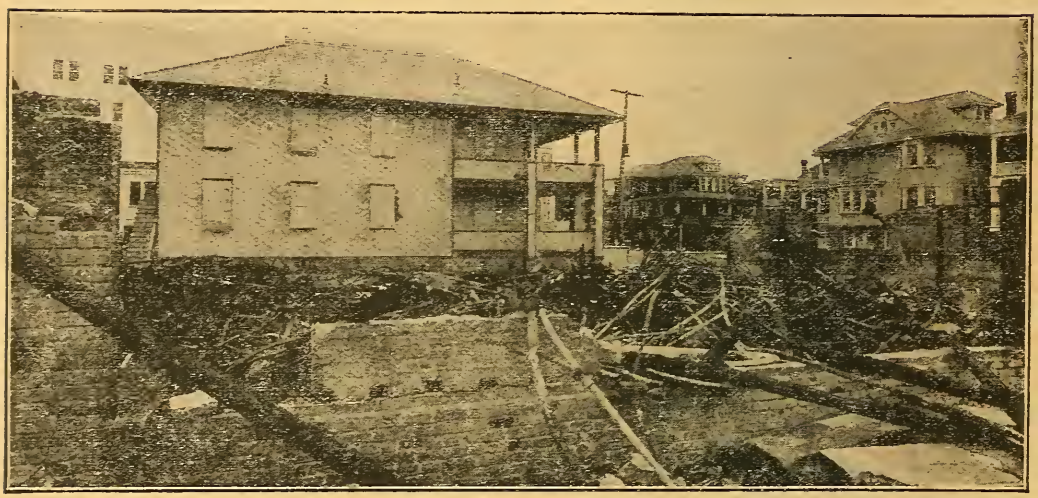
Automatic Tools : Plain Screw Drivers
Mitre Boxes : Braces : Auger Bits
Hand and Breast Drills : Levels
Hack Saw Frames : Electric Drills
and many other fine tools

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY
MILLERS FALLS, MASSACHUSETTS

NEW YORK
28 Warren Street

CHICAGO
9 South Clinton Street

AMBLER
Asbestos Shingles
SCORE AGAIN



A striking illustration of the fire menace of wood construction and the remarkable resistance to the spread of fire presented by Ambler Asbestos Shingles.

A resident of Ocean City, N. J., had covered the sides and roof of his house FIFTEEN YEARS AGO with Ambler Asbestos Shingles for the economy of "no future paint" as well as for "FIRE PROTECTION." When the large frame Normandie Hotel fell prey to the fire fiend recently, the Fire Protection of Ambler Asbestos Shingles was demonstrated as shown above. The wood window frames, porch posts, cornice and exposed woodwork caught fire from exposure, but the Ambler Asbestos Shingle not only saved the house, but acted as a fire stop or wall and prevented the burning of two frame buildings beyond.

Ambler Asbestos Shingles

Need No Repairs **Never Require Painting** **Cannot Burn**

Sold Everywhere

MANUFACTURED BY THE

ASBESTOS
SHINGLE, SLATE & SHEATHING
COMPANY

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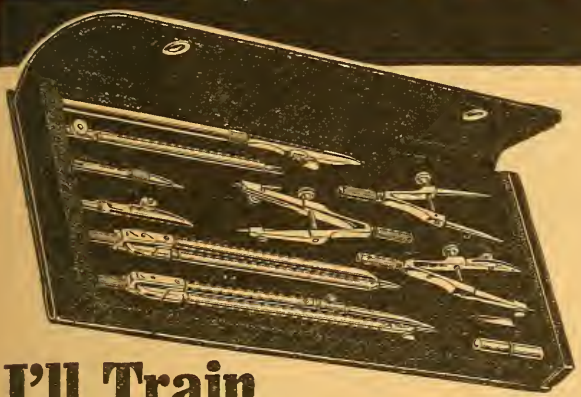
AMBLER - PENNA.

FACTORIES—Ambler, Penna., and St. Louis, Mo.
Branches and Warehouses in all Large Cities

FREE At ONCE My Book Successful Draftsmanship



This is the set of genuine, imported drafting tools which you get from me just as soon as you become my student. I guarantee them to be full size and of the same fine quality as instruments used by the leading draftsmen of America.
—Engineer Dobe

Mail Coupon For This FREE Book

I'll Train You in Drafting at Home!

I will teach you by my new, sure, "Kwik-Line" method. Only a short time necessary. Hold down the job you have now. I train you for this certain, stable, everlasting profession. You learn by actually doing practical work. Ask for my free book, "Successful Draftsmanship", at once.

Money Back if Not Satisfied

You get what you want or you get your money back. What could be fairer and squarer than that? I know what I can do so I don't ask you to take any chances. I train you under a positive Money Back Agreement. If my training does not satisfy you after you have finished, you get every penny back.

"I'll train you at home,"— Engineer Dobe

Automobiles—Electricity Motor Busses—Building—Aviation

These huge, rushing industries, getting bigger every day, hire thousands of draftsmen. Electricity is the coming motive force of the world and needs thousands of draftsmen. Everywhere the automobile is becoming greater and greater and needs thousands of draftsmen. Motor Bus Building and Motor Bus Transportation have become leading world industries and need thousands of draftsmen. Aviation is just in its infancy. It will expand to enormous proportions and needs thousands of draftsmen. There will always be building which needs thousands of draftsmen. Plans must be drawn before *anything* is built. Draftsmen must draw them.

Hundreds of Other Industries

The great businesses above are only a few that I train you for. There are hundreds and hundreds of others. Drafting is one of the shortest and most certain ways of getting into the industry you like best. No one can afford to put off an opportunity like this. Learn Drafting, then hook up with one of these industries and be fixed for the rest of your life.

Earn as You Learn

You can start earning extra money a few weeks after beginning my training. I give you special work and tell you how to make money.

Employment Service

After training you I help you to get a job without charging you a cent for this service. Employers of draftsmen come to me for men because they know that men I train make good.

Age or Lack of Education No Drawback

You do not need previous experience. You do not need to be a high school graduate. My practical, homestudy course gives just the kind of training you need to become successful. Your spare time is all that is needed.

Help When You Want It

Not only that, but you can write to me any time you want to, as often as you like, and I will give you help on any subject pertaining to drafting.

Draftsmen Needed Everywhere

It is easy to be successful if you pick the right profession. I train you as a draftsman for the world's greatest businesses. Pick the business that is bound to grow bigger and bigger and you grow right along with it.

FREE!

"My Pay-Raising Plan"

Write to me. I'll send you this new book. Not a catalog, "My Pay-Raising Plan" and money making advice. I can prove that Louis Beck, trained by me, makes $8,000 a year; A. H. Bernier, trained by me, makes $7,000 to $9,000 a year; Arthur Dewalt makes $400 a month; S. C. Stroop makes $475 a month; C. E. Carmack makes $130 a week.

FREE BOOK Ask for my Free Books, "Successful Draftsmanship" and "My Pay-Raising Plan", today. Don't wait. Fill out the coupon. Mail it to me at once.

Engineer Dobe
1951 Lawrence Ave. Div. 16-91 Chicago, Ill.

Mail This FREE Book Coupon

ENGINEER DOBE
1951 Lawrence Ave., Div. 16-91 Chicago

Send me free of all cost your two books, "Successful Draftsmanship" and "My Pay-Raising Plan", also plan to earn money while learning and proof of big money paying positions.

*Name*_____ *Age*_____

*Address*_____

*Post Office*_____ *State*_____

SIMONDS "60"

The Circular Saw that makes Your Electric Hand Saw Better

An electric Hand Saw or Portable rig gives much better service when it is equipped with a SIMONDS "60". the Circular Saw designed for just such machines. It cuts faster, holds its edge and makes a smoother cut.

When buying a machine or equipping one you have, specify SIMONDS "60".

Tell your dealer what you want.

Simonds Saw and Steel Co.

"The Saw Makers"

Established 1832 Fitchburg, Mass.

DON'T ENVY THIS MAN
BE LIKE HIM

He Was A Wage Earner

NOW HE IS A MONEY MAKER

HERE'S HOW

C. M. Dickens,
Norfolk, Va.

My "American Universal" machine has proved a wonderful investment. The work it does is more than satisfactory. In fact, I don't even solicit jobs. The people are coming to me to have their floors surfaced. Right now I have more work than I can do.

I'll have to buy another machine soon. I did $2,000 worth of sanding and polishing during the past eight weeks. I will do near that amount in the next eight weeks.

I have five large jobs ahead of me, besides a one hundred room apartment house, a church, and several smaller jobs. It looks like my "American Universal" will be kept busy day and night for the next three weeks.

There is $10,000 a year in an "American Universal" if a man has the "guts" to work it out—and that's just what I'm doing.

THE **American Universal**
FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE

WILL EARN BIG MONEY FOR YOU ALL WINTER

NO LAY-OFFS BE YOUR OWN BOSS

Floor surfacing with an electrically operated "American Universal" will lift you from the uncertainty of day wages into a big paying business of your own.

Your income will be in proportion to your "guts". You will get every dollar you earn and not divide it with the contractor.

Better surfaced floors is the cry heard everywhere. That means resurfacing all old floors in homes, offices, stores, public buildings—everywhere.

The "American Universal Way" of resurfacing gives a better job than ANY OTHER METHOD. With our great discovery of a new fast method to remove all old floor finish and leave a clean smooth surface on the worst old floor, the owner of an "American Universal" has at his command, the greatest money making proposition of the age. Fill out the coupon below and mail it at once. Complete information about this great discovery, all about the machine itself and the way you can start a business of your own will be mailed free of charge with no obligation to you whatever.

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Gentlemen: Please send without obligation to me complete information and literature on your plan.

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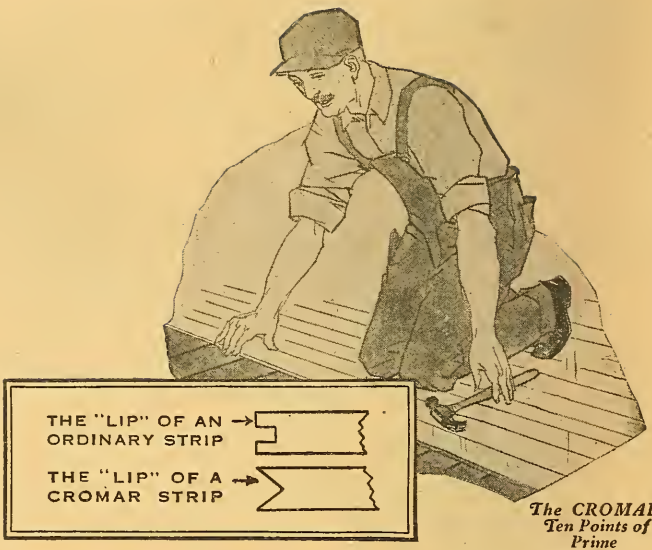

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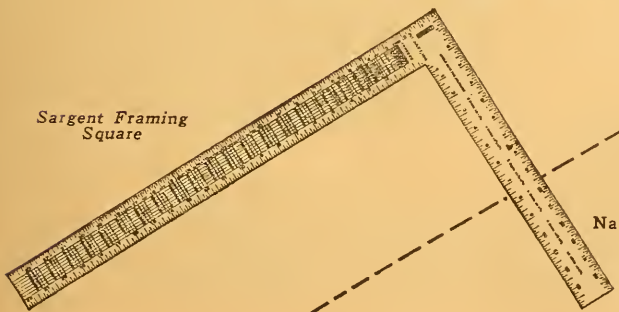

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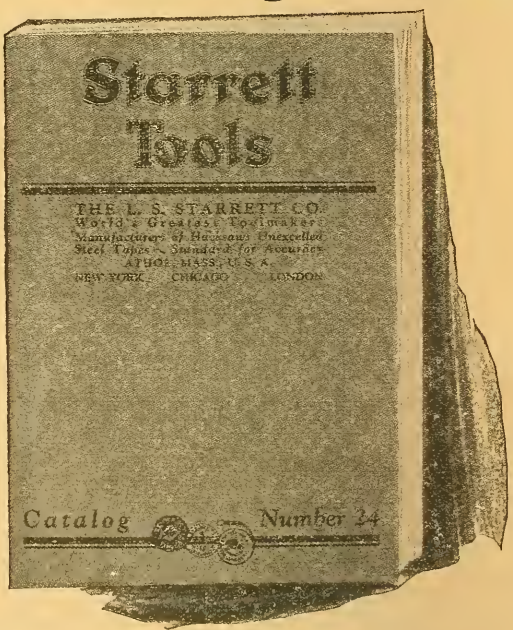

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This wonderful machine works on a new but time-tested principle—correct speed takes the place of weight! That's why the CLARKE does any sanding job at such little cost to you.

You've seen other fellows struggling all day with the big, old-time sanders—back-breakers that take a crew of men and truck to haul them—that eat up all the profits with special wiring and big power bills—that slide over the work, and dodge the little places, the closets, the hallways, etc.

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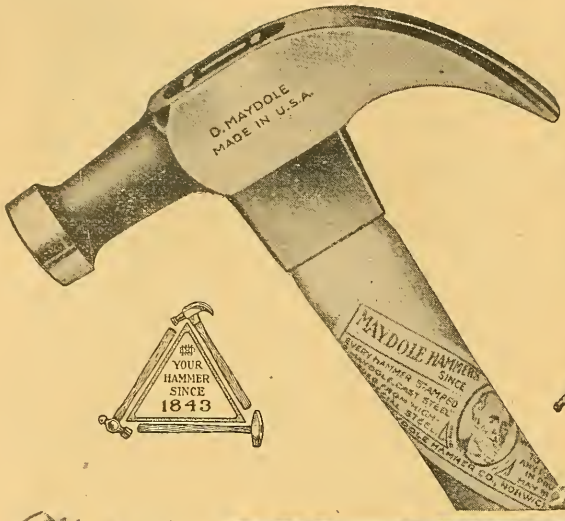

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Maydole Hammers

The David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N.Y.

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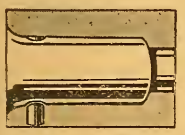
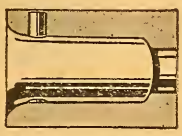


Shifter position (down) for right-hand ratchet.



Shifter position (up) for left-hand ratchet.

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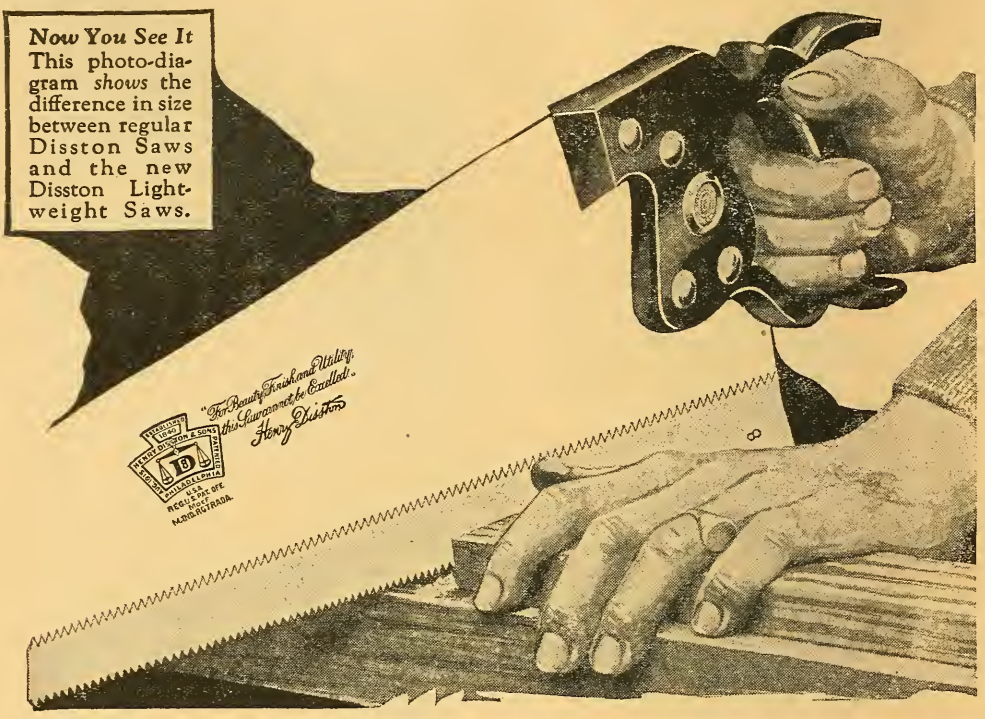

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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

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The employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the Lufkin Rule Company of Saginaw, Michigan, who manufacture a number of tools used by carpenters such as rules, tapes, combination squares, trysquares and other measuring devices.

This concern recently constructed a large addition to their plant on which were employed non-union carpenters.

UNEMPLOYMENT—THE MODERN BUGABOO

(By H. R. Bigelow. Director Chicago Technical College.)

Editor's Note: Bigelow, a living example of training and a strong advocate of its need in the building fraternity is a practical educator. He is the editor of the Master-Unit-Book which co-ordinates with the Chicago Quick-Bid Method of Estimating Building Costs.

A LARGE group of men—there must have been at least two hundred—were standing restlessly in front of a Chicago newspaper office. eagerly awaiting the next edition and its want ads. The business that had brought me to the loop was not pressing so I tarried a while in order to see again this oft-enacted tragedy—this grim battle for existence.

All ages and sizes were represented in this unfortunate group of job hunters. A few were of the type that is always out of a job. You've met them. the kind that work only when they have to. For these I had no sympathy. But there were a large number for whom I felt sorry. These were the unlucky devils who were out of work through no choice of theirs. They had been laid off as soon as business became dull—forced to wait until production went back to normal.

Calvin Coolidge, President of United States, says about training.

"We cannot abandon our education at the school-house door. We have to keep it up through life."

(By permission National Home Study Council, Washington, D. C.)

It is not my purpose to condemn the circumstances that threw these jobless men out of work, sympathetic as I am. As long as production is governed by the law of supply and demand, there will be men out of work. We can do little about it because this economic law is as inevitable as the law of gravitation. However, there is one sure remedy I can prescribe to those men who want to work regularly and who dread the devil of unemployment and that is training. Yes, training—the sort of preparation that puts one out of reach of the law of supply and demand and makes him a consistently essential cog in our scheme of things, one not to be dispensed with.

Well can I remember an incident that occurred many years back when I was a carpenter's apprentice. There were several of us boys working together, all of average intelligence and ability. We were satisfied with our lots and content to do nothing else to broaden ourselves, all but one lad who was taking a course in plan reading and estimating. It seemed a waste of time to the rest of us and unfair, too, because he gave up all the good times we had. And we told him so. He only smiled and said that he preferred study because he needed it more. And we couldn't see the point!

Then something happened. Things became dull and one pay day all but two of us were told we were to take a rest until further notice. Only John and Christ were retained: John, because he was related to the boss in some way and Christ—you have probably guessed that he was the boy who was studying. Of course, we were all downcast and rebellious but what could we do about it? I thought hard. Suddenly the truth dawned on me. Christ was not the boss's pet. He kept his job simply because his study has made him just a little bit better than us. By training he had made himself just that much more valuable to our employer. And he was retained.

This realization was one of the direct causes of my decision to secure a thorough education in building and spurred me on through tough years. Unemployment would never get me. I was determined. And it never has.

It is surprising how logical the thing really is. Let us put ourselves in the employer's place. We have a group of men working for us, all about the same in ability. Comes the necessity of letting some go because there is not enough work to keep all busy. We like them all equally well as far as personalities go so we check the list carefully to decide. We find that one or more men can read blue prints or do something else that the others cannot. Naturally we make up our mind that these stay. We keep them in preference to those who can do only what we pay them for. In other words, as the need for decreasing

the personnel grows, those whom we consider least valuable are first to feel the axe; those who have most to offer in return for their pay checks are the last.

Only recently we had the pleasure of a visit to the College by one of our most successful students, Robert Williams of Charleston, S. C. Williams was, in fact, our guest, having won a trip to Chicago, all expenses paid, by securing the greatest number of enrollments in a contest. He has something to say about this matter of unemployment:

> "When I first started to study, I didn't realize how much my training would help me in my work," relates this enterprising young builder. "I figured that by learning I would be able to increase my salary and fit myself for a better job. Then I had a chance to see another unexpected advantage of study when a number of the men in our shop were laid off and I was kept on the strength of my ability to help the boss supervise the work. My ability to read plans and to estimate kept me working and later earned me a job as foreman."

Today Williams is in charge of every important building contracted for.

While I might go on to cite other instances, I believe that the two mentioned illustrate the point. Labor leaders are well aware of the importance of training and are constantly urging their men to increase their knowledge through training. Apprentices and journeymen particularly are being shown the penalty for failure to supplement their actual experience with practical training as a guarantee against unemployment. Trained men, everything else being equal, are the men selected for the big jobs. Assistant foremen, foremen, superintendents, estimators and other executives come from their ranks. How many of these do you see out of work?

What is the answer? Are we going to stand by and see our young men make the same mistakes made by those men who are today vainly hounding employment agencies and pouring over want ad columns for work to tide them over depression? Or are we going to stress the importance of training as the most logical prevention of unemployment and the most reasonably sure cure an individual can use? We all know which alternative is the winner.

Educational leaders throughout the country will back me up one hundred per cent when I urge training for every apprentice and for every builder who wants to succeed and avoid being out of a job at any time. So will union officials, employers and others who have the welfare of our manhood, of the trades and of industry as a whole at heart.

Charles H. Sand, a carpenter, recently made an appeal to the Board of Education for a trade extension school in connection with the proposed new Lane Technical High School here in Chicago. His petition was heartily seconded by Dan Cleary of the Electrical Workers' Union and Walter Collins, representing the Electrical Contractors' Association. The points made by Mr. Sand were sincere and decidedly to the point.

"Union men and employers may disagree occasionally in the matter of wages or hours, but we are one in advocating more training for young apprentices and journeymen in the building trades," Mr. Sand said. "There is a future for skilled workmen but success depends much on training. In the old days, if a man knew how to cut a two-by-four and pitch a roof, he was a carpenter. But we have passed out of the cottage era into an age of complicated modern construction that demands of workmen the utmost in skill and precision. Men without training are out of luck."

There is the contractor's viewpoint backed up by union officials! Who can challenge its soundness, its wisdom and its sincerity?

With more and more leaders recognizing the necessity of training—with more and more apprentices being directed to the right road—the future begins to assume a rosier hue even if we have only begun to scratch the surface and much work remains to be done.

Some day in the near future, I hope to see a turn for the better in our eternal problem, unemployment. What can be done to assure a job for everybody at all times is a matter for more experienced heads than mine to decide. Until that Utopian condition is realized, when there is plenty of work to be apportioned among those who want it, the law of economics must govern. And to those who are ambitious, to whom the prospects of being out of a job are as inviting as the black plague, let me say: study and prepare yourselves so that you may be on the right side of the law of supply and demand.

THE SHORTER WORK WEEK

(By Wm. Green, President of The American Federation of Labor.)

MANY changes in our industrial and economic life have been wrought silently and unnoticed. We have been glad to accept many of them because, in operation, they have proved to be beneficial to the human race. The mode and manner of living, our conduct of business affairs and the organization of society, finance and industry have all been adjusted and readjusted to suit the needs of modern civilization. Many things which seemed to be quite impossible two or three decades ago have now become realities. The world is progressing, always moving forward to a higher and better plane. We are living in the best period of the world's history. We would not return to the olden days if we could.

Many of the changes which have come to the industrial world are of an evolutionary character. Many others have taken place in a more sudden and startling way. Frequently the inventive genius of an individual or a group of individuals has revolutionized industry and industrial processes in a very short space of time.

Men have marvelled as they beheld the handiwork and the creative ability of man. It is most interesting to study industry, industrial growth and human relations in industry. Here we find business and human life, prosperity and happiness, achievement and failure closely related. This is emphasized when we consider that there are so many millions of human beings dependent upon industry, the profits of industrial enterprises and the earnings which flow from the joint efforts of all who are associated with industry.

Because of an appreciation of this fact thinking men realize that no injury can be inflicted upon industry without imposing hardship upon those dependent upon industry. The greatest rewards come to those who own industry and those who give service where co-operation is practiced, where understanding is promoted and where goodwill is shown toward each other.

In connection with our industrial expansion and growth we have developed a new point of view regarding wages, hours of labor and production. We no longer predicate prosperity upon low wages and long working hours. We have come to understand that low wages and cheap labor mean restricted buying, low prices and low standards of life and living. The nations where labor is cheapest and the hours of toil longest are the nations where poverty prevails and living conditions are more primitive and unemployment increases. On the other hand, in those nations where wages are high and the hours of toil are reasonable higher living standards are maintained and prosperity rises to a higher level.

The volume of sales constitutes the barometer which accurately records the economic status which exists. Where the purchasing power of all the people is maintained at a high point the volume of business increases and the sale of manufactured goods is increased. This, in turn, keeps the wheels of industry moving consequently, through the payment of high wages, the producing and consuming power of the masses is more evenly balanced.

The shorter workday in industry was established gradually and progressively. The whole tendency in industrial development was toward a reduction in the working hours of labor. Through a period of years one section of industry after another changed from the 10 and 12-hour workday to the 8-hour day until it became almost universally established. This gradual reduction in the hours of labor was not followed by an increase in the cost of manufactured articles but, on the contrary, costs were reduced. The productivity of workers has increased while the number of hours worked per day has decreased. We have now reached the point where we are systematically passing from the five and a half and six day work week to the five day work week.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics surveyed 66 cities in 1926 and found 64,011 wage earners were enjoying a five day work week. An industrial expert estimated the number working the five day work week in 1926 at 100,000. This number was increased through an extension of the five day work week to additional workers during the year 1927.

The five day work week is a great social and economic reform which is being ushered in along with the extended use of machinery and mechanical devices and with the ever-increasing use of electric power. The five day work week is a goal fixed by the American Federation of Labor, a goal which it is determined to reach. It is firmly convinced that the five day work week is practical, that it is economically sound and that it is socially necessary.

We base our demand for the five day work week upon economic, humane and social reasons. We are confident that public opinion will support labor in its plan and policy of bringing to the workers the enjoyment of a greater amount of recreation and leisure through the establishment of a five day work week. It is significant that labor has not pressed its claim for the recognition of this great economic change until it understood and knew that industry was ready and prepared to accept and establish it. The extension of the five day work week, during the years of 1926 and 1927, to an increasing number of workers shows that labor sensed the practicability of the establishment of the five day work week.

From an economic standpoint machinery and power are doing much to hasten the acceptance of the five day work week. With the aid of machinery and power the worker has raised his standard of efficiency and has increased his productivity until he is now producing more in a shorter number of working hours and working days. We are not able to state definitely the percentage of increase in the productivity of the individual worker during the last few years. It ranges from 25 per cent to more than 100 per cent. The productivity per man per hour has increased in the iron and steel industry, automobile manufacturing, rubber manufacturing and miscellaneous trades from 50 per cent to 200 per cent. The amount of primary horse power per person, since 1919, has increased 33.3 per cent.

The tendency of management is to introduce into industry economies such as the elimination of waste, standardization of output, the elimination of duplication and the introduction of cost and accounting methods, all of which make for greater industrial efficiency with a corresponding reduction in cost. Besides, the spirit of co-operation is being developed so that the collective efficiency of all associated with industry has been and is being raised to a higher level.

The care of expensive, technical machinery in a mass production factory has become a matter of grave managerial concern. Time must be taken to overhaul and care for the machinery. There must be some surcease from continuous operation. It is important that a modern factory shall be properly and scientifically equipped with the most up-to-date machinery but it is of greater importance that machinery shall be cared for, conserved and protected.

All of these economic factors are operating to bring about the acceptance and establishment of the five day work week.

Labor bases its demand for the shorter work week upon higher considerations than mere cost of production or the care of machinery. It has in mind the humane consideration, the conservation of the physical, mental and spiritual powers of working men, opportunities for recreation and rest, surcease from monotonous, wearing, exhaustive toil. It seeks to make life more tolerable and to create opporunities for the enjoyment of life and living.

The shorter work week will make it possible for working people to enhance their educational, intellectual and spiritual powers. Family and home life will be exalted. The husband and father will satisfy the longings and yearnings of his heart and mind for association with his wife and children. Naturally, his greatest interest is in his home and his family. The ties which bind them will be strengthened.

The breadwinner and father rejoices with his family when they are comfortable and happy and he is heartsick when he is forced to remain away from his fireside and his family because of long hours of toil and service. Children will be cared for better. Family discipline will be enforced and the standard of our home life will be set upon a more firm and enduring basis.

This is of transcendent importance because the safety of the nation, the

perpetuation of our institutions, the moral and religious life of our people depend upon the family and the home.

We must not be unmindful of the women in industry. Many of them who are mothers are forced to work for a living. We are thinking of them and the benefits which would come to them through the enjoyment of the five day work week. Hundreds of thousands of such women are compelled through economic pressure to work to sustain themselves and in many instances they have families dependent upon them. What a blessing it would be for them to recuperate and rest devoting the extra day to the care of their children and their homes. They would return to their work at the beginning of the work week refreshed in body, mind and spirit, and thus fitted to give more efficient and more valuable service.

From the social standpoint the five day work week would be desirable and beneficial. From an industrial standpoint it would be practical and economically sound. From the humane and spiritual standpoint it would be uplifting and inspiring.

Our whole social structure would be strengthened. Our national life would be made more secure. The spiritual life of the millions of people who toil would be immeasurably advanced. Humane and spiritual values would be placed above the material things of life and the people would rejoice and be made happy because of the larger opportunities afforded them for the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

THE WOODWORKING AND BUILDING INDUSTRY OF GERMANY

(By Franz Wendel.)

THE state of trade in the manufacturing industries as also in the building industry of Germany is at present comparatively good. Compared with the situation during 1926 with its heavy unemployment, the improvement is very great indeed.

The great industrial crisis which began in October, 1925, and lasted until the middle of 1927, affected all German trade unions very severely. Unemployment within the membership of the German Woodworkers' Union amounted to 32.3% in January and 32.7% in February, 1926. Beside this 24.5% of the members were on part time work during these two months. This means that only 43.2% or 42.8% were working full time. Then unemployment decreased slowly, but at the end of December, 1926, there were still 22.5% of the membership out of work and 8.6% on part time work. On the average unemployment amounted to 27.5% during 1926.

This meant, of course, a heavy draft upon the funds of our union. During 1926 we paid out the sum of 4,414,274 marks, or 1,051,018 dollars in out of work support. Movements for a necessary increase in wages were almost impossible during that time, and we expended for wage movements and strikes during this period only the comparatively small amount of 84,000 dollars. A good deal of this sum was spent in repudiating the onsloughts of the employers upon the working hours, which are 48 for the whole woodworking industry, with the exception of Berlin, where the hours are 46. During the latter part of 1927 we were successful in increasing the rate of wages for all sections of our trade. This was especially due to the fact that unemployment decreased month by month and that at the end of October we had only 6.4% unemployed and 2.3% part time workers. The membership of our union at the end of October was 286,967.

In consequence of the scarcity of dwellings, the building industry ought to be working with full speed for years, because during the time of war all building activity had ceased, and during the years following, until the end of the time of inflation, the houses erected did not even meet the demand of the growing population. But even since the time that our currency was stabilized, building operation has not been carried on at the necessary pace for several reasons.

In order that the people, in face of the scarcity of dwellings after the war, should not be left to the mercy of un-

scrupulous landlords, rents were fixed by law. So-called dwelling boards were instituted, which have absolute control over all available tenement dwellings. At present the rent is fixed to the amount of 120% of the pre-war rent for all houses built before October 1, 1918. The value of all mortgages on these houses was wiped out through the inflation, and after the stabilization of our currency (1,000 billion paper marks equal to 1 gold mark), a revaluation of these mortgages took place, which will be 25% of the pre-war value on January 1, 1928. The rent of 120%, which the tenant has to pay, includes 48% state rent tax. A part of this tax constitutes state revenue, while about half of it is being used as building capital and lent out to communities and social building societies for the erection of tenement dwellings at the rate of one per cent interest. The amount of money lent out at this cheap rate is fixed at about $1,250 for a dwelling consisting of two rooms and a kitchen. The rest of the building capital must be obtained from other sources and is not available for less than 10% interest. Private enterprise, with the exception of houses for the rich, is therefore almost impossible, because the rent would be at least double as high as in old houses and only a few would be able to pay it.

According to a census taken on May 16, 1927, there are more than 900,000 families who have no dwellings of their own. They live either with their parents or relatives, or in furnished rooms. So the demand for dwellings is here and would assure an extensive building activity, but it is impossible to find the necessary building capital at a moderate rate of interest. The number of dwellings in newly erected apartment houses or in one and two family houses during the period of 1919 to 1924, was on the average 110,913 and has steadily increased since. The numbers for 1925 and 1926 were 178,930 and 205,793 respectively. It is being estimated that the figure for 1927 will exceed that of 1926. But in order to meet the demand it would be necessary to erect, at least for several years, some 350,000 dwellings per year. If such a program of building operations could be realized it would mean a time of prosperity for the building industry and, in consequence, also good employment for many other trades.

REROOFING OLD ROOFS

(By The West Coast Lumber Bureau.)

A METHOD of reshingling has been developed on the West Coast which should enable a carpenter to work up many re-roofing jobs. It consists of laying new Western red cedar shingles over the old shingles.

Many persons who would like to have their homes reshingled hesitate from doing so for a number of reasons other than the cost. They may have flowers and shrubs around the house and don't want them to be crushed when the old shingles are removed. They don't like to have their lawns littered up and they dislike the thought of gathering up the trash. Furthermore, they are afraid that about the time the old roof is removed a rain storm will come along and damage the interior of the house.

This new method of reshingling overcomes these objections to putting on a new roof. It also has a number of other distinct advantages. It saves the cost of removing the old roof and it results in increased comfort of the home and a reduction of the fuel bill.

Western red cedar shingles can be laid over any old roof that is still sound enough to give them a fair foundation. The old shingles will not rot out, as they are protected from the rain and sun and there is ample air space between the two layers to permit them to dry out should moisture leak through the top coat.

Two layers of shingles, one old and one new, will keep the warm air within the house from escaping twice as well as will one layer. One man who had new shingles put on over the old shingles of his house reported that water pipes in the upper part of the house which he formerly had to keep open to prevent freezing, stayed warm enough to give him no trouble in cold weather. The upper rooms, he said, had become livable in cold weather, for the first time since the house was built, 12 years before. When warm weather came, he found that these same rooms remained much cooler than they had in previous

summers. This was because Western red cedar shingles are one of the best insulators known, and the additional layer of shingles was giving added insulation.

The reshingling process is as follows: Where the eaves-trough hides the edge of the old shingle courses the shingler should commence as usual, laying a double row of Western red cedar shingles; but at gable eaves and gable edges, where the old courses of shingles would show beneath the new, he should flat-saw off a narrow strip of them to make room for a moulding or batten about an inch thick by two inches wide. This strip will then look like part of the gable trim and show only new shingles above it. The same effect can be obtained by merely nailing another gable trim on the old one, or by replacing the old one.

In the valleys the shingler nails a batten onto the old flashing to make it come up level with the old shingles. On top of this he places the new flashing. Around the chimneys he replaces the old flashing in the customary manner, also around dormers, using judgment as to the process. At the ridges he takes off the last shingle course and nails it on again, upside down. He may use new ones if the old ones are too far gone, the idea being to level the old roof by putting the thick butt-ends of the shingles toward the ridge.

The shingler should be careful to locate the old sheathing centers as he nails, to assure his nail points a home. He should lay his new shingles with good regard for breaking joints with the old ones. Otherwise, the process of re-roofing is like the usual one where the shingles are laid on bare sheathing. The 5d nail, zinc coated or copper, has been decided on as the size best suited for this type of work. Any length of shingle may be used.

In re-roofing with Western red cedar shingles over the old roofs of composition material, or asphalt shingles, no strips are necessary. It is only necessary to cut off any overhang with a sharp knife.

A NEW IDEA IN CARPENTRY

(By The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.)

A NEW trick in a trade as old as civilization is the end-matching of lumber, an innovation which goes to show that there can be "something new under the sun" even in such an ancient art as carpentry.

Although for centuries men have built themselves homes by joining together pieces of wood, it is only in the last year or two that the end-matching of lumber has come into use in general construction. Perhaps it can best be described as a sort of tongue-and-groove process by which short lengths of lumber can be smoothly and accurately united to form what amounts to a continuous unit of any length.

For several years hardwood flooring has been end-matched, as well as side-matched, but the practice of uniting pieces of softwood by the tongue-and-groove process in siding, sheathing, ceiling, partitions and under-flooring is a new one.

Just why a practice that proved so successful in hardwood flooring should not have been applied to general carpentry long before this, nobody seems to know.

Perhaps it is because carpentry practices originated in a time when there was less need for close utilization of material. There has always been a preference for lumber eight feet in length and longer, and carpentry practices have always called for lengths in even feet.

If end-matching becomes a common practice, as there is every evidence that it will, many millions of feet of softwood lumber, unavoidably produced by all sawmills because of defects and taper in the log, will be utilized whereas they were formerly wasted or found only a poor market.

End-matching works out to the benefit of all concerned. The manufacturers find that it results in closer utilization of the log and more efficient and economical transportation of the finished product. The consumer finds that it results in economy of material and labor, stronger construction, and greater ease of application.

Joints Need Not Be Supported

In laying end-matched lumber, the joints do not have to be over the joists.

End-matched floors are so strong that they do not require sub-flooring. Short pieces with no support on the joists will hold 500 to 2,000 pounds to the square inch. Even the weakest piece will not creak when a piano is rolled over it. A contractor, enthusiastic about the economy and general satisfaction of end-matched lumber, gives an instance of the strength of end-matched flooring. At one place there were four parallel boards all joined between the same joists. To test the strength of the end-matching he jumped as hard as he could on the spot where the boards were joined. "There wasn't a give," he relates, "and I am a man weighing quite a little over 200 pounds." He also tells of roofing a building with end-matched lumber. Before the carpenters had time to apply the shingles, a rainy period started. This roof shed the water 100 per cent. there being no leakage of any kind, and the men were able to continue their work unhindered.

In garages, sheds and other light structures with unfinished interiors, end-matched wall covering results in an important saving in studding. Because the end-matched joints need not coincide with nailing centers, the studding can be spaced farther apart, other factors permitting, than is the general practice with square-end stock with a consequent saving of studding lumber and labor.

In diagonal application, recommended for sub-flooring and for wall sheathing, end-matched short length material is especially convenient. Shorter lengths can be handled easier than longer lengths in applying sheathing to the walls and wall openings can be blocked out with little waste. Diagonal sub-floors take less labor with end-matched material, as no diagonal trimming is required except at the edges, and all of the cut-offs at the end of the string will be usable as the first piece in other strings, if of sufficient length.

The man who has to be his own carpenter will find end-matched lumber a great boon, as almost anyone who can wield a hammer can install end-matched material.

Economy in labor and lumber, increased strength in construction, and ease of application are the principal advantages of the use of end-matched material to the consumer.

A MATERIALISTIC AGE

SENATOR Hiram Johnson of California was one of many distinguished speakers who visited and addressed the delegates attending the Forty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held last October in Los Angeles, Cal. He said in part:

"I recognize the peculiar times in which we live. Materialism runs rampant in this land now. I recognize changing conditions, due to science and invention, that stagger the imagination. I recognize that those of us of an older generation must conform ourselves to the newer era.

"This is an age of materialism. Ours is a government founded in its national philosophy as perhaps no other government in all the ages has been founded, upon the philosophy of business. I do not cavil at that, nor do I complain unduly that that is the fact, but with a national philosophy that embraces possibly within its view business alone, I would have you ever remember that strife of the past, the necessities that brought it about, and the essentials that are required for the strife in the future, that that which you so hardily won may not be lost in this singular and this remarkable age.

"I recognize, of course, as you do, now, organization came originally from man's primitive wants; how, with man's primitive wants demanding a little more of sunlight for all of God's creatures, finally you went step by step along the road of progress until today you are practically triumphant in the original purposes for which unionism was devised. I recognize that in this era at this time, when business is our national philosophy, when materialism rules, when sometimes we forget that which has been in our hearts in the days gone by, in striving with our fellows for the success and the luxuries that come in the material age. I recognize that, unless eternally we are on guard in the days to come, labor's monumental gains in the struggles of the past may be lost, and the only appeal that I would make

to you is eternal vigilance for humanity, for men and for women and for children during the time of prosperity of the nation and during the era of its materialism.

"Strange are our times—different standards of living are ours today, different standards of relations are ours, different standards, indeed, of political morality are ours, different standards of reward for legitimate effort are ours today, different standards to which we must accustom ourselves, never forgetting, however, the fundamentals. Men who walked but a short time ago now ride. Different kinds of rewards in different degrees we find, and sometimes we believe that legitimate effort in this ever increasing complexity of our civilization, legitimate effort does not bring the reward that it ought to bring.

"Science and invention have taken us so far afield that none can understand what may be the ultimate result or whither we are going. An expanded press today talks to a greater number of people than ever before in history. There is no house without its radio, over which will come not only jazz, not only entertainment that will be pleasing, but will come sometimes, as those who have their ears attuned to passing events well know, the propaganda that is instilled in behalf of certain great interests in this land.

"I have yet to read of any man in power in this great nation denouncing either the theft of oil from the United States of America or the use of money to buy the electorate in Illinois and in Pennsylvania.

"Out of it has come a concerted and a determined attack upon the one instrument that you and I have to protect ourselves politically. Out of it has come a determined attack upon the direct primary in the different states in this Union. Because certain men debauched the primary, because certain others endeavored to buy an electorate, an argument is made to the people of this land that the one instrument of protection that they have should be destroyed and that we should return to the old convention system, where the purchase was easier and cheaper, and returning to that permit the old system that we thought we had rooted out in states in this Union again to become a byword and a reproach to our people. I beg of you, therefore, when you read of the concerted attack that is made upon the direct primary in this country, steel your hearts, get ready for the fray again, protect the direct primary and maintain it for the people of this land.

"And so I beg of you wherever you have any instrumentality of government that enables you to determine who your candidates for office shall be, wherever you have an instrumentality of government that enables you to check a legislature that may be recalcitrant or false to its trust, wherever you have an instrumentality that enables you to watch with care and guard even the courts of this land, hold on to those instrumentalities that belong to a people, guard them and protect them and say that no amount of propaganda, no concenterted action of those who believe merely in interests and private gain shall deprive you of those instrumentalities and take them from all of our people.

"I read some time ago the wants, the hopes, the aspirations of labor in the eloquent words of the late Samuel Gompers. I read and reread them, and they struck me with such a force that I dare, because so heartily do I subscribe to them, read them to you here again. 'What does labor want?' said Mr. Gompers. 'It wants the earth and the fullness thereof. There is nothing too precious, there is nothing too beautiful, too lofty, too ennobling, unless it is within the scope and comprehension of labor's aspirations and wants. We want more schoolhouses and less jails, more books and less arsenals, more learning and less vice, more constant work and less crime, more leisure and less greed, more justice and less revenge—in fact, more of the opportunities to cultivate our better natures, to make manhood more noble, womanhood more beautiful, and childhood more happy and bright.'

"Who could not subscribe to such a creed as that? We in California, under the first direct primary in this state, finally wrote that creed into the law of the State of California, and we wrote it so well, eighteen, sixteen, fourteen years ago, that, although many have cavilled and some have gnashed their teeth, no man has ever yet dared repeal what then we wrote into the law of this state. That creed is a creed that may take men far along the lane of progress.

That creed is a creed that will take us ultimately to real victory for humanity.

"I recall historically two hundred and fifty years ago, when a man went to the scaffold for a conspiracy against a king and when, as he cried out against tyranny at the very foot of the scaffold, bleeding from mortal wounds, the drums beat to drown his voice so that he could not be heard by the populace. Drums do not beat militarily today to drown our voices, it is true, but there is a rumble all over the land of a big part of the press of this nation that drowns out the voice, after all, of him who is militant against the wrong. There is the rumble of the press in every community in the land today—not the rumble of the drums that would not permit Rumble to speak upon the scaffold, there is the rumble of the printing press today that enables those in power, perhaps for a time, to prevent from the wrongs that need resistance and the cause that needs assistance, men and women to voice their plea and their plaint.

"But there comes a time in every nation finally when these things fundamentally and ultimately have their due. Our time is here in the United States of America, and what Rumble said upon the scaffold two hundred and fifty years ago is exactly the philosophy of life that has been mine during all the years that I have been a part either of government machinery or community activity. He said then—and this it was that so offended in that day. 'I will never believe that Providence had sent a few men into the world ready, booted and spurred to ride and millions ready, booted and bridled to be ridden.' I never will believe that God has sent into this great country of ours a few men ready, booted and spurred to ride and millions ready, booted and bridled to be ridden. I believe that God's sunlight shines equally upon all the men, women and children in this land. You fought the good fight in the past. Thank heaven, it has been my pleasure to fight it side by side with you in this state in the days gone by.

"You believe that men, women and children, after all, are the first concern of government. Believing thus, we are going forward in the days to come, no matter how material they may be, no matter how soft you or I may get in luxury or prosperity—we are going forward again in the good old way to see that there are not a few men who are going to ride the great millions in this land, but that every man and every woman shall stand on an equal footing in the United States of America."

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS VOTE TO GO OUT OF BANKING AND INVESTMENT BUSINESS

AT the last convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, held recently in Cleveland, O., the big, outstanding act of the convention was the decision to liquidate the entire banking and investment business of the union as quickly as it could be done with the least possible loss.

The resolution authorizing this course is as follows:

"Resolved, that it be the policy of the B. of L. E. to liquidate our banking, investment and realty interests at the earliest possible moment and in such a manner as to occasion the least possible loss;

"Resolved, that there be no further expansion of any character whatsoever in the banking, investment or realty interests and further that there be no further expenditure in the development of our present buildings, except such as may be necessary to the end of liquidating same."

The convention expressed the determination to meet all obligations, estimated at $12,000,000, to salvage the assets methodically and to profit from the costly lesson and not to enter the field of finance again. The Brotherhood resources were placed at the disposal of ree financial trustees, in addition to an assessment on the membership that will yield over $7,000,000. The bank was ordered to be run by Cleveland business men and deposits guaranteed by the Brotherhood until it sells its controlling interest in the bank. An alternative method of raising money that may make the assessment partly or

wholly unnecessary, was provided in the sale of interest-bearing certificates of indebtedness of the Brotherhood to the members. Over $16,000 was paid in cash and $50,000 pledged by delegates for these certificates before adjournment.

Grand Chief Engineer A. Johnson, on the closing day of the convention, said: "I hope to see the time when we can forget all about these investments and speculative enterprises. For the last six years, the Advisory Board had forgotten the Brotherhood. It was financial stuff all the time. I hope, hereafter we can make the labor end of our Brotherhood ninety per cent and the financial side only ten per cent instead of the other way as it has been heretofore."

KNOW WHERE YOUR MONEY GOES

AT the Forty-Seventh Annaul Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held last October in Los Angeles, Cal., the following resolution was submitted by a delegate of the Photo-Engravers International Union.

"Whereas, The number of requests for financial aid made to union organizations increases in proportion as the labor movement grows in importance and substantial service; and

"Whereas, It is difficult for individual organizations to keep informed upon all the agencies that make requests; and

"Whereas, Union funds should be contributed only to organizations and causes that are worthy and make proper accounting of funds; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That before moneys are appropriated to other than union organizations listed in the official directory of the A. F. of L., that information with regard to the organization making the request and the purpose for which the money is to be used be sought and obtained from the President of the A. F. of L."

The resolution is self-explanatory. The Committee on Resolutions, on reporting this resolution recommended that it be adopted, and that the President of the A. F. of L. be instructed to send copies to all affiliated national and international unions, state branches, city central bodies, federal labor unions and to the labor press. The report of the committee was unanimously adopted by the Convention.

THE APPRENTICE

(By H. H. Siegele.)

THE superintendent, who was also a member of the contracting firm, was taking his usual walk about the building to see that everything was in readiness for the night and Sunday. When he came to the office, just as he was entering, a young man spoke to him—the youngest man in the laborers' gang—a mere boy:

"Say—how old were you when you started to work as a carpenter?" the young man asked rather bluntly.

"Well—," the superintendent scratched his head a little, "—come in here and down." When they both were seated, he continued, "I presume you are trying to decide whether or not to take up carpentry, and work up until you become a successful contractor."

The young man answered in the affirmative, then the superintendent went on:

"Your father spoke to me about it the other day. He said that he was anxious for you to take up some kind of a trade, and that he thought carpentry as good a trade as any for a young man. I believe your father is right, but do you know what it will cost you to become a successful carpenter, to start with?"

"I am not looking for a snap," the boy said flushing a little, "what I want is a chance, and a little advice, and I believe you can give me both, if any one can. What will it cost me to learn the carpenter's trade?"

"In dollars and cents, service, energy, thought and good sense—nobody can tell you. But remember, no one can succeed who does not pay the price. Every time you step up in the building game you have to pay for it—pay for it in advance. You are working as a laborer now—if you want to be a carpenter you will have to start as an apprentice. When you have served your time, you

take the degree of journeyman carpenter; and if you keep paying up as you go, you will automatically and respectively work up to assistant foreman, foreman, superintendent, general superintendent. If you pass all of these degrees with honor, you will be eligible to use the title of contractor. But whether or not you will succeed, will depend entirely on how you pay for your apprenticeship. Success never comes suddenly —success begins as soon as you advance and is complete only when you are independent. On the other hand, failure starts when you go back and ends when you have lost all of your self-respect." The superintendent was philosophizing, but spoke in a matter-of-fact way. Continuing he said, "The initial cost is making the decision—you are about to make that, I presume. What it will cost you in dollars and cents to start out, you can figure for yourself, when I tell you approximately what it cost me." A reminiscent expression on his face brought the superintendent's personality to the foreground—handing the young man a sheet of paper and a pencil, he began to speak:

"After several unsuccessful attempts to get a job, I hired out to a contractor who had several jobs under construction. He gave me a list of tools, such as I was likely to need. As nearly as I can remember, it ran like this:—" The superintendent, who was a middle-aged man, was pleased to note that the young man was preparing to take down the list of tools without being told to do so—this inspired enthusiasm, and his matter-of fact way of speaking became somewhat eloquent. Rather slowly he said, "The first thing on the list was a hammer, then followed: 9-point saw, rip saw, steel square, hand axe, wrecking bar, level, some chisels, a brace and a set of bits, a jack plane, saw-clamp, saw files and other small tools such as nail set, rule, scriber, etc. Tools were cheaper then than they are now; including a toolcase, I spent about $35 for the first set of tools. After that I bought other tools just as I needed them. I have spent about $500 for tools up to the present time. However, the cost of tools was an easy matter compared with the hard knocks, failures, discouragements, unfair treatments, etc., which had to be paid for with stick-to-it-tiveness, pep, and hard work."

Taking the last number of a builder's magazine from a shelf, the superintendent said, "You wanted a little advice, and here it is," then he handed the magazine to the boy, saying as he did so, "Subscribe for that and study every page of every number, advertisements included—when your subscription runs out, subscribe again. That's the best advice I can give you. After you are on your feet, financially, take a contractor and builder's course in some reliable correspondence school, and work at it until you have completed the whole course." Rising from his seat, the superintendent walked over to the boy; taking him by the hand, he said, "You wanted to know how old I was when I started to work at the carpenter trade * * * I was just about your age—seventeen. Take that list of tools to a hardware store and buy the set—bring them to the job Monday morning and start your apprenticeship. * * * Of course, you will join the Carpenters' Union."

His face beaming with satisfaction, the young man said appreciatively, "I am obliged to you, sir; I will be here Monday morning."

Then the two stepped out of the office and went home, each in his own way, feeling that the half hour spent in conversation that evening had indeed been well spent.

SERIOUS CONSIDERATION NEEDED

(By D. L. Stoddard, L. U. No. 75, Indianapolis, Ind.)

AS a delegate to the last convention, it seems to me the matter of a shorter work day was given too little consideration.

We used to be leaders, and in those early days it was an unknown thing for big industries to work a shorter week than the building trades.

I worked 8 hours a day at the carpenter trade before I belonged to the union and I have carried a card for over a third of a century.

In many lines men today can do more in 4 hours than they could in 14.

I want to briefly quote and comment from seven different places in the last September issue of our official Journal,

and then ask the readers if they do not agree with me that serious consideration is needed.

First editorial, "Contracts for the first seven months of the year 19% ahead of the figures for 1926."

Official Information, From Florida to Wisconsin, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, "Stay away—many men walking the streets."

Correspondence, "Do something that will bring blessings to millions."

An article, facts taken from the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, "In a country 9% larger, 7% fewer persons were producing 25% more goods."

Secretary of Labor Davis, "10 to 20 million persons, counting women and children, are failing to share in the nation's prosperity."

President Green, "Wage earners should turn their thoughts toward the maintenance of higher living standards."

Our late Gompers, "The hope of all the world can be expressed in the ideal America."

Yes, the world is looking to America —for advice—to lead the way—make modern homes—build beautiful cities.

We must not disappoint them, even though we may have done more than our share in the past, for as we look over the 30 billion that have inhabited the earth only a few thousand have been leaders enough to even attract attention, and many of those were along lines of no great interest to the wage earner.

Let us lay the foundation for "higher living standards" so that "millions more can share in the nation's prosperity," and "bring blessings to them," by taking "men off the street," and let them share in the increased "building activities."

Keep the foreman on the job until it is completed, even though it takes years, and the world will always be glad that a Carpenter once lived.

Facts are more startling than fiction. Not so many years ago an article in the "Scientific American" said, "Impossible to ever build a heavier than air machine that would fly." A carpenter's son flew straight over my house, starting at the Atlantic and not stopping until he got to the Pacific. The Flying Lindy and thousands of others have proved that the thing can be done, though men and women in the interest of science have attempted long distance flights in which they lost their lives.

Birds all know how and where to fly —destroy insects that man may raise food and sustain life.

Cows have more sense than to go miles every day, passing fine grazing fields, clear streams and shaded trees, to graze on the barren hills in the hot sun to return at night so thirsty they would drink in the first mud puddle.

Carpenters often go so many miles every day to their work that it is impossible to walk, it would wear them out to ride a wheel, difficult to make it on the trolley, and all kinds of trouble with an auto, and when the blow-out finally comes it drives them to drink—even worse than the water from the mud puddle.

Long days, long ways from home and then long periods out of employment, may sometime educate the carpenter like the cow that spends the hot summer days in the nearest grazing field, most of the time in the stream and in the shade, returning home at night refreshed, with a bag full of the finest kind of food.

The most terrible hour—seeking employment where there is none to be found.

The awful moment—returning home, no job in sight, school begins, children have no clothes to wear, baby has no shoes.

If every one that paced the earth up and down the Mississippi Valley for years looking for work, had spent that time placing the earth where the engineer knew it belonged, there would have been no 1927 flood.

Placing and pacing, there is so much difference that the banker might say it was too big to finance. Politician or attorney might refer back to some old law passed long before we were born and tell us it would be impossible to raise the bonds to do the job, always some one throwing a monkey wrench into the machinery, trying to retard progress.

Great men do great things without bonds. Biggest building I ever saw was done by gathering up little dimes.

Give us a foreman big enough to set everybody to work, even though short hours, steady employment will bring plenty of prosperity in all lines all over the country, the shorter the day the more time to spend our money, the more we spend—the more others will have to spend.

More money, more machines, until the air will be full of them, and as we look down on this little insignificent planet, we will wonder why in days gone by, we did not have the judgment of the insects.

The point I want to make clear is, regardless of how the billions of people have lived in the past, there is no end to the improvement that can be made in our journey sailing through life if the right plan is carried out by the right man. Of course, the great difficulty is to select the plan out of literally millions, and the man out of billions, for there never has been but a few real leaders, complicated as it is, it is far easier to improve our conditions than it was to invent a flying machine.

Moments of man's time today, starting a machine does the work that used to take months of the hardest kind of hand labor, we welcome the machine and will welcome the time that we more fully enjoy its products.

I hope the brothers will refer back to the articles I quoted, so they will better understand the conditions that confront us.

EYE HAZARDS AT WORK AND PLAY—HOW TO GUARD AGAINST THEM

(By Louis Resnick, Co-Author With Lewis H. Carris, of "Eye Hazards In Industrial Occupations.")

THE eye is a more delicate and more complicated mechanism than the finest watch in the world; the best watch can be bought for a few weeks' pay; a human eye that will see cannot be bought for all the money in the world; and yet thousands of men and women every day expose their eyes to hazards of flying particles to which they would not think of exposing the inner mechanism of a watch.

Few people would think of giving a small child a hammer and a watch to play with at the same time; yet at this moment there are undoubtedly thousands of youngsters playing with sharp pointed scissors, just as destructive to the eye as a hammer would be to a watch. Few of us would think of taking a watch to a plumber or cabinet maker for repairs, but thousands of factory and office employes every day try to perform minor surgical operations on their eyes or call on fellow workers — stenographers, clerks, machinists and carpenters —to remove particles from their eyes. And in this process—as shown by original photographs in the possession of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness—pocket knives, compasses, screw drivers and manicuring files are often used on that most delicate and priceless possession, our eyes.

There in a nutshell is the story of "Eye Hazards at Work and at Play."

Every year the sight of thousands of men, women and children is blotted out forever or seriously impaired by accidents nearly all of which could easily have been avoided. Accidents, in fact, now constitute by far the most frequent cause of total and partial blindness. A list of the varieties of accidents with which we are confronted at home, at play and at work, and the methods of preventing such accidents, would fill an entire issue of this publication. We must, therefore, limit ourselves to a few typical accidents and just a word of caution as to their prevention.

In the first place, there is no such thing as a non-hazardous industry so far as eye injuries are concerned. Wherever men and women are employed there is bound to be the danger of flying particles of dust, cinders, stone, metal or wood; the danger of injurious chemicals and splashing molten metal and sometimes of injurious light and heat rays; and of innumerable other accidents peculiar to the condition of the particular plant or office. Where such hazards exist progressive employers provide the necessary protective devices—goggles, shields and

other safety equipment; all that is necessary is that the employe use these devices wherever they are provided, ask for them when they are not available, and exercise ordinary care for his own safety and consideration for that of the other fellow. The practical joker who shoots pins and paper clips and does other supposedly funny stunts in the work shop or office has robbed many a man and woman of sight.

The eye hazards at home also are of great variety. Among the more common are: burns from the splashing of lye and other cleaning preparations, flying tacks and nails, and jabs from knives, forks and scissors. Oculists everywhere have to treat cases in which a table fork or pocket knife, used to untangle badly knotted shoe laces, slipped and cut the person's eye. Similarly, attempts to remove caps from bottles and covers from food jars with the aid of knives, forks or ice-picks—a common practice in millions of homes—every year destroy or badly damage hundreds of eyes.

We do not propose, of course, that the lady of the house wear goggles or that the man of the house use at home the same protective equipment that he would in the shop. There is needed merely, first, a recognition of the dangers to the eye in the home and, second, the use of common sense in guarding against them. This means that bottles, jars and jelly glasses will be opened with devices made for that particular purpose rather than with knives, forks and screw drivers; that shoe laces will be untangled without the aid of pockets knives, forks or ice-picks; that nails will be hit square on the head instead of glancing blows; and that step ladders will be used in place of rocking chairs and teawagons to reach high places on the wall.

Of the eye hazards at play two are of such seriousness as to warrant mention in this limited space to the exclusion of all others. They are the accidents caused by air-rifles and fireworks, not only during the Fourth of July, but at Christmas and other holidays in various parts of the country. Every Christmas thousands of boys get a gift that most boys want—an air-rifle—and its use may be safe in rural districts. But every January and February brings a high toll of eyes damaged or destroyed by shot-gun air-rifles used in cities and other thickly populated communities.

Despite all the publicity that has already been given to dangers involved in the shooting of fireworks by very young children and in the indiscriminate use of fireworks by older children and adults, a surprisingly large number of casualties resulting in blindness or badly impaired vision are reported each year shortly after Independence Day.

And now let us conduct a little experiment. At the close of this article, shut your eyes for just half a minute and with all the power of concentration at your command try to imagine during that half minute how it would feel for you to spend the rest of your life with your eyes shut. Do that conscientiously; then go home and appoint yourself safety engineer to the family.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN AMERICA

AMONG the many notable speakers who addressed the Forty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Los Angels, Cal., last October, was Secretary of Labor James J. Davis. He said in part:

"I bring to you the whole-hearted, full-hearted greetings of the President of the United States.

"According to the best information of the day, a critical time in the realm of industry lies ahead of us. A few years ago most people thought that our old earth contained an inexhaustible supply of mineral wealth. They believed that no matter what other troubles might arise to vex us, none could arise in regard to raw materials.

"Some who might have given the subject thought, refused to worry about it. Their idea was to let coming generations get along as best they could. That is a destructive policy. If we are to build for the future; if we want our nation to grow, prosper and increase in strength, we must think and plan for posterity so that there will be sufficient resources left on this earth to support the increased population.

"Late reports would indicate that no new supplies of lead and tin are being discovered to keep up with the depletion

of our present mines. We know that the world's supply of zinc is shrinking. It is further said that the richer deposits of these valuable metals will be exhausted in fifty years.

"Still more disturbing is the prediction that the world's supply of iron ore will be exhausted in 200 years, and that long before 200 years have elapsed the oil pools of the world will be drained dry.

"By the most conservative estimate, our own oil pools will be exhausted within 50 years. In fact, the Federal Oil Board, in a report filed a year ago, backed by the United States Geological reports, declares more alarmingly still that the known oil fields of our country hold oil sufficient to supply the needs of our people for only six years.

"A British traveler, Mr. J. H. Curle, who has gone all over the world, even to the most out-of-the-way places, states in a recent book that the end of all the useful metals, with the exception of coal, is already in sight.

"Now it doesn't require massive brain-power to perceive that if our mineral wealth is exhausted, it will mean a complete disorganization of industry, as we now know it, unless science discovers how to produce metals artificially and economically. We know, now, that that is possible in theory, but it may be a far cry from theoretic possibility to accomplished fact.

"The business of saving the nation's resources is not primarily the task of labor. But labor is vitally interested, for what will become of labor if the wealth of nature is lost? And to put the matter bluntly, we have been wasting our natural resources with criminal recklessness.

"I use the word "criminal" advisedly. It is not too strong a word. There is no other country for which Nature did so much as the United States. And we have squandered this natural wealth like spendthrifts, until it begins to look as if in the end we might have a pauper's reward.

"We have been a great deal more interested in wealth than in commonwealth. We have thought too much of making money today, and too little of the safety of the country tomorrow. Unless we take care, the time may come when the son of the millionaire and the son of the beggar may be partners in adversity and lie down together in the same hard bed. All because America had a dearth of intellectual foresight and of statesmanship the like of which it might be impossible to parallel elsewhere in history. When that day comes, opportunity will be gone in America, and our people will migrate to other lands where the natural resources have not been depleted.

"It is time that we put an end to the enormous waste that has been, and still is, going on. It is time we resolved to preserve our natural heritage as long as possible. We are all interested in our jobs, and many of these jobs may be directly dependent on the conservation of our natural resources. For his own self-preservation, every man who works—and that means all of us—must get squarely behind every program for the conservation of every natural source of wealth—whether coal, oil, or what.

"Look at our present waste of coal alone. You hear just one complaint from the coal industry—"No money to pay the help." And why? Because over-development of mines, with fierce competition, is beggaring the industry. The result is waste not only of coal itself, but waste of capital, waste of man-power.

"I wonder how many of you are familiar with the conditions of the coal industry. I stated to the President of the United Mine Workers in an interview at Washington in 1922, that there were 250,000 more miners than were needed in the industry, and I think today there are 300,000 more miners in the industry than the industry can support.

"No man can live up to the American standard who only works a day or two a week. He must have steady work if we are to go on with the development of that particular natural resource. In Illinois they have too many mines operating, and the men get only part time work. You can operate eighty-six mines there, working five and one-half days a week, and produce all the coal that is produced in Illinois today.

"All this is due to lack of proper organization. The worker is not to blame for it. The fault is due some say, to want of a far-seeing business statesmanship. Others blame our Anti-Trust laws. This country's first and most vigorous effort in conservation must be directed to the saving of coal. If there is any obstruction which prevents the

adoption of a conservation policy of this kind, we should set it aside.

"Beyond this single example I will not discuss this subject at further length Let us turn to other matters in which you are vitally interested. How about the conservation of Human Life, and the elimination of the accident and disease hazard in Industry? This is a problem for the worker as well as for the employer, for often through the carelessness of the worker he is to blame for the loss of his earning power and the hardship of those dependent upon him.

"Since 1910 the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor has been gathering fairly complete information as to accidents in the iron and steel industry.

"Something over a year ago I called a conference in Washington to see what could be done to extend this work to cover other industries. It was a good meeting and I think something was accomplished, but we have not reached the stage yet where we can say that industrial accident statistics for the United States as a whole and for all industries are much better than an estimate.

"The Commissioner of Labor Statistics estimates that the death toll from industrial accidents alone is not under 23,000 per year, that non-fatal injuries are probably not under 2,500,000, that over 227,000,000 days of productive labor are lost through such accidents, and that there is a wage loss of $1,022,-000.000. This does not cover all accidents, for there are several States that do not report industrial accidents at all, and a number of States that do not report such accidents unless the loss of time exceeds seven days.

"Our duty is to conserve our man power. It is the humane thing to do, it is the right thing to do.

"I know of nothing more important than labor and the safety of labor. While Karl Marx was wrong in saying that labor produces all wealth, it is true that without labor but little wealth would be produced. By labor, Karl Marx meant hand-labor; whereas we all know that labor means productive work of every description—the labor of the architect as well as the labor of the carpenter.

"The first thing every man in need of work has to do is to get a job. Everyone knows that the saddest sight on earth is the spectacle of a man looking for work and unable to find it. But it is not enough for a man to get a job. After the job is found, he must know how to hold it.

He must know how to develop his job. He must know how to get out of it all there is in it. He must do that for his own sake, as well as for his employer.

"Twenty years ago Henry Ford worked with his hands. You will find no better example of a man who developed his job. Today, he has made what is perhaps the greatest fortune ever accumulated by a single man. But the cars that made his fortune are made, every one of them, by men who work with their hands.

"If a man wishes to be paid a high wage he must actually create enough wealth to make it profitable to pay him a high wage.

"No worker has reason to kick because he does not receive a high wage, if he produces so little wealth that paying him any wage at all is an act of charity.

"It is as much the duty of every worker to understand his job, as it is for the employer to know his business, and both should be mutually interested in the output. The good worker knows that he can produce more and better work with sharp tools than with dull ones.

"After all, the invention of a new machine to increase production is but the sharpening of a tool already in use. If the worker is wise, and most of our skilled workers are wise in these matters, he will always use the machine intelligently and keep it in good running order. The machine is merely an extension of the human hand, and the human hand in action is merely the application of brain power to obtain results.

"The more wealth a worker helps to create the greater the fund of wealth out of which high wages come. The success of any firm depends very largely on its workers. It is a great deal easier for workers to negotiate with a successful firm than with one that is constantly obliged to borrow and renew its notes. Yet it lies with the worker to make his firm successful. No firm is going to be successful unless its workers do all in their power to make that firm a success.

"We long ago learned that there is no essential conflict between capital and labor. Each is dependent on the other.

"An unwise employer can wreck an industrial plant, but so likewise can a

body of employes who take no interest in the prosperity of the plant. A ship has to be cleared of barnacles before it can have easy sailing, and sometimes an industrial plant becomes encrusted with human barnacles. You may find them among the employers as often as among the workers. But they have to be disposed of before effective work can be done.

"The workers of the world had a hard struggle before they were able to secure collective bargaining. Nearly every so-called country had laws to prevent the workers from forming trades unions or labor organizations. In England these laws were not repealed until the second quarter of the Nineteenth Century, and were not repealed in Germany till a later period. They existed also in America, and were enforced in America.

"As a result, labor had its upward struggle here as elsewhere. There used to be a law in Massachusetts that forbade a poor woman or a poor man to dress as well as the well-to-do citizen. Historians have said that the clothing worn by the average American worker of the earlier days was abominable—even after the Revolution he looked like a tramp of our own times.

"It took a good many years for the more successful men of the world—in America as well as in Europe—to learn that all men are made of the same clay. They had to learn that the blood of a worker is as blue in the veins as it is in the sons or daughters of a hundred earls. Not only that, we had to learn that no country is rich unless its workers are well paid. It is only lately that we noted the plain business fact that the American worker is not alone a producer, but the greatest consumer, we have. The country is prosperous only as he is prosperous.

"Now it is no longer contrary to law for workers to form associations for the purpose of collective bargaining. In America the worker has every right and privilege that his employer has. It is true that many employers dislike the principle of collective bargaining. Many of them advocate other plans of dealing with their workers.

"I know of employers who agree to the justice and righteousness of collective bargaining. More than that, they say it is essential to the well-being of men and management alike. Other employers have told me that collective bargaining, closely defining the work of each craft, would put upon them a grievous burden.

"Their argument is that some workers would take advantage of it to escape their just share of work and do as little as possible. Another objection is that collective bargaining leads to jurisdictional disputes that injures the individual firm and industry in general.

"What if some national concern should say to me that they would recognize one organization in their entire system, but would not recognize forty or fifty separate organizations? Couldn't we then construct an organization that would cover all of their difficulties? At least, I would make an earnest effort to do so. Some of our older unions, like some of our older industries, need to realize that times and conditions have changed.

"These complaints from employers do have some weight. But I know that the overwhelming majority of our workers are intelligent men, just men, industrious men, with a true regard for the welfare of industry and those dependent upon it.

"This intelligence shows itself in the way American workers have responded to every new development of machinery. Each new development, each further 'sharpening of the tool' they accept at once, and make the most of it. They sharpen their own wits to keep pace with this sharpening of their tools."

In 1924, 550 million tons of coal were mined in the United States. The railroads used over one-fourth of it.

* * *

Laws do not breed respect for laws. Respect for law is bred by a regard for honesty and the rights of others.

It's Hard To Be A Carpenter

I wonder what He charged for chairs at Nazareth,
And did men try to beat Him down
And boast about it in the town—
"I bought it cheap for half-a-crown
From that mad Carpenter"?

And did they promise and not pay,
Put it off to another day;
O did they break His heart that way,
My Lord, the Carpenter?

I wonder did He have bad debts,
And did He know my fears and frets?
The Gospel writer here forgets
To tell about the Carpenter.

But that's just what I want to know.
Ah! Christ in glory, here below
Men cheat and lie to one another so
It's hard to be a carpenter.

—G. A. Studdart-Kennedy.

Interesting Tho

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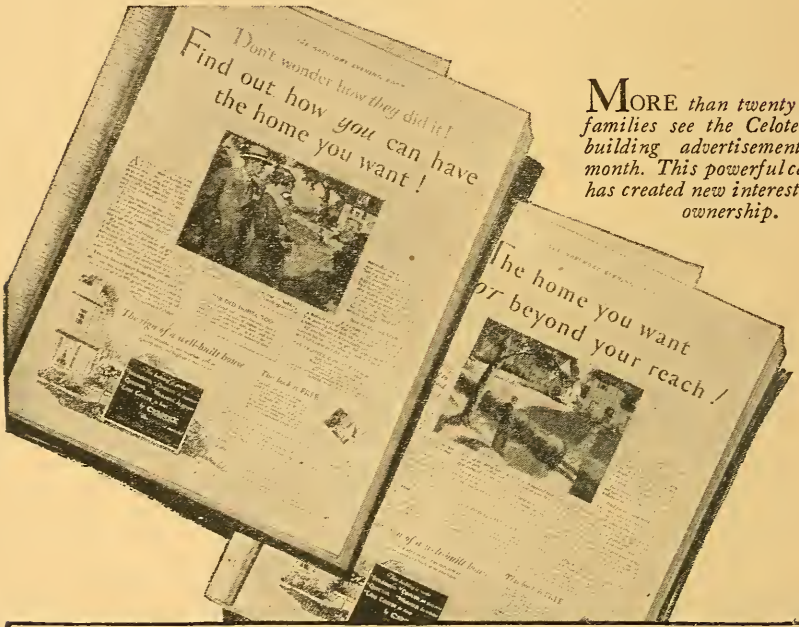

MORE *than twenty million families see the Celotex home-building advertisements every month. This powerful campaign has created new interest in home ownership.*

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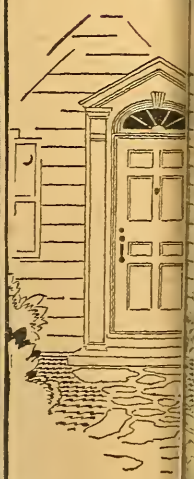

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before has any manufacturer such a complete, well-organized reaching drive to increase build-l page advertisements similar to own at left appear every month Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' ournal, and six other leading es. In addition 40 metropolitan ers help carry this home build-to more than 20,000,000 fami-y month.

r months 10,000 people, in hun-cities and towns from coast to coast, have written us for information about building or buying a home. Every mail brings more requests from families who are interested in owning a home.

This means profitable work for you, whether you use Celotex or not. But we believe you will want to build with this remarkable material, that makes homes cooler in summer, warmer in winter, easier to heat. Write us today for complete information about Celotex and its many advantages.

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All reliable lumber dealers can supply Celotex

THIS *sign is featured in Celotex advertising as the mark of a well-built home and a reliable builder. It is used by contractors and builders who are tying up with the Celotex campaign.*

THE CELOTEX COMPANY
645 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago

Send me the Celotex Building Book and Specifications for applying Celotex.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Carpenter, Jan.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
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INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1928

A Happy New Year

WITH this, the first issue of 1928, "The Carpenter" wishes to all members, advertisers and friends a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

The closing days of the year 1927 have seen the end of a prosperous year. While the exact figures of the year's business is not known, most authorities agree that 1927 is certain to pass the 1926 total construction volume. The continuation of this building activity has amazed many people who a year ago predicted a collapse.

The wages of building mechanics and especially carpenters, has continued upward. Practically all of the wage scales negotiated during the year were successfully consummated. The wage scales of working men and women of our country have steadily advanced since the inception and activity of bona fide trade unions. The unions' method of collective bargaining is largely responsible for this increase.

During the year, many of our Locals have incorporated in their agreement a five day work week. The five day work week is becoming more general, as it has been shown that it can be accomplished without curtailing present production.

The year has also seen the general tendency of workingmen and women to become members of bona fide trade unions, in preference to company unions and similar schemes originating with employers. The indications are that a certain group of employers will continue their efforts during the coming year to induce the workers from becoming affiliated with bona fide trade unions. On the other hand, the workers are more and more seeing the fallacy of company unions and the like offered by the employers, and are every day, in larger numbers, becoming members of trade unions.

It is but fitting and proper at this time to again call attention to the many achievements of our Brotherhood, which are so well known to our members, that it is unnecessary to repeat them. We urge you to continue in the future as you have in the past, to give untiringly of your efforts in behalf of the Brotherhood.

For the building industry, 1927 has been a prosperous year, and we hope that 1928 holds the glowing promise of becoming equally as prosperous, if not more so.

So again we wish you all a Happy New Year. Do all you can to bring into the life and home of the unorganized workers, the blessings and benefits that come through organization, which in turn means better working conditions, shorter hours of employment and better wages.

When The Shoe Fits, Some People Won't Wear It

OUR members are more or less familiar with the struggle our Local Unions in San Francisco, Cal., recently had in their fight on the "open shop" conditions in that city. The Industrial Association conducted the fight against our Brotherhood and spent enormous sums of money doing so. This money was collected from contractors, manufacturers and other employers and spent under the supervision of the Industrial Association in importing thugs, criminals and gunmen to act as strike breakers.

From "The Seamans' Journal," we learn some further tactics of the Industrial Association. It says:

"The San Francisco Ferryboatmen were successful in the voluntary arbitration proceedings initiated under the terms of the Railway Labor Act. The decision of the Arbitration Board granted the men the eight-hour workday and a flat increase of $10.00 per month. Both of the impartial arbitrators joined with the representatives of the union in preparing and signing the award. This made the award a two to one declaration in favor of the ferryboatmen.

"Naturally, it was expected that the employers, who are the principal railroad companies with terminals at San Francisco, would abide by the verdict of an arbitration proceeding which they had voluntarily accepted as a reasonable method of adjusting an industrial dispute. But the railroad managers have proved to be poor losers. They have appealed to the Federal Courts to set aside the award.

"The San Francisco News in commenting editorially on the poor sportsmanship of the railroad managers, draws this interesting deduction from the case:

" 'A few years ago the building tradesmen and contractors of San Francisco entered arbitration on a post-war wage scale, both agreeing to abide by the decision. Labor was not only denied the increase, but was reduced some seven per cent in wages. P. H. McCarthy, then leading the building trades, rebelled, refused to take the bitter pill and called his men off the job. The employers were outraged at McCarthy's poor sportsmanship. They pilloried "P. H." They declared a lockout. They organized the Industrial Association. They hoisted the American plan banner over San Francisco. They trampled on labor.

" 'This year another wage dispute was submitted to arbitration under the federal law of 1926. The ferryboatmen asked for an increase and the eight-hour day. This time the arbitrators voted in favor of labor. What did the righteous railroad companies do?

" 'The same men who helped create the $1,000,000 labor-baiting fund because of "P. H.'s" poor sportsmanship did not set labor an example. The Southern Pacific, Santa Fe, Western Pacific and Northwestern Pacific were exactly the same sort of losers that "P. H." was five years ago. Refusing to abide by their own arbitration board's ruling, they are appealing the decision to the Federal Court.

" 'As has been remarked, it makes a difference whose ox is gored.

" 'And that is the plain truth!'

"The big business men who roared long and loud when the building trades' workers refused to accept an unfavorable award are maintaining a dignified silence when their own associates refuse to play the game as losers. Not a word of protest has come from a single official of the Industrial Association. But perhaps that is expecting too much because one of the dominant characters of the Industrial Association is no other than Paul Shoup, "big chief" of the Southern Pacific Company.

"When the great holier-than-thou Industrial Association was organized, Mr. Shoup induced his company to subscribe $30,000 as a preliminary contribution to maintain "sound relations" between employer and employe. The Santa Fe R. R. Co. put up $15,000, and so forth.

"These public service corporations had plenty of funds to finance an anti-labor drive, but they claim to be utterly unable to pay a $10.00 per month increase to the lowest paid workers on the ferryboats. The men who are responsible for the effort to welsh in this arbitration award love to pose as pillars of the community. As a matter of fact, they are in a worse position than the fellow who holds the stakes in a horserace and runs away with the sack."

George Bernard Shaw Believes In Trade Unions

THE great Irish author, George Bernard Shaw, has revealed himself as a believer in trade unions and collective bargaining. In a Universal Service dispatch under the date of London, December 10, 1927, the following item was made public in the daily papers of our country.

"George Bernard Shaw as an adviser of trade unionists has revealed himself as quite as ardent a laborite as the world-famous Samuel Gompers ever was. Shaw was quoted recently by Tid-Bits as advocating trade unionism for clerks as their hope of bettering their status. The great Irish dramatist says:

" 'The individual modern clerk is as helpless as the individual carpenter and mason has always been. If you want a raise, if you want shorter hours, if you want any amelioration whatever in the conditions of your employment, you must ask it not only for yourself but for all the other clerks as well; and you have no authority to ask in their name (most of them would be terrified at your audacity and would repudiate you in the dread of sharing your inevitable fate of being 'fired') even if you could get any supreme individual from whom you could ask it.

" 'In short, unless your demand be made officially through the secretary of a union of clerks it can not be made at all.' "

A Nightmare

A union man went to sleep on New Year's eve—so the story goes—and dreamed. He saw in his dream, the hands of Time's clock turned back fifty years. He saw a unionless world and with that strange twisted logic of the dream, he saw industry at the closing of the year 1927 as it would have been if unions had not been formed a half century ago. And in this dream of a unionless world, here are some of the things he discovered:

No eight hour day. No five day work week. No living wage. No freedom of speech. No public schools. No workers' education. No democracy. Sweat shops. Child labor everywhere. Greed and wealth triumphant.

When the dreamer awoke, he went at once to the secretary of his Local and paid his dues three months in advance—so the story goes.

Painters Welcome United Brotherhood Back Into The Building Trades Department

AS our members know, at the last convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, held last September in Los Angeles, Cal., things so developed that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America were again able to re-affiliate with the Department.

In commenting on this matter, "The Painter and Decorator," the official Journal of the Brotherhood of Painters, in the December, 1927, issue, says in part:

"The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have come back into the Department. To our mind, nothing has happened in a great many years in the labor movement and especially the building trades which so hopefully presages an era of harmony in the ranks of men employed in the building crafts, and to the wisdom and sagacity of the General Officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, much praise is due for their splendid attitude.

"The unusual condition which accounted for the unfortunate action of that organization in withdrawing, is well known to the members of our own Brotherhood. Now, that the way has been made clear by the withdrawal of the Building Trades Department from the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards, it is not only hoped but fully anticipated that peace and harmony will hereafter prevail between all of the building trades organizations constituting the Department but it is deeply felt that the spirit of co-operation will be in greater evidence than has ever been noted in the past.

"It is especially refreshing to our own membership to welcome the Carpenters back into the fold of the Building Trades Department since the interests of the two Brotherhoods are so intimately allied with reference to relativity of work that the big wood working organization may be likened to the relationship which we will call for convenience and to emphasize the thought—first cousins—and with the atmosphere cleared as it is, it is greatly our pleasure to look forward to an even closer and more harmonious understanding between the Carpenters and our organization due to the fact that our interest on all work is so closely associated."

Official Information

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Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
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GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
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GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
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Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
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FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of January, February, and March, containing the quarterly Password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office, for the months of January, February and March, the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also are six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Special Notice

To All Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils.

Greetings:

The Twenty-Second General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held this year. At that convention matters of great interest and vast importance to our organization will be dealt with, especially the formation of laws governing the "Home for the Aged," and the "Old Age Pension System."

In order that all matters may get the consideration they deserve, it is provided in Paragraph D, Section 62 of our General Laws that:

"All amendments to the General Constitution submitted by Local Unions, District, State or Provincial Councils for the consideration of the Convention, should be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of July preceding the holding of the Convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our official journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the General Secretary, and no

further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any Section can be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee."

Therefore, in acordance with this law, we ask that careful consideration be given this notice now, while we have plenty of time. Don't delay matters or lay them over until the Convention is close at hand. It may then be too late. Begin now by sending all amendments to the Constitution, General By-Laws or General Laws to us as soon as possible so that they may be published in the coming issues of our official monthly journal, "The Carpenter," and thereby give our members an opportunity to consider them. Please comply with the requests herein mentioned and oblige.

Fraternally yours,
Frank Duffy,
General Secretary.

Proposed Amendment To The General Constitution and Laws

To the Officers and Delegates of the Thirteenth Annual Convention Assembled:

"We, the undersigned delegates, believing that it is for the best interests of the carpenters' organization that local autonomy be granted in the acceptance of clearance cards, therefore be it,

"Resolved, That when twenty-five percent or more men residing in any locality are unemployed through lack of construction that Local Unions shall have the right to reject clearance cards. Be it further

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters send copies to other State Councils to concur in and be it further

"Resolved, That the question be presented to the next General Convention of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. and that the delegates to said convention be requested to support the resolution for a change to Section 46, Article G, of the General Constitution."

Submitted by
Ohio State Council
Arnold Bill, Sec.

Proposed Amendment To The General Constitution and Laws

"Whereas, Our General Officers are elected for four (4) years and

"Whereas, Experience has shown that a four (4) year term of office is more economic and makes for efficiency and gives officers elected an opportunity to more successfully put into effect and work out plans and policies; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we submit the following amendment to our General Constitution to the next General Convention.

"That paragraph B, of Section 31 be amended to read as follows: All Officers and Business Agents shall serve a term of four (4) years or until their successors are elected, qualified and installed, with the exception of the Trustees, who shall be elected in such a manner that the term of one (1) Trustee shall expire annually. Neither the President, Treasurer, Financial Secretary nor Recording Secretary can act as Trustee."

Submitted by
Ohio State Council
Arnold Bill, Sec.

Proposed Amendment To The General Constitution and Laws

"Whereas, It is necessary to properly finance our proposed Pension System to establish a sound and permanent fund for that purpose to assure our aged members the protection that we owe them therefor be it

"Resolved, That the per capita tax to the General Office be increased from fifty to seventy-five cents per member per month, forty cents to go into the General Fund and thirty-five cents into an Old Age Pension Fund; and be it further

"Resolved, That every Local Union increase their Initiation fee three (3) dollars and all Local Unions send to the General Office three (3) dollars on every applicant, the same to be placed in the Old Age Pension Fund."

Submitted by
Ohio State Council
Arnold Bill, Sec.

Travelling Members, Attention

The District Council of Buffalo, N. Y., requests that all carpenters stay away from that vicinity. Work is very slow and many men are idle. Give the locality a wide berth.

* * *

According to Recording Secretary E. L. Gibson, L. U. No. 496, Kankakee, Ill.,

work there is practically at a standstill. As many men are idle, all carpenters are requested to steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

Contrary to newspaper reports, there is very little work in Durham, S. C., advises Recording Secretary F. S. Dodson, L. U. No. 522. Much of the work is being erected under 'open shop' conditions. Give that locality a wide berth.

* * *

There are more men than work can be provided for at Tuscaloosa, Ala., advises Recording Secretary G. T. Spinks, L. U. No. 1337. All travelling members are asked to give the vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

Business Agent T. J. Thornton, L. U. Nos. 1325, 1594, advises that Edmonton, Alberta, Can., had an influx of two hundred new carpenters during the summer of 1927. He says:

"It is expedient that carpenters do not risk coming so far north for so short a season of work for 1928.

"Our surplus is excessive for maintaining a true standard of living for 12 months basis of work, therefore do not waste your transportation and hard earned savings. Edmonton is not booming as the press advertises."

* * *

Recording Secretary Dana Clapp, L. U. No. 1438, Warren, O., advises that almost half of the carpenters of the Local are without employment. Travelling members are requested to give the vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

As L. U. No. 1942, Winston-Salem, N. C., is conducting a membership drive, all travelling members are requested to steer clear of that locality.

Report of Delegates To The Twentieth Annual Convention of The Union Label Trades Department of The American Federation of Labor

To the Members of the General Executive Board.

Brothers, Greetings:—

The Twentieth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held in Los Angeles, Cal., September 29th and 30th, and was opened with an address of welcome by Mr. A. W. Hoch, President of the Los Angeles Central Labor Union. He was followed by Mr. Albert Buzzell, Secretary of the Los Angeles Central Labor Union, and Mrs. Herminia Warner, President of the Woman's Label League No. 36 of Los Angeles, who also extended greetings and well wishes for a successful convention.

The Report of the Credentials Committee showed ninety (90) delegates present, representing thirty-six (36) International Unions, and one (1) fraternal delegate representing the Woman's International Union Label League and Trades Union Auxiliary.

Following the Report of the Credentials Committee, President Hays of the Label Trades Department announced the appointments he had made on the various committees, and then submitted his report to the convention. His report stated, among other things, that the past year had been one in which considerable progress had been made in extending the demands for the use of the Union Label, but at the same time the Department was still in a position to criticize some members and officials of International Unions for their failure to note whether articles that they purchased daily bore the proper Union Label, and their continued neglect to give the proper thought or attention as to the absence of the Union Label was to be regretted as very deplorable, and on this same subject he stated further:

"So long as some of the officers of both international and subordinate unions of Organized Labor are so careless in the expenditure of their money, and spend such a proportion of their incomes regardless of the conditions under which the goods they purchase are manufactured, how can we expect the general membership of labor organizations to pay greater attention to the purchase of Union Label goods? And if there is such laxity in the minds of the general membership as to the purchase of Union Label products, how can we expect to educate the public that is not particularly interested in labor organizations, or that is ignorant as to the difference between union labor and non-union labor, to expend their money for goods which are manufactured under union conditions and which bear the Union Label, or in the patronizing of shops or organizations where the Union Label, the union shop card or the union button is used?"

President Hays' report also analized in a very clear and concise manner the

so-called "open shop", and conclusively pointed out that it is absolutely a closed shop to union labor, or to anyone who is in sympathy with the principles and policies of Organized Labor.

President Hays' report further stated that the past year had developed an even greater demand for Union Labeled products than ever in the past, and that this was undoubtedly due to the efforts, influence and assistance of the Department and its subordinate unions throughout the country.

Secretary-Treasurer Manning of the Union Label Trades Department presented his report, relating to the numerical and financial condition of the Department, and also touched on the various phrases of Label publicity and propaganda work as well. His report showed an average paid membership of the Department for the year of 634,351—a gain of 8,332 over the previous year. The following is the average membership upon which per capita tax has been paid by the affiliated unions:

American Federation of Labor	1,181
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America	21,140
Barbers International Union of America, Journeymen	54,304
Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of	1,600
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of	13,846
Boot and Shoe Workers Union	35,147
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, International Union of United	16,000
Brick and Clay Workers of America, The United	5,000
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International	508
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of	25,000
Cigar Makers' International Union of America	18,333
Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail	5,000
Cloth, Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union	10,033
Coopers' International Union of North America	976
Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of	10,000
Engravers' Union, International Metal	134
Engravers' Union of North America, International Photo	7,919
Garment Workers of America, United	47,500
Glove Workers' Union of America, International	586
Hatters of North America, United	11,500
Horseshoers of the United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen	1,200
Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America	20,000
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association	2,000
Jewelry Workers' Union, International	500
Machinists, International Association of	500
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of N. A., Amalmated	8,000
Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet	6,250
Molders Union of N. A., International	1,000
Musicians, American Federation of	80,000
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of	9,368
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of	3,000
Plasterers and Cement Finishers of the United States and Canada, International Association of	8,000
Polishers' International Union, Metal	2,000
Printers' Die Stampers' and Engravers' Union of N. A., International Plate	1,176
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of N. A.	40,000
Railway Employes of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric	20,000
Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, International Alliance of Theatrical	20,127
Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union of N. A., International	6,767

Stove Mounters' International Union	650
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen	7,667
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of	20,000
Textile Workers of America, United	3,000
Tobacco Workers' International Union	1,432
Typographical Union, International	74,901
Upholsterers' International Union of N. A.	10,200
Wall Paper Crafts of N. A., United	586
Weavers' Protective Association of American Wire	380
Total Membership	634,351

During the past year Label Leagues were formed at Alton, and Benton Ill., New Haven, Conn., and Contra Costa County, Cal., making a total of 225 Union Label Leagues now in existence in various parts of the country.

During the past year representatives of the Label Trades Department attended the conventions of eighteen (18) National and International Unions, six (6) State Federations of Labor, and a number of other conferences in the interest of the Department, and the promotion of the use of the Union Label, shop card and button.

The financial statement of the Department showed the total receipts for the period from September 1, 1926, to August 31, 1927, to be $42,939.39, while the total expenditures for that period were $40,769.47. The total available funds of the Department August 31, 1927, were $21,287.24.

Secretary-Treasurer Manning's report also explained at length the new Canadian Union Label Registration Act, whereby labor organizations are now permitted to register their Union Labels under the laws of the Canadian Government. For a period of more than thirty years the various trade unions have been endeavoring to have proper legislation passed in Canada whereby their Labels could be registered but not until the past year was this accomplished.

The Department is continuing its work earnestly and efficiently in Label publicity and propaganda in every manner possible, and in addition to using almost a million pieces of advertising literature during the past year have also used two radio broadcasting stations in an effort to enlist the support of the general public.

Numerous resolutions were adopted during the convention whose intent and purpose were to bring about the more general and continued use of only Union Labeled products, and thus promoting the interests of the organized workers generally.

President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, addressed the convention in his very able and characteristic manner, and his talk proved to be one of the most interesting hours of the convention. In his talk he laid much stress upon continued organization, upbuilding, co-operation and agitation to the end that the combined purchasing power of all trade unionists could be used with a very forceful effect, and thus further the most worthy cause—that of the Union Label. And on this subject, stated:

"It is a most lofty thing, the mobilization of the purchasing power of the workers of our country, uniting this great buying strength of millions and millions of our people. We know there is a great potential value in this thing. We know that there is a potential purchasing power existing in the masses of the people. We know if we could only make that an active, energetic force that the demand for Union Label products would be so great that Organized Labor in our country would be helped in a way that we can scarcely comprehend."

The various reports and resolutions brought before the convention were referred to the proper committees as appointed by the President, and the action and report of these committees to the convention clearly indicated the wisdom of his appointments, as their reports showed a complete understanding of all the various phases confronting the trade union movement and more particularly the Label Trades Department.

The following officers were re-elected without opposition for the ensuing year:

President—John W. Hays, International Typographical Union.

First Vice-President—Jacob Fischer, Journeymen Barbers International Union.

Second Vice-President—G. W. Perkins, Cigar Makers International Union.

Third Vice-President—Matthew Woll, Photo Engravers Union of North America.

Fourth Vice-President—Charles L. Baine, Boot and Shoe Workers Union.

Fifth Vice-President—Joseph Obergfell, International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America.

Secretary—John J. Manning, United Garment Workers of America.

Following the election of officers the convention adjourned to meet in the same city as selected by the American Federation of Labor for their convention next year. Respectfully submitted,

John T. Cosgrove,
Albert Ruddy,
William Shields,
Frank Williams.
Delegates.

Quarterly Proceedings of The General Executive Board, 1927

Lakeland, Fla.,
November 28, 1927.

The regular quarterly session of the General Executive Board was called to order on the above date. Brother Wm. A. Cole was absent on account of sickness.

The forenoon was taken up by visiting and inspecting the Home now under construction.

Mr. A. D. Taylor, Landscape Architect of Orlando, Fla., appeared before the Board relative to work to be done around the Home. Matter referred to the Board of Trustees.

November 29, 1927.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. No. 795.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective February 1, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Santa Barbara, Cal., L. U. No. 1062.—Movement for the five day work week, effective December 5, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Mason City, Iowa, L. U. No. 1313.—Movement for the 44-hour week, effective January 1, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

St. Louis, Mo., District Council.—Movement for the five day work week. The G. E. B. favors demands but before going into effect a definite date must be set and the Board so notified sixty days in advance in accordance with our laws.

Report of delegates to the Forty-seventh Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

Report of delegates to the Twentieth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

The General President reported that at the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. held in Los Angeles, Cal., in September, 1927, things so developed that it was possible for our Brotherhood to reaffiliate with the Building Trades Department which was approved by the G. E. B.

The Union Labor Life Insurance Co. On account of the vast amount of correspondence issued by the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. of Washington, D. C., to our Local Unions in reference to taking out insurance and it being a violation of the principles, laws, rules, and regulations of our Brotherhood for Local Unions to take out group insurance, the Board authorizes the sending out of a circular letter to our Unions, calling their attention to the matter.

The following letter was received from L. U. No. 134, Montreal, Canada, and was accepted by the G. E. B. with thanks. It shows the interest taken by L. U. No. 134 in our Home at Lakeland, Fla.

"November 1, 1927.

"Mr. Frank Duffy,
"General Secretary,
"Carpenters' Building,
"Indianapolis, Ind.

"Dear Sir and Brother:—

"Our Local Union had under consideration for some time the question of contributing in a fitting manner to the Home and had consulted Board Member Martel on the subject. It was finally decided by the Local Union at its regular meeting held on October 31st, to offer to the General Executive Board to defray the costs of furnishing Room No. 134 in the new Home. We are not in such a financial standing that we are able to offer more as our contribution, but we trust that small as it may seem and being offered in the right spirit of co-operation that it will be accepted. With best wishes of success in this undertaking, we remain,

"Fraternally yours,
"The Officers and Members of L. U. No. 134.
"Per George Houle, Secretary."

Inasmuch as several Locals have graciously and generously offered to furnish a room in the Home at Lakeland, Fla., the Board deems it advisable to send to all Local Unions an invitation to furnish a room if they so desire.

Appeal of the A. F. of L. for relief of the miners on strike in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and elsewhere was approved by the G. E. B.

November 30, 1927.

The following Local Unions have made full accountings for expenditure of appropriations made for relief of men on strike or locked out.

L. U. No. 183, Peoria, Ill., May, June, July, August and September.....$5,154.00
L. U. No. 492, Reading, Pa., May and June 9,642.00

The General President reported that the following applications had been made to him for assistance in organizing work and after making an investigation of same he submits them to the G. E. B. for action.

Lakeland, Fla., L. U. No. 2217.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes was carefully considered after which the Board complied with the request. The work of organizing to be supervised by the General President.

San Francisco, Cal., L. U. No. 42.—The sum of $1,000.00 was appropriated for organizing purposes, to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Kansas City, Mo., District Council.—The sum of $1,000.00 was appropriated for organizing purposes, to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

The General President reported on the San Francisco situation and after careful consideration and discussion of same the matter was referred to the General President for action.

Litigation in which the Palm Beach District Council is involved was referred to the General President for investigation.

Appeal of Harold K. Raitte, L. U. No. 374, Buffalo, N. Y., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Harold K. Raitte vs. the Buffalo District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 12, Syracuse, N. Y., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 12 vs. Joseph Plunkett, L. U. No. 72, Rochester, N. Y. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of the Montreal District Council from the decision of the G. T. in disapproved claim for wife's funeral donation account Gaetan Marc-Aurele, L. U. No. 1558, Maisonneauve, Que. Decision rendered by the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 161, Kenosha, Wis., from the decision of the G. T. on claim for funeral donation on the death of Brother Martin Nielsen. Decision of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Correspondence from M. S. Hayes, Philadelphia, Pa., relative to decision of the G. E. B. on disapproved claim for wife's funeral donation. The reply of the General Secretary under date of October 26, 1927, was concurred in.

December 1, 1927.

Nevada, Mo., L. U. No. 2711.—Trade movement sanctioned as per request.

Wayne County Carpenters District Council, Detroit, Mich.—Request for an appropriation laid over until next meeting of the G. E. B. The matter of organizing work is referred to the General President.

There being no further business to be acted on, the Board adjourned to meet again in March, 1928.

Respectfully submitted,

Frank Duffy, Secretary.

Wage Scales

For the information of our membership, Secretary E. W. Berges of the Westchester County, N. Y., District Council advises that the scale of wages paid to millmen of L. U. No. 53, White Plains, N. Y., is $9.50 per day, and the scale for outside men is $12.00 per day.

The scale of wages of L. U. No. 163, Peeksville, N. Y., is also $12.00 per day.

Great Falls, Mont., Local Celebrates Thirty-seventh Anniversary

On November 23rd, L. U. No. 286 celebrated its thirty-seventh anniversary with a banquet, followed by a musical program and dance.

About 500 people attended the affair, including the members with their wives and families and friends.

President Charles Heximer of the Local acted as toastmaster and President Clarence Blewett, of the Montana State Federation of Labor delivered the principal address of the evening.

All those present enjoyed the evening to the utmost and the committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon the success of the anniversary celebration.

Fortieth Anniversary Celebration Held By Beacon, N. Y., Local

On October 19th, the members of L. U. No. 323 Beacon, N. Y., celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the Local with a banquet, which was attended by the members and their invited guests, which included the contractors of the city, various city officials, and representatives from Local Unions in the vicinity.

Financial Secretary Bart Collins acted as toastmaster and General Representative John Ryan delivered the principal address of the evening. Short addresses were also delivered by the invited guests. The contractors especially, were pleased to be numbered among the guests of the Local, and expressed their appreciation accordingly. The affair served to better cement the feeling of good fellowship and friendliness that exists between the Local and the contractors.

The committee who had charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon the success of the anniversary celebration.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Cornelius Driscoll, a carpenter, who left New York City in 1915 and has not been heard from since. Any information regarding his present whereabouts will be appreciated by his daughter, Mrs. Bessie M. Curley, 16 Cleaves St., Roxbury, Mass.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Geo. Bishop, formerly a member of L. U. No. 203, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who disappeared from Poughkeepsie about 1918, and has not been heard from since. Any information regarding his present whereabouts will be appreciated by his son, Geo. Bishop, Jr., 2 Garden St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Correspondence

The Home and Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am not going to criticize Brother C. W. Pressell's remarks in the October issue of our Journal. I agree with him that the younger members are not to blame for our condition. However, the Home that is now being built will be of much benefit to the younger members in later years after we old timers have passed on.

I also agree with Brother Pressell to make the length of membership in the Brotherhood 25 years or over and 70 years of age before a member can be eligible to go to the Home or receive a Pension. I joined L. U. No. 592, Muncie, Ind., on November 15, 1901, and have never been delinquent in my dues. Am now in my seventies. We old timers have been helping to build the Home and we think the Pension is due us at this time. The younger brothers should help us shoulder the burden of building the Home and help us get the Pension. And as the Home is now being built, let us be bound closer together with brotherly love one for another.

M. C. Harter,
L. U. No. 660, Urbana, O.

Says Old Timers Want An Independent Old Age

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have read with much interest the letters in the December issue of our Journal by Brothers Crossley, Kersten and Shepler and I can't help but butt into the discussion. The thought of erecting a Home to take care of our aged brothers is a very noble one; and to maintain such a Home is a very Christianly act. The articles written about the old brothers are full of truth. The great idea is to build up our union so that it will stand as a shining light throughout the world. But just how are we going to raise the funds to maintain this Home is a problem too deep for me, so I will give it up and let some deeper thinking person solve it.

But what can be done to build up our union in general? With all orders of our kind, young blood is the life of the order, but it is the old blood that holds it together. What can we do for the old brothers who put up the many long, bitter fights and made our union what we have today? Nearly all large corporations refuse to employ a man over 45 or 50 years of age, no matter how good a mechanic he is. And, of course, the contractors who seem to misjudge their reason and want to keep abreast of the times, fall in line and don't want to see an old man on the job. They will not hire him, and consequently the old man can't get a chance to even show his ability. The old man is the real mechanic; even though he does spoil the appearance of a bunch of working men by his age. I notice that young foremen do not like to hire a man that is up in years; they take more to the young men of their own age. Consequently wherever you go you will find our good old brothers who are old wheel horses in the union, the very men who put up the fight to make our union we have today, are unemployed. They are either walking the streets or they are sitting in groups playing pinochle. Nothing to do; can't get a job; no chance to show their worth because they have a few silvered hairs. Some places they are able to get a dispensation to work for less than the scale, provided they have some physical disability, but such a dispensation is bad for them. They are branded as being no good and not able to keep up their end with the work, consequently they find themselves unable to get work at any price and in a worse predicament than ever. What can be done? The best solution of this problem I ever heard of being tried out was to have our By-Laws amended so that when a member attains the age of 51 years he automatically becomes free to work for whatever wages he sees fit. One might fear that they would drag the wage scale down, but such was not the case. Those old brothers imagined that they were even better than the younger men and they fought

harder for the full wage scale than did the young man. And in the two years I was in that city I never heard of an old brother working for less than the scale. And I can't speak that well for the young brothers.

The average old brother does not want to be sent to a Home, nor does he want a Pension; he wants to be independent. He wants a chance to earn a living and not be a dependent. Help the old brothers to a chance and we will build up Organized Labor. Give our old brothers a chance and you cannot overestimate their worth.

Wm. F. Midkiff,
L. U. No. 1140. San Pedro, Cal.

Favors A Shorter Work Week

Editor, "The Carpenter":

With all due respect to everybody and not aiming slams at anybody, I wish to say that many good things to read are to be found in "The Carpenter" every issue, but I cannot agree with many of the things that I read. For instance the idea that a building course by mail would be very beneficial. Many bosses laugh at the idea. On the job, or in a shop, or in a school or college is the place to learn how to actually do things.

I also think that an employer or boss who thinks he knows it all and can't take a minute or two, or even five minutes if necessary, to show a journeyman, as well as an apprentice, something the worker wants to know, is no boss at all and he has a lot to learn himself.

Also, that old bunk about plenty of room at the top. We can't all be on top, who would then be underneath to support the top, or hold it up.

It is also said that when times are slack, as they are every winter in building work as well as other lines the better man of two is kept, the inferior one goes. True enough in most cases, but that doesn't prove that if the inferior became as efficient as the better man, that he would also be kept on the job. It only proves that there isn't work enough for every man all the time. Therefore we need to have the work spread out over the full year, instead of eight months or less, the hours of labor shortened and at the same time a wage scale maintained that will allow the worker and his family to live as civilized beings should live.

There may be good reasons why one man cannot do as well as another, he may not be so young anymore, something may be on his mind, his health may not be as good, etc. His services seem to be good enough when there is work enough to need him.

I am writing from the viewpoint of one who enjoys good health, great strength, youth as well, being only 36. I look at the problem from a humanitarian standpoint, as well as from the cold business and almighty dollar standpoint. Work for all means greater prosperity for all, considering, of course, that good wages are being paid. We can't expect to find business or anything else at its best, when half the people who would spend money if they had it, are idle and earning nothing. Furthermore, it isn't always the brains or ability that counts. Sometimes a thing is blamed upon the wrong person. For instance a broken glass. You didn't break it and you honestly maintain that you did not, however, the man having the work done by day work is sore, he will not believe you. Result, next time he hires a man he picks up somebody else. I have broken one or two window glasses in 10 years time, when I do break one I pay for it right there, but I shall never pay for one that I did not break. The boss or employer has a lot to learn, especially one thing—"to value an honest man's word."

G. W. Ahner,
L. U. No. 1570, Yuba City, Cal.

Highways

There are 2,941,294 miles of highway in the United States and about 470,000 miles were surfaced by 1925.

In 1925 there were nearly 20,000 miles of Federal Aid Road Projects under construction or approved.

DEATH ROLL

VICTOR BROUSE, L. U. No. 838, Sunbury, Pa.

JAMES AHO, L. U. No. 14, San Antonio, Texas.

B. M. CARNES, L. U. No. 1141, Pampa, Texas.

Chips *and* Shavings

A Happy New Year.

* * *

And a Prosperous one, too.

* * *

The year 1928 promises to be a big one for our Brotherhood.

* * *

This year we have our "Big Show." In other words, our General Convention.

* * *

And it really will be a show, too, for, while it hasn't been definitely decided, in all probabilities, this year's convention will be held at the Home in Lakeland, Fla.

* * *

Many of our members have visited and inspected the Home site and the buildings, which are in the course of erection. However, a vast majority have not, and when the delegates arrive for the "Big Show," believe me, they are going to see something.

* * *

As the old darkie said, "Believe me, boy, till you see that, you ain't seen nothin' yet."

* * *

But that's only the first step. The next one is going to be harder. The convention is going to have a big job on its hands formulating rules and regulations governing admission to the Home.

* * *

However, the boys who attend our convention know their business. They represent the best thoughts of their various Locals and that question will undoubtedly be settled, intelligently

* * *

The General Officers and General Executive Board deserve a great deal of credit for what they have already accomplished. They deserve the whole hearted support and co-operation of every member of our Brotherhood in their efforts to have the Home in operation at the earliest possible date.

* * *

And there is the question of the Pension, too. There are some of our members who will be eligible for either entrance to the Home or a Pension, who will prefer a Pension. The convention will have to determine the amount to be paid and also determine what rules and regulations shall govern eligibility to receive a Pension.

* * *

In fact, quite a large time will be had by all. Every Local Union of our Brotherhood should have at least one delegate at the convention. The delegate acts as the spokesman for his Local and expresses to the convention the ideas of his Local.

* * *

Any Local Union who wishes to have a part in deciding these and other important questions, will have its delegate on hand.

* * *

On the pages of this issue of our Journal, devoted to "Official Information," there appears a notice regarding the submission of proposed amendments to our General Constitution and Laws for action by the convention. This is a very important matter and should be made a special order of business at your meetings.

* * *

Who makes excuses, accuses himself.

* * *

It is always safe to learn, even from our enemies; seldom safe to instruct, even our friends.

* * *

"Ours is a government of liberty by, through and under the law.

"No man is above it and no man is below it. The crime of cunning, the crime of greed, the crime of violence, are all equally crimes, and against them all alike the law must set its face.

"This is not and never shall be a government either of a plutocracy or of a mob."—Theodore Roosevelt.

* * *

"Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in schools, and seminaries, and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books, and in almanacs; let it be preached in the pulpit, proclaimed in legislating halls and enforced in courts of justice."

—Abraham Lincoln.

Craft Problems

Advanced Roof Framing

(By H. H. Siegele.)

LESSON VIII

In the two preceeding lessons we dealt with polygons exclusively; in fact, we did not touch upon the question of roof framing directly. But believing that laying out the plates of any polygon roof is even more important than the framing of the roof itself, we treated that part of it more thoroughly than, perhaps,

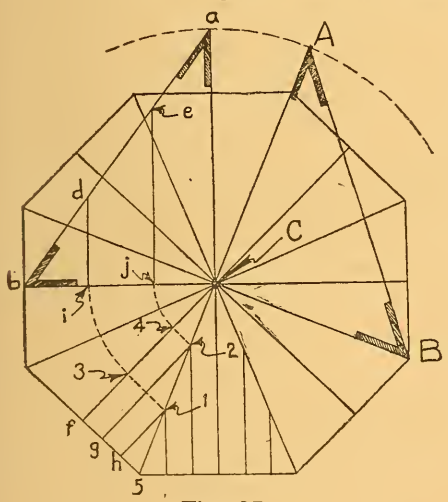


Fig. 97.

some of our readers might have deemed necessary. In this and the next lesson we take up the framing of the rafters of two polygons, the octagon and the hexagon. And because the framing of these roofs is similar to the framing of any kind of hip roof, we shall not treat it as thoroughly as we otherwise would. The rest of the polygons that we mentioned in the preceeding lessons, we shall not treat, for the reason that the principles of framing these roofs are practically the same as the principles involved in framing the octagon and the hexagon roofs.

Fig. 97 shows a diagram of an octagon roof plan. The triangle A-B-C represents the hip rafter, while the triangle a-b-C represents the common rafter. The rise of the common rafter is shown between C and a, and the rise of the hip, between C and A. It will be seen by the dotted part-circle that the rise of the common rafter and the rise of the hip rafter are the same. The run C-B of the hip is longer than the run C-B of the common rafter. Now b-a gives the length of the common rafter, while B-A gives the length of the hip. At f is shown the seat of a common rafter, and at g and h the seats of two jack rafters. By projecting the point where the seat of the short jack rafter intersects with the seat of the hip, pointed out at 1, to 3, at a right angle with the seat of the common rafter, f, and then with a compass projecting this point from 3 to i and then raising it to d * * * likewise point 2 to 4 and on to j, then up to e, you will have the length of the long jack rafter represented between point b and point e, and the length of the short jack between b and d. Assuming that

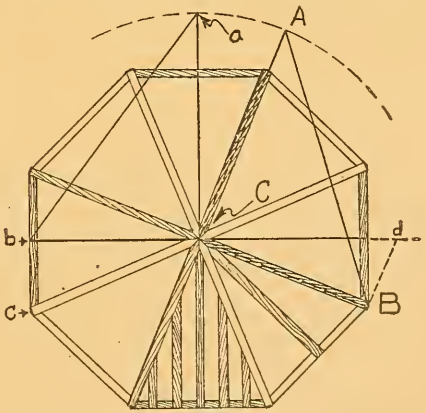


Fig. 98.

the seat of the short jack rafter between h and 1, is equal to one foot, then the distance between 1 and 5 would represent the run of the hip rafter per foot run of the common rafter. This principle will work in any polygon roof.

Fig. 98 shows one method of framing the hip rafters of an octagon roof at the top. Here all the hip rafters intersect at a common center. The plumb and level cuts of both the hip rafter and the common rafter is shown by the shad-

ed bevels in Fig. 97, but the side cuts of the hips and common rafters we will explain by Fig. 98. To get the side cut

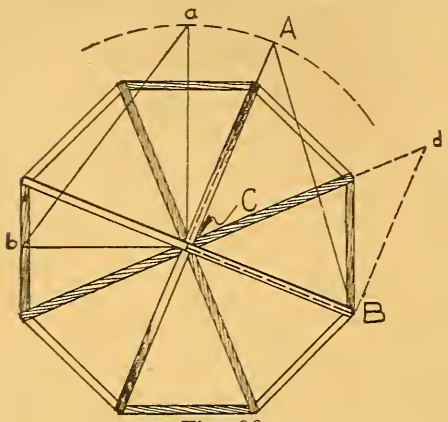


Fig. 99.

for the hip rafters take the distance between B and d on the tongue of the square, and the length of the hip rafter, B-A, on the body, the body gives the cut. The side cuts of the common rafters and the jack rafters are the same. Take the distance between b and c on the tongue of the square, and the length of the common rafter, b-a, on the body,

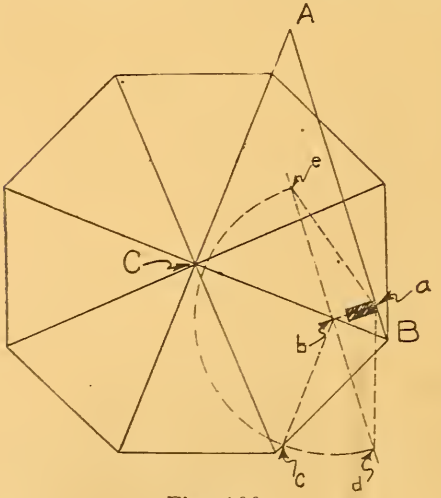


Fig. 100.

the body gives the cut. It is worth while to remember that the run of the hip rafter per foot run of the common rafter on an octagon roof, is 13 inches.

Fig. 99 shows another method of framing the top of an octagon roof. Here the first pair of rafters have a common plumb cut at the top and butt against each other. These rafters are shown unshaded, excepting the dotted line on the one to the right. The second pair also has a common plumb cut at the top and butt against the sides of the first pair, this pair is shown partly shaded. The second pair must be cut enough shorter than the first pair to al-

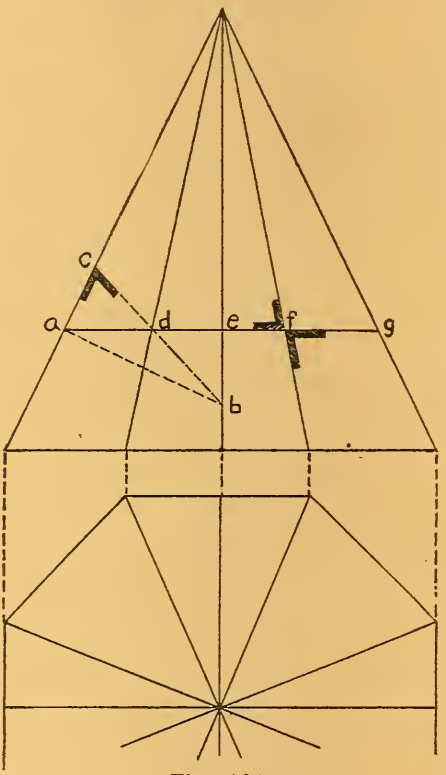


Fig. 101.

low for the thickness of the timber used for rafters, in other words, each rafter of the second pair must be cut half the thickness of the timber used for the rafters shorter than the rafters for the first pair, measuring at a right angle to the plumb cut. The four remaining rafters, shown shaded on the drawing, are framed into the angles, as shown. Allowance must again be made for the difference in length, which is the distance through the timber at a 45-degree angle, making the allowance at a right angle to the plumb cut. To obtain the side cut of these rafters, take the distance between B and d on the tongue of the square, and the length of the hip rafter, B-A, on the body, the body gives the cut. The side cut for the common

rafters and the jacks, is the same as explained under Fig. 98.

What we have said thus far was said relative to unbacked rafters; however, there are instances when it becomes necessary to back the rafters of polygon roofs. Fig. 100 shows a method of obtaining the bevel for the backing of hip rafters on regular polygon roofs. The diagram shows an octagon roof plan, with the hip rafter represented by the triangle A-B-C. At a right angle to A-B, at any convenient point, draw a-b. Draw b-c at a right angle to B-C. Make b-d and b-e equal to b-c, as shown by the dotted half-circle. Join d and e with a, then the angle at point a gives the bevel for backing the hip rafters. When the hip rafters of an octagon roof are backed the side cut is not the same as for unbacked hips. Here is a rule for obtaining the side cut for backed hip rafters for an octagon roof: Take 5 on the tongue of the square and the length of the common rafter per foot run on the body, the body gives the cut.

Perhaps the most practical method of framing the top of a polygon roof, is to shape a block so as to receive the hip rafters; for instance, on an octagon roof, shape a block to a perfect octagon onto which the top end of the hip rafters can be nailed, in which case the top cut of the hip rafter would be a simple plumb cut. This method is usually used when a flagpole is extended from the top of the roof.

Fig. 101 is a diagram showing how to obtain the bevels for a purlin of an octagon roof. At the bottom we are showing a part of a plan, from which the various points have been projected to the elevation. The line of the purlin is shown between a and g. Draw a-b at a right angle to the side of the roof, and make a-c equal to d-e. Join b-c as shown, and the bevel at point c will give the angle cut, while either of the bevels shown at f will give the face cut.

We have said nothing about the sheathing in this lesson, but the explanation given in a previous lesson will apply here: The sheathing cut can be obtained with the figures used for obtaining the side cut of the jack rafters. If the body of the square gives the side cut of the jack rafters, then the tongue, using the same figures, will give the face cut for the sheathing * * * and visa versa.

The Steel Square

"Carpenters' Geometry"

(By L. Perth.)

LESSON II

Scales and Tables

There are several makes and types of squares on the market today and while they all are built on the same principles, the range of their usefulness depends entirely upon the accuracy and completeness of their markings. The markings on the square may be divided into two groups: Scales and tables.

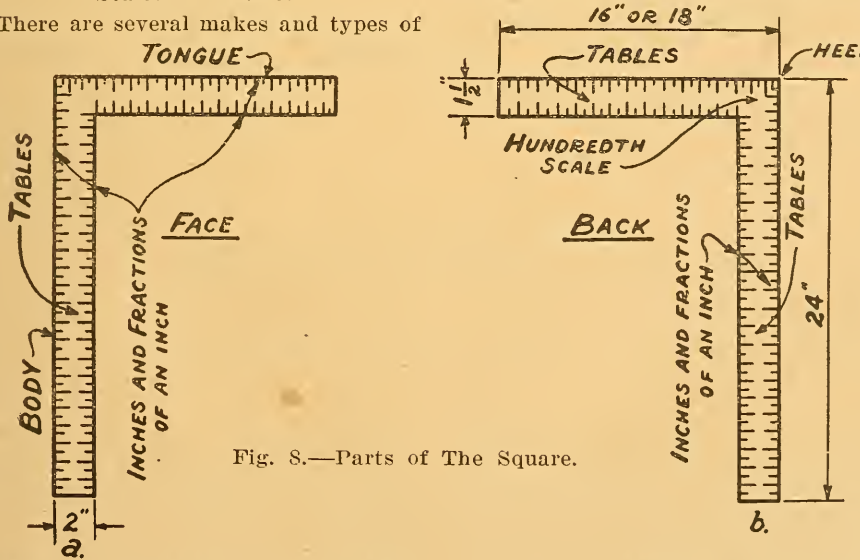


Fig. 8.—Parts of The Square.

Scales. The scales are the inch divisions found on the outer and inner edges

of the square and the inch graduations into fractions of an inch. Fig. 8.

Tables. These are: Rafter tables, brace table, essex board measure table, octagon scale, hundredths scale and inch scales. Fig. 8.

Essex Table. This table gives the contents or board measure of lumber of usual lengths and widths.

Octagon Scale. By the use of this scale a square timber may be shaped into one having eight sides or an "octagon."

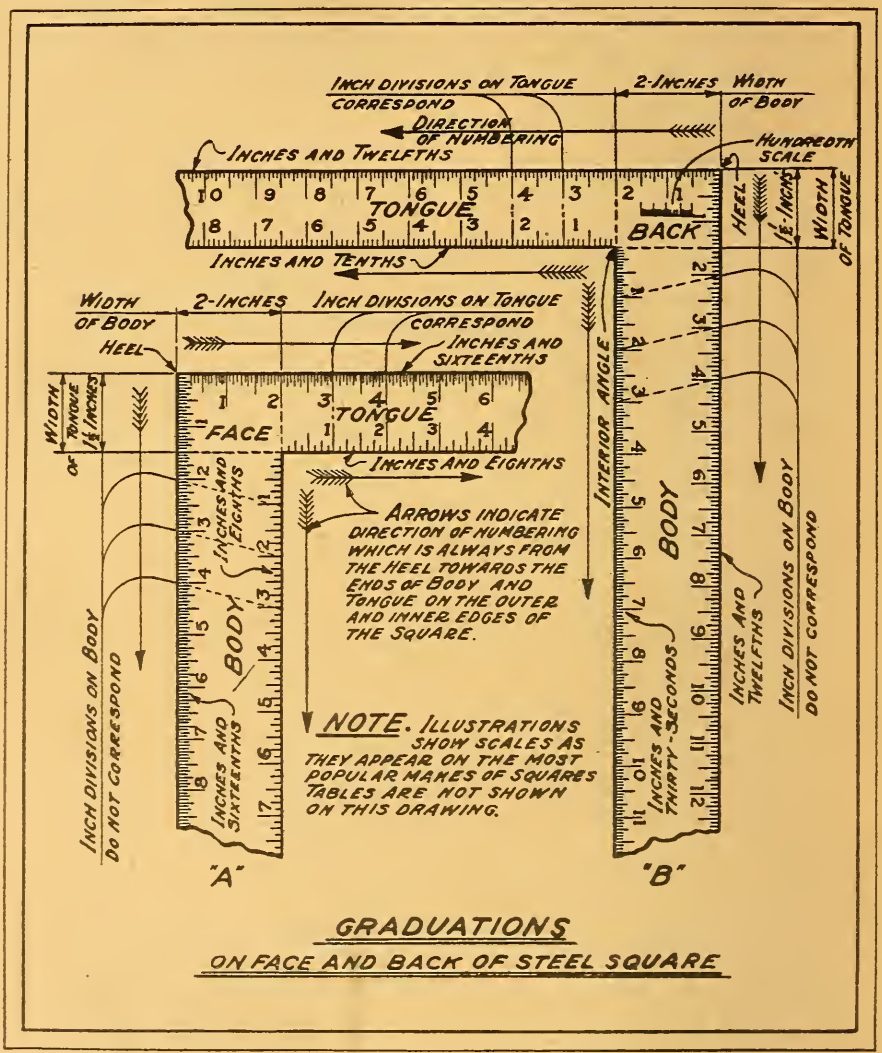


Fig. 9.

Rafter Tables. These tables are used for determining the length of common, valley, hip and jack rafters as well as the bevels at which they must be cut to fit to the adjoining members.

Brace Table. This table gives the lengths of common braces.

Hundredth Scale. The hundredth scale is "one inch divided into one hundred parts." With the aid of a pair of dividers, decimal fractions of an inch may be obtained.

Inch Scales. These are found on the outside and inside edges of the square

and are inches divided into thirty-seconds, sixteenths, eighths, fourths, twelfths and tenths of an inch. These scales are very useful in measuring and laying out work to dimensions, and are the most important markings on the steel square. Therefore it is very essential that the graduations should be as nearly perfect as it is possible to make them, since an accurately graduated square is an absolute necessity in making correct calculations.

The graduations on the outer edges are numbered from the heel towards the

A detailed description of all the scales and tables, with complete directions how to use them will be found in the succeeding lessons.

Subdivisions of the Inch. In all operations where the steel square is used there is a constant relation between the measurements taken on the blade and those on the tongue. Therefore, the inch graduations on the outer edges of the face are the same on the blade as they are on the tongue. This also is true with regard to the inch subdivisions on the outside edges of the back of the square.

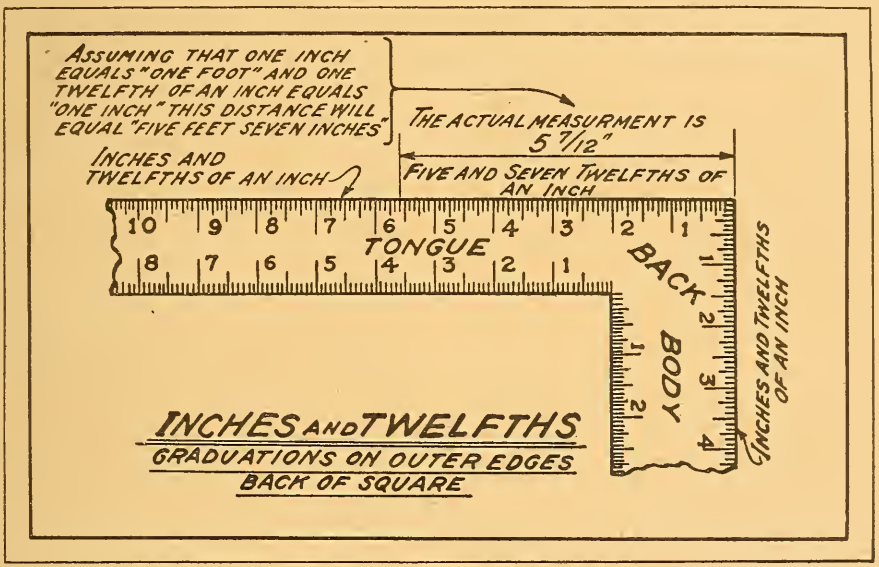


Fig. 10.

ends of the body and tongue on both face and back of the square. The scales along the inner edges are also numbered in the same direction, i. e., from the interior angle towards the ends of both arms of the square. Fig. 9.

As the width of the body of the square is in even inches, the inch graduations on the outside and inside edges of the tongue correspond. But, on account of the width of the tongue being not in even inches, the graduations along the two edges of the body do not correspond. Fig. 9.

The general arrangement of the scales and tables is somewhat different with different makes of squares, but if one has acquired a good working knowledge of the application of the tables on one first-class steel square, he will have no difficulty in using any other square.

In order to afford a greater variety of scales, the subdivisions of the inch on the outer edges of the face on both body and tongue are generally different from the corresponding edges of the back and, as a general rule, the inner edges of the face are graduated differently from those on the back.

Twelfths-Inch Scale. The graduations on the outer edges of the back consists of inches and twelfths of an inch on both body and tongue. This subdivision of an inch into twelve parts is very convenient, particularly when used as a "scale." The inch marks then may represent "feet" and the twelfth marks "twelfths of a foot—or inches." Thus by assuming that one inch equals one foot and each twelfth of an inch equals one inch, the blade will represent a length of 24 feet and the tongue 16 or

18 feet. Likewise, all dimensions obtained from this method of figuring will also be expressed in feet and inches.

When used for actual measurements, the twelfths of an inch are applied in the same manner as any other fractional part of an inch, i. e., so many inches and so many twelfths of an inch. Fig. 10.

Solution of Practical Problems

While roof framing is the branch of work to which the steel square is particularly adapted, there are a great many other uses for this instrument, and the carpenter who thoroughly understands the principles of the square may continually find new problems that can be solved much easier by the use of this instrument than in any other way. Therefore, before proceeding to the subject of roof construction we will explain how various practical every-day problems may be solved by the application of this most useful instrument.

Concrete

(By Gordon M. Tamblyn, Manager, Tamblyn System.)

The foundation walls, piers and footings shown on the plan fit the excavation which you figured last month. It is not submitted as a practical layout, but merely to teach the principles of estimating which may be applied to any other similar class of work.

Concrete is figured on the cubic yard basis and concrete forms on the square foot basis.

Answer the questions in the order given and you will have the correct method of listing.

(1) How many linear feet of footings under wall section A-A?

Answer .....

(2) What is the width of footings A-A?

Answer .....

(3) What is the thickness of footings A-A?

Answer .....

(4) How many linear feet of footings under wall section B-B?

Answer .....

(5) What is the width of footings B-B?

Answer .....

(6) What is the thickness of footings B-B?

Answer .....

(7) What is the length of walls A-A?

Answer .....

(8) What is the thickness of walls A-A?

Answer .....

(9) What is the height of walls A-A?

Answer .....

(10) What is the length of walls B-B?

Answer .....

(11) What is the thickness of walls B-B?

Answer .....

(12) What is the height of walls B-B?

Answer .....

(13) What is the width of pier footings?

Answer .....

(14) What is the length of pier footings?

Answer .....

(15) What is the thickness of pier footings?

Answer .....

(16) What is the width of piers?

Answer .....

(17) What is the thickness of piers?

Answer .....

(18) What is the height of piers?

Answer .....

Process No. 1.

Multiply answer 1 by 2 by 3 and the result will be cubic feet of concrete required for footings A-A.

Answer .....

Process No. 2.

Multiply answers 4 by 5 by 6 and the result will be cubic feet of concrete required for footings B-B.

Answer .....

Process No. 3.

Multiply answers 7 by 8 by 9 and the result will be cubic feet of concrete required for walls A-A.

Answer .....

Process No. 4.

Multiply answer 10 by 11 by 12 and the result will be cubic feet of concrete required for walls B-B.

Process No. 5.

Multiply answer 13 by 14 by 15 and the result will be cubic feet of concrete required for one pier footing, multiply by 2 for two pier footings.

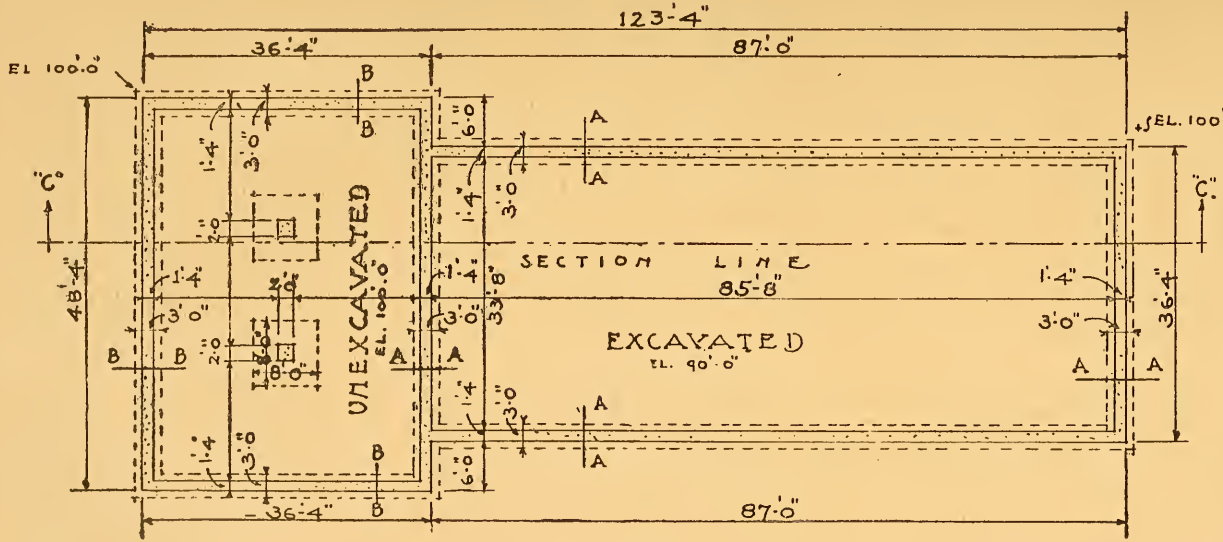
Answer .....

Process No. 6.

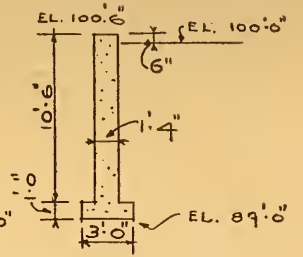
Multiply answer 16 by 17 by 18 and the result will be cubic feet of concrete

PROBLEM AND TESTS Nº 3

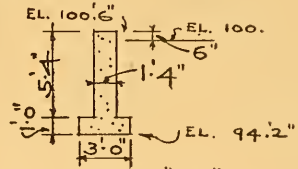
TAMBLYN SYSTEM



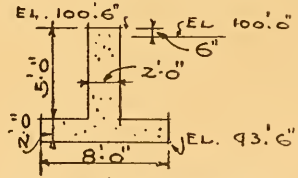
PLAN



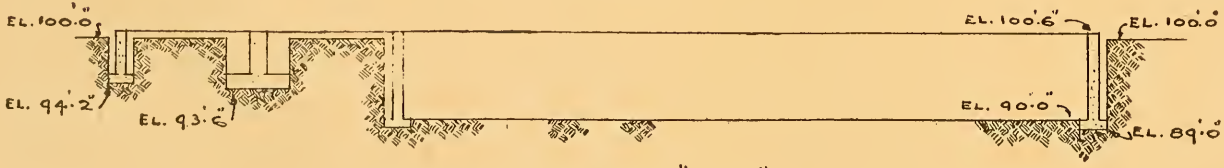
SECTION "A.A."



SECTION "B.B."



PIERS & FOOTINGS.



SECTION "C.C."

NOTE.
EL. = ELEVATION

required for one pier, multiply by 2 for two piers.

Answer .....

Add the answers to process numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 and divide the total by 27, which will give you the total cubic yards of concrete required to make the foundation shown on the plan.

To figure the cost of doing this work use the following scale of wages and material prices delivered on the job.

	Per Hr.
Rent of mixer, engineer's time and fuel	$2.00
Common labor	.50
Foreman	1.50
	Per Cu. Yd.
Gravel	2.50
Sand	1.25
	Sack, Net
Cement	.80

To make a cubic yard of concrete 1-3-5 mix, which we will use for this foundation, it will require:

.87 cu. yds. gravel.
.52 cu. yds. sand.
4.56 sacks cement.
.20 hours mixer and engineer.
2.25 hours common labor.
.20 hours foreman.

Send your working figures and estimate on concrete cost to my office for inspection and checking. After your work has been inspected and graded it will be returned to you with a model answer for your further instruction.

Form Work

How many square feet of forms are required to make the footings for all walls and piers?

Answer .....

How many square feet of forms are required to make the walls A-A and B-B?

Answer .....

How many square feet of forms are required to make the piers?

Answer .....

Answer the questions on form work given and send them in for checking. Your work on this will be returned to you with instruction on how to figure the material, labor and cost of form work.

Send self-addressed stamped envelope for return of your work.

Copyright by: Gordon M. Tamblyn, Manager, Tamblyn System, Sweeney Bldg., 13th and Broadway, Denver, Colo.

Estimating Form Work

(By C. A. Carrier, L. U. No. 448, Waukegan, Ill.)

As some of the brothers no doubt have some estimating to do occasionally, the following information on form estimating will no doubt be appreciated by them, as it is a short cut in estimating, and the unit price per square foot may be found and applied obtaining the contract price, by simply multiplying the number of square feet contained in the forms by the unit price. In estimating ordinary straight wall forms such as carpenters that contract their own work, are called on to estimate, are usually those for concrete walls having a thickness of from 8" to 12" and a height of from 6' 0" to 12' 0" and requiring about 200 feet board measure of lumber for each 100 square feet of forms. This includes braces, studs and sheathing. The following is a list of materials required for 100 square feet of such forms.

Studs and braces, 84 feet board measure.

Sheathing, 116 feet board measure.

Wire 3 pounds.

Nails, ½ pound.

If proper care is taken in wrecking, practically all studs and braces may be salvaged, but there is bound to be more or less of a loss in sheathing. A safe way to estimate is to allow a loss of about 20 per cent for both sheathing and dimension lumber, more if the material is badly cut up, but seldom any less, so if the material used for the forms is taken from the house material bill, and is to afterwards be used in the construction of the building, it would be necessary to add this 20 per cent to studs and sheathing in material bill to allow for this loss, so in estimating the cost of material used in the forms we only need to include cost of 20 per cent of the material used for their construction. If we were estimating the cost of material for a form containing one thousand square feet requiring two thousand feet, board measure lumber, we would figure as follows:

840 feet board measure braces and studs at $40 per thousand less 80 per cent equals $6.72.

1,160 feet board measure at 38 per cent per thousand less 80 per cent equals $8.80.

Thirty pounds wire at 5c per pound equals $1.50.

Five pounds nails at 7c per pound equals 35c.

Total cost of material, $17.37.

In estimating the labor hours required to erect one thousand feet board measure lumber in form construction, it is safe to figure 19 hours for carpenter, 5 hours for carpenter's helper erecting, and 12 hours common labor wrecking, so we may figure labor as follows. (Remembering it requires 2,000 feet board measure lumber for one thousand square feet of forms.)

38 hours carpenter at $1.00 per hour equals $38.00.

10 hours helper at 50c per hour equals $5.00.

24 hours labor wrecking at 50c per hour equals $12.00.

Total labor cost equals $55.00.

Summarizing material and labor we have:

Material cost equals $17.37.

Labor cost equals $55.00.

Actual cost of forms equals $72.37.

Profit added, say 10 per cent equals $7.25.

Contract price equals $79.62.

This is at the rate of about eight cents per square foot for such forms. The prices quoted for material and labor which, of course, are only approximate, and may be changed to suit any locality. We can keep this unit price on file, and it can be used for quick estimating of similar forms at any time until the price of material or labor change, when a change in the unit price must be made, which is easily done. If the material and labor list required to construct one thousand square feet of forms is kept on file then when it is required to estimate a similar form all we have to do is get the number of square feet contained in the form and multiply by the unit price (which in this case is 8 cents), which will give the required contract price. Say we are called on to price a straight form, size 2S′ 0″ by 32′ 0 ″ by 8′ 0″, containing 1,920 square feet. The price would be, 1,920 times 8 cents equals $153.60, contract price. This method of estimating saves making out a material list until after you get the job, then it is an easy matter to get the material quantities. They may be obtained as follows:

1.920 times 840 equals 1,613 feet board measure, studs and braces.

1.920 times 1,160 equals 2,227 feet board measure, sheathing.

1.920 times 30 equals 58 pounds wire.

1.920 times 0.5 equals 9¾ pounds nails.

If it is necessary to know number of labor hours required to erect this form, they may be obtained in the same way.

1.920 times 38 hours carpenter equals 73 hours.

1.920 times 10 hours carpenter helper equals 19 hours.

1.920 times 24 hours laborer equals 46 hours.

Total hours equal 138.

Now, by adding 10 per cent to the labor cost for one thousand square feet forms, which is $55.00 plus $5.50 equals approximately 6 cents per square foot, and by adding 10 per cent to the cost of the material we may find the contract unit price of each separately. As the material price is $17.37 for one thousand square feet, by adding 10 per cent or $1.73, the unit price for material, is about 2 cents per square foot, so for 1,920 square feet of forms the labor price would be 1.920 times .06 equals $115.20 and material price 1.920 times .02 equals $38.40 and $38.40 plus $115.20 equals $153.60, contract price for material and labor. This may seem a long, roundabout way to estimate, but it is just the opposite, once you get a correct unit price on any part of a building (such as sheathing, studs, lap siding, shingles, brick work, even lathing and plastering, joist, flooring, etc.), and the tedious work of estimating is reduced to a minimum.

Uneven Ceiling

(By H. H. Siegele.)

There are many instances in the experience of a carpenter, when he is required to build partitions into rooms where the ceiling height is uneven. In such instances it is not an easy matter to mark and cut the studding so they will all be the right length. I am showing a sketch of such a partition, Fig. 1, the unevenness somewhat exagerated for the purpose of emphasis. The drawing shows the studding numbered. The figures shown within a circle indicate the points of the partition where there is a break in the direction of the ceiling line. (Such a change in the direction may also occur in the floor line.) Fig. 2 shows how the studding should be placed on the trestles, edge up, with one end

squared and in an even position. The studding in this position, transfer the length of the studding marked 1 to the first studding on the trestles, as between

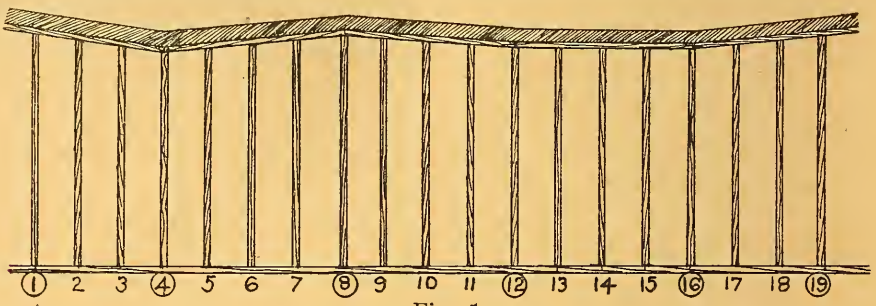


Fig. 1.

point a and point 1, Fig. 2. In the same manner transfer the length of the studding marked 4 to the fourth studding on the trestles, as shown between point b

chosen to be the marking side, the edge of the studding should be squared as shown by Fig. 3. The edges thus squared, the sides also can be squared and cut. Before any of the marking is done, however, the studding on the trestles should be numbered to correspond with the numbers shown on Fig. 1; thus

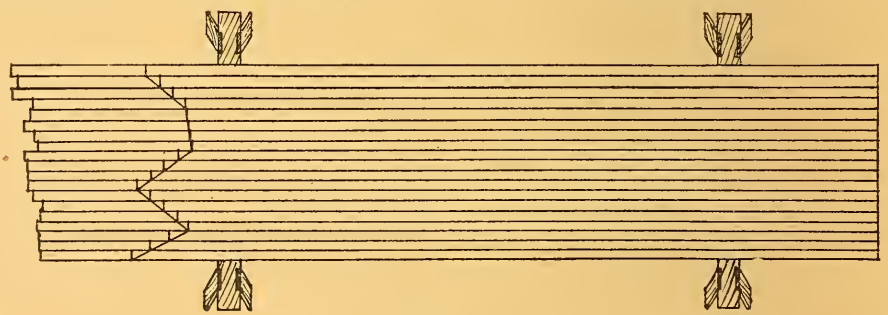


Fig. 2.

and point 4, Fig. 2. Then number 8 should be transferred to c-8, and 12 to d-12, 16 to e-16 and 19 to f-19. It must be remembered that the marking should

avoiding confusion when the studdings are being nailed into position. The angles of the joining lines shown on Fig. 2 are rather sharp; in most cases

Fig. 3.

be done on the same side of all the marked studding, as the indicators will show, then the points should be joined, using a straight edge or a steel square. At every point where these joining lines intersect with the side of the studding

the lines run about as shown between 12 and 16, Fig. 2.

I have used this method and found it very practical. The transferring of the different lengths can be done with two sticks.

Twin Nailing

(By H. H. Siegele.)

Probably the first thing I learned about carpentry was the trick of drawing up boards with two nails, when one nail fails to bring up the joint. I was standing near a carpenter who was laying flooring, and seeing him use two nails, I asked him what he was doing that for. "Well," he answered, "one nail does not

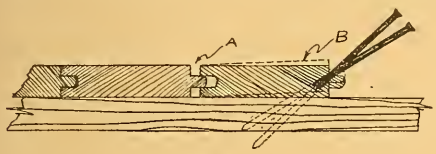


Fig. 1.

draw up the board tight, but by using two nails, as I am doing here, I can usually get a good tight joint." Then he showed me how the nails should be started so as to get the greatest amount of "pull." This I am showing by Fig. 1, with the shaded outlines of two nails. It will be noticed that the slant of the nails is not the same, thus each nail must follow a course of its own. See the dotted lines showing the course of each nail when they are driven—Fig. 1. This is not a new trick, but many carpenters drive the nails at the same slant, which often splits the board and rarely gives the best results. Another thing, when the nails are started into the sub-floor,

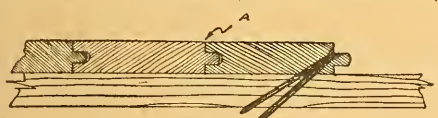


Fig. 2.

the edge of the board should be raised about as shown by the dotted lines pointed out at B. This starts the nails into the sub-floor far enough ahead so as to give room for the board to move forward and tighten the joint. Fig. 2 shows the nails driven, and the joint shown at A, in both figures, closed tight. By comparing the two drawings, and studying the problem, one can readily see how this method of "twin nailing" will give the highest percentage of service.

Twin nailing is not confined to matched lumber, it is used, in fact, for drawing up any kind of lumber, but the principle is the same. On the drawing I am showing 3¼ inch matched flooring, because this trick is often used in floor laying.

While twin nailing is used by almost every carpenter, in one way or another, it should never, I want to caution my readers, be carried to such an extreme, that its legitimate use will be abused thereby.

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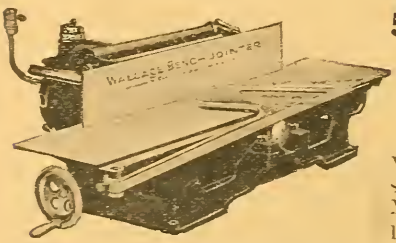

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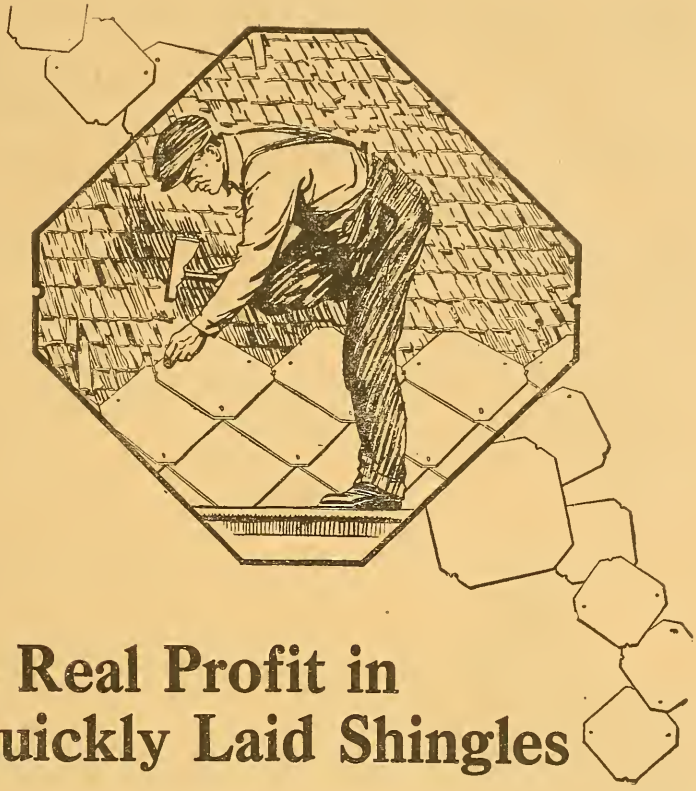

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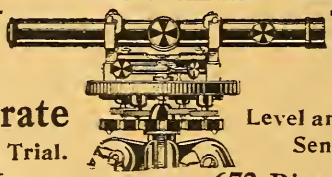

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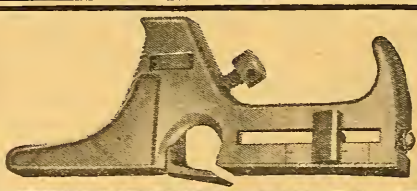

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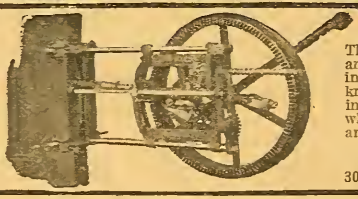

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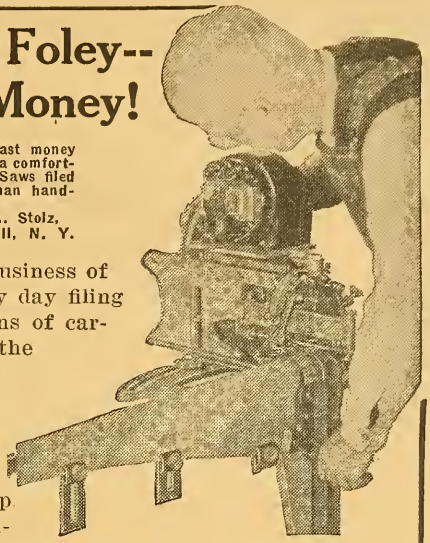

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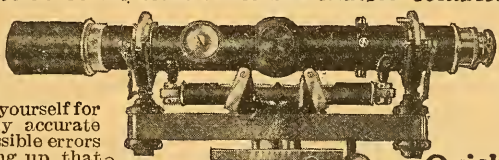

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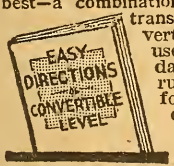

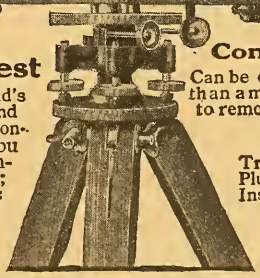

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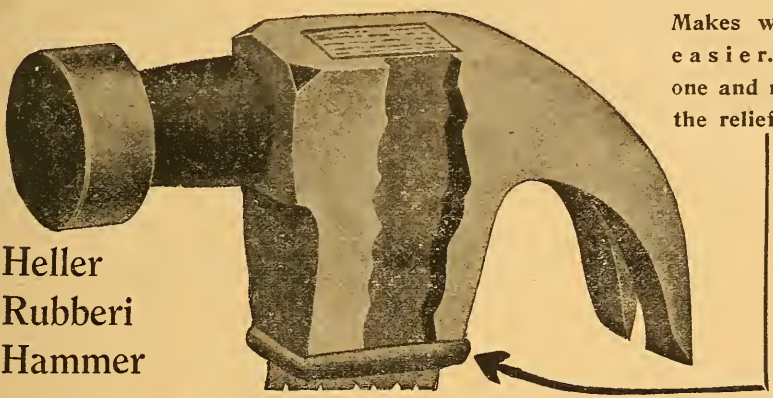

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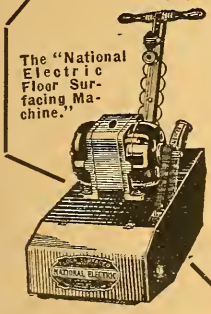

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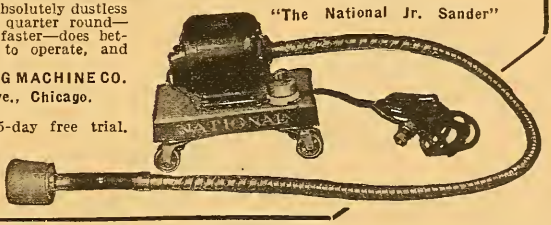

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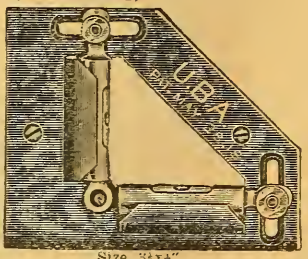

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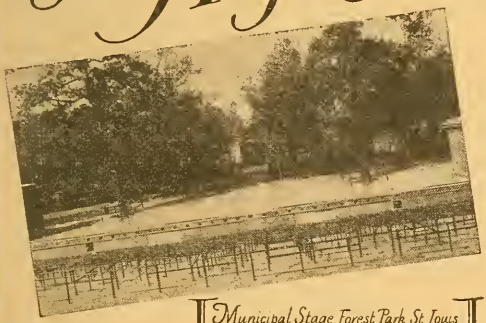


Municipal Stage, Forest Park, St. Louis surfaced with Speed-grits

SANDED WITH
Speed-grits

Let Speed-grits do your
FINE WORK

MANNING ABRASIVE CO., Inc., TROY, N. Y.

Finest Work Deserves Finest Tools

In Pliers this means-
KLEINS

Mathias **KLEIN** & Sons
Established 1857 Chicago Ill USA

Adding another room to the house, by turning the attic into a playroom.

REMODEL

Give the children an attractive indoor place to play. The attic is ideal; they can romp to their hearts' content, without disturbing the household. Oak Flooring, laid over the present unsightly floor, helps to make a real room out of the attic, and keeps it clean and sanitary besides.

Make More Money

In addition to the opportunity that every unimproved attic affords, you can make money by interesting your friends and neighbors in "toning up" the home, by laying Oak Floors in every room that has old, worn, ordinary floors. Quote by the room, not by the thousand feet, and prove how inexpensive the remodeling job will be. You can get in touch with a local Oak Flooring dealer, get samples and prices, and figure, yourself, the cost of laying and finishing. Then call on prospects.

We Will Help You

MAIL THE COUPON BELOW *for free booklets* giving you necessary information on grades, measurements, etc., also on how to lay, scrape, and finish Oak Flooring.

OAK FLOORING BUREAU
1251 Builders' Bldg., *Chicago*

Please send me "THE STORY OF OAK FLOORS," and "How and Where to Use Oak Floors."

Name.....

Address.....

City.....*State*.....

DEPENDABLE TOOLS

Germantown Master Builder Hammers and Hatchets are backed by 74 years of tool making experience. Skill and fine materials combine to make these tools the best that money can buy.

If your dealer does not handle Germantown Master Builder tools, write for our catalog.

Three sizes
20 oz.
16 oz.
11 oz.

GRIFFITH TOOL WORKS
Philadelphia, Pa.

Hammering away for 74 years.

10 in 1--

YOU'VE heard of 2 in 1 shoe polish and 3 in 1 oil—now let us tell you about a 10 in 1 Floor Surfacer—the Improved Schlueter.

Send in the coupon today. Start making real money. The Schlueter does the work of ten men—10 in 1. We'll tell you how you can have this "ten man outfit" for only $69.50 down. Write today.

Gentlemen:
Please tell me all about the Improved Schlueter.

Name .....

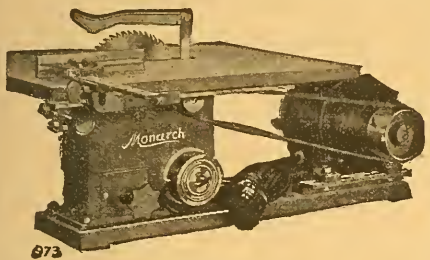
Address .....

City .....

LINCOLN SCHLUETER MACHINERY CO.
230 W. GRAND AVE.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Ball Bearing

SAW TABLE



A bench saw with table of ample size, 18" wide and 24" long. The table tilts 45 degrees and can be raised and lowered. A combination rip, cut-off and mitre gauge is furnished; also splitter, guard, and 8" saw.

Furnished complete with motor base, motor, switch and cord, weight 240 lbs.; or without base and motor, weight 140 lbs.

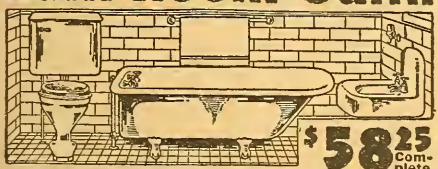
Ask for bulletins of small wood working machinery or complete catalog.

American Saw Mill Machinery Co.
136 Main St., Hackettstown, N. J.

YOU SAVE 40%

ON THIS NEW MODERN GUARANTEED

Bath Room Outfit



$58.25 Complete

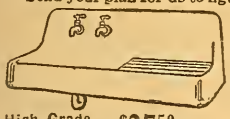
Our customers say we sell the best goods at lowest prices and give the best service. **You** save most because we give you

WHOLESALE PRICES

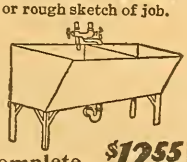
on the best **PLUMBING and HEATING SUPPLIES.** Everything **GUARANTEED** or we *Refund Your Money.* **Get our Catalog.** Compare our prices with anyone else selling high grade Goods and you will see how much you save.

ESTIMATES AND CATALOG FREE

Send your plan for us to figure, or rough sketch of job.

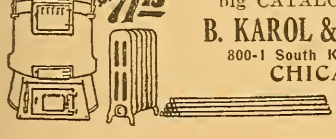


High Grade SINK **$27.50**



Complete **$12.55**

Hot Water Boiler **$7.15**



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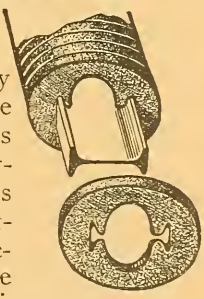
B. KAROL & SONS CO.
800-1 South Kedzie Ave.,
CHICAGO

GUARANTEED in Coldest Winter and Hottest Summer

CAN'T BREAK or Loosen

Prove This Yourself

Claws bite into and pull the heads of 60 d nails or brads through a 2-in. plank.



An Estwing *looks* and *is* different. It's the hammer chosen by carpenters who take pride in having tools that are better. Everyone notices and makes remarks about an Estwing, with its distinctive and comfortable leather grip, neat design, and lifetime, *"unbreakable"* strength and satisfaction. Get yours today.

Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Otherwise send money with order, inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered which pays postage; or pay mail man.

	East of the Rockies.
☐ Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
☐ " " " 16 " "	2.00
☐ " " " 20 " "	2.25
☐ Straight " " 12 " "	2.00
☐ " " " 16 " "	2.00
☐ " " " 20 " "	2.25
☐ Half Hatchet No. 2, Smooth Face	2.25
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ESTWING MFG. CO. **Rockford, Ill.**

The Contact Points of Construction

Wherever construction work is going on, screws form the contact between building units. If the construction is to be lasting, the screws bear much of the responsibility.

For over a century American Screws have been at work making the contacts tight and lasting. Their slots stand the strain of rough handling and their threads hold fast.

We can promise prompt deliveries from the large stocks kept at Providence and Chicago

Wood Screws
Stove Bolts
Machine Screws
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MADE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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"Put It Together With Screws"

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BOYLE'S BAYONNE ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Get the repair work in your locality on

SLEEPING PORCHES,
SUN PARLORS
PIAZZA FLOORS AND ROOFS

DON'T use a cheap grade of roof and deck cloth and save a few cents on the job. You will be afraid to go back.

DO— get the best and make friends who will send you other customers.

USE

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ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

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John Boyle & Co., Inc.

112-114 Duane St., NEW YORK

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"There's More Gold in Floors" than in the Hills

Use an

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FREE-O-DUST

floor sanding and resurfacing machine. Write for descriptive literature and FREE TRIAL OFFER.

Electric Rotary Machine Co.

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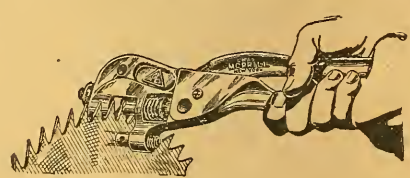

MORRILL SAWSETS

Set Saws Just Right

"Saw Points" Telling You "How To Joint, Set, And File Saws." Sent Free Upon Request.

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By installing ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP during your spare time, and you will make more money than ever before.

Every home and apartment house needs Weatherstrip Protection.

ALLMETAL Weatherstrip is sold cut to size required for each opening. It is easily installed and our "Directions for Installing" book enables any good mechanic to install the material perfectly.

We LOAN you tools which greatly reduce your labor and aid you in doing first class work.

RETURN COUPON TODAY

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Get into the Floor Surfacing Business While the Field Is Fresh

$40 to $50 a day easily earned with an AUTOMATIC—

the result of 16 years' manufacturing experience. Force Feed Lubrication — SKF Ball-bearings — Whitney Silent Chain — Roller Pressure Regulator — ALL Dust taken up on forward operation with New Vacuum Nozzle. All working parts inclosed. Write today — Let us tell you how to get started in this paying business. Free trial.

Write us about "Our Year To Pay" Plan.

The Little Automatic Surfacing Machine (on table) is a wonder for removing varnish from desk tops, counters, etc., or for all sorts of new work.

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"Thermal-Insulation"

—but also a material you may use with confidence in place of wood sheathing or lath.

MAFTEX

The new "Thermal-Insulating" material that has structural strength.

Applied "direct"—upon the outside of side wall studding.

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Wall and roof strength that withstands year upon year of wind-strain, vibration, and atmospheric changes. Plaster base endurance that "grips" and "grips" without signs of buckling, cracking or warping. Life that's as long as the building in which applied. Speed in application that clips figures from your labor-cost sheets.

These are the qualities you get in every board of MAFTEX.

Learn what MAFTEX is, how MAFTEX is produced, how MAFTEX should be applied, by sending this coupon for samples and literature.

The Plastergon Wall Board Co.,
196 Philadelphia Ave.,
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Please send me without delay literature and sample about Maftex.

Name .....

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Happy Homes

When the Builder has sold his houses, he wants them to stay sold.

Homes insulated with Cabot's Quilt seem to stay sold.

And how? Well,—Cabot's Quilt *actually reduces first cost.* The customer can get more for his money. And every year his coal bill is reasonable—that pleases him!

Comfort is what we all want. Warmth in winter, coolness in summer—are the lot of the man whose house is insulated with

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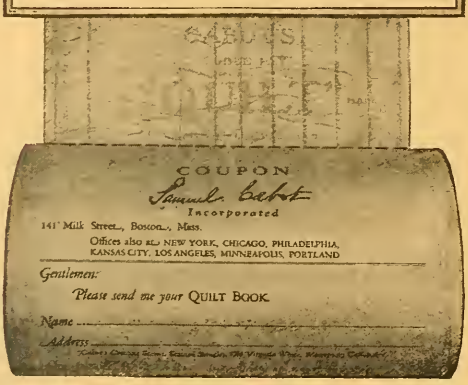
IN SUCCESSFUL USE FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS

Clip the coupon below and send it in today for free Quilt Book.

Samuel Cabot Incorporated



SAND'S WOOD AND ALUMINUM LEVELS

STANDARD OF PERFECTION AND ACCURACY

Built for the artisan and discriminating mechanic of the craft

CARPENTERS ALUMINUM LEVEL

No. 24-24" 6 Glasses, $6.00.

Also made 26" 28" 30" lengths. Reversible. Can be used in any position. Will plumb any end or level any edge up.

Sand's Levels Tell The Truth

Sold by hardware dealers everywhere, or sent direct on receipt of price. Parcel post charges prepaid. Send for complete catalogue.

SAND'S LEVEL & TOOL CO.
Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

You need a

HUTHER Dado head

Developed from our own patents, this adjustable groover cuts either with or across the grain. Cutters may be used singly, in pairs or in any combination necessary for desired cut.

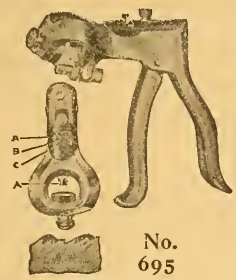
Send for one on approval. It may be returned at our expense if unsatisfactory.

Huther Bros. Saw Mfg. Co.
Rochester, N. Y.

Makers of Better Saws for More than Fifty Years

SET ANY SAW—

quickly easily and right with the



No. 695

Stearns PISTOL GRIP SAW SET

GOOD workmen want good tools. This remarkable saw set makes it possible to set the teeth on both sides alike and prevents the saw from running to one side. The exclusive oscillating plunger does the trick.

On sale by your dealer—if not send $2.25 and we will send direct, postage prepaid.

Manufactured by
E. C. STEARNS & CO., INC.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

DOES $35.00 per day interest YOU?

Then write for DENNIS Agency today
IT PAYS BIGGER PROFITS

Because—quick application and low price enables you to double volume of weatherstrip contracts.

Because—no grooving or removing of sash or doors—saves labor, time and expense.

Made of Spring Bronze that lasts indefinitely. The patented "S" shape provides a snug weatherproof seal that conforms to all warping, shrinkage and expansion of sash. No special tools needed. Comes in convenient Window and Door sets, and bulk.

Easily Installed in New or Old Buildings

Every property owner can be sold DENNIS metal strip at wood strip prices. A proven success endorsed by Contractors, Builders, Architects and Owners. Write now for details.

DENNIS
ONE PIECE - DOUBLE CUSHION
BRONZE WEATHERSTRIP

MAIL TODAY FOR FREE SAMPLES

W. J. Dennis & Co., 2110 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send FREE Samples and your Sales plan for Agents. My occupation is_____

Name _____

Street _____

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Only 28 years old and earning $15,000 a year

W. T. CARSON left school at an early age to take a "job" in a shoe factory in Huntington, W. Va., at $12 a week.

He worked hard and long and he had greater handicaps than you will ever have. But he refused to quit. He made up his mind that he was going to get ahead in a big way and nothing could swerve him from that resolve.

Today W. T. Carson is owner and manager of one of the largest battery service stations in West Virginia with an income of $15,000 a year.

He gives full credit for his success to the International Correspondence Schools and says he still refers to the I. C. S. text-books. Just a few months ago the faculty of a large college in West Virginia called him in to demonstrate the principles of battery construction to a class in electricity. That shows how thoroughly he understands his work.

If the I. C. S. can smooth the way to success for men like W. T. Carson, it can help you. If it can help other men to win promotion and larger salaries, it can help you.

At least find out by marking and mailing the coupon printed below. It won't cost you a penny or obligate you in any way to ask for full particulars, but that one simple little act may be the means of changing your entire life.

Surely, W. T. Carson wouldn't be earning $15,000 a year today if he hadn't found out about the I. C. S. when he did.

Mail the Coupon for Free Booklet

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
"The Universal University"
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Without cost or obligation, please send me a copy of your booklet, "Who Wins and Why," and full particulars about the course *before* which I have marked X:

☐Architect	☐Plumber and Steam Fitter	
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☐Architects' Blueprints	☐Electric Lighting and Rwys.	
☐Contractor and Builder	☐Mechanical Engineer	
☐Building Foreman	☐Show Card and Sign Painting	
☐Concrete Builder	☐Business Management	
☐Structural Engineer	☐Private Secretary	
☐Structural Draftsman	☐Business Correspondent	
☐Heating and Ventilation	☐Bookkeeper	
☐Plumbing Inspector	☐Stenographer and Typist	
☐Foreman Plumber	☐Higher Accounting	
☐Sheet Metal Worker	☐Commercial Law	
☐Surveying and Mapping	☐Common School Subjects	
☐Civil Engineer	☐Mathematics	☐English
☐Electric Wiring	☐Illustrating	
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☐Toolmaker	☐Gas Engine Operating	
☐Machine Shop Practice	☐Stationary Engineer	
☐Chemist ☐Pharmacy	☐Textile Overseer or Supt.	
☐Navigation	☐Traffic Manager	
☐Salesmanship	☐Automobiles	☐Spanish
☐Advertising	☐Agriculture	☐French
☐Window Trimmer	☐Poultry Raising	☐Radio

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Street Address.....

City.....State.....

Occupation.....

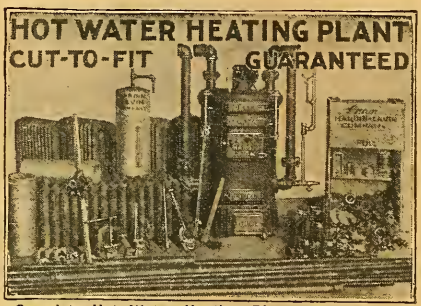
If you reside in Canada, send this coupon to International Correspondence Schools Canadian, Limited, Montreal

SAVE MONEY BUY PLUMBING & HEATING FROM Manufacturer Direct

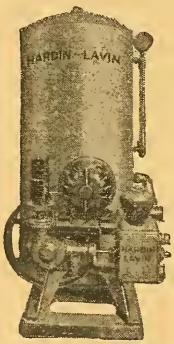
The Hardin-Lavin Company, founded over 50 years ago, has specialized exclusively in highest grade plumbing and heating, direct at wholesale. Our new catalog is filled with bargain offers of standard goods for carpenters, builders and contractors. Send for your copy today and save from one third to one half on everything in Heating Plants, Plumbing Outfits, Radiators, Fittings and Supplies.

Save Half—Install Your Own

We show you how to save high labor cost by our now famous NEW EASY METHOD of installing. Everything is planned in advance and cut-to-fit so that any man able to read simple directions and use a wrench can do the work. This gives you a big advantage in figuring on competitive jobs.



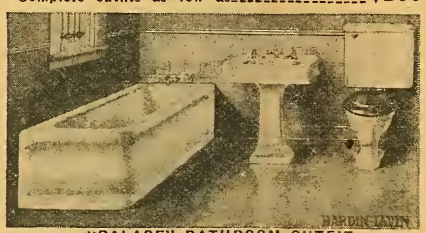
Complete Hot Water Heating Plant ready for shipment with set of installing tools, diagrams, and New Easy Methods of self-installing instructions. Complete outfits as low as..... **$200**



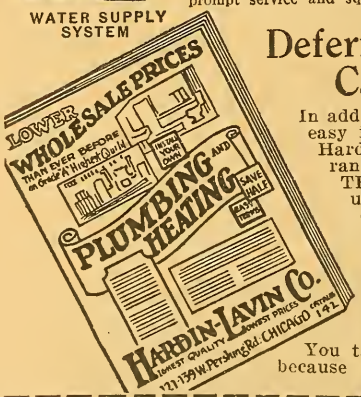
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

Planning Service FREE

Send us blue print or rough sketch of room arrangement and our trained engineers will figure the exact cost of a Hot Water, Steam, or Warm Air Heating Plant, Bathroom Outfit, Kitchen and Laundry Plumbing, Water Supply System or complete equipment. Every Hardin-Lavin outfit is individually designed to eliminate long runs of pipe, expensive material and costly labor. Our New Easy Method of installing and low wholesale prices will surprise you. We are helping thousands to SAVE MONEY and to MAKE MONEY. Let us help you. All orders are shipped from our Chicago Plant the day they are received. It means a lot to know that you will get prompt service and square dealing.



"PALACE" BATHROOM OUTFIT



Deferred Payment Plan For Carpenters & Builders

In addition to quality goods and wholesale prices, easy installing, free plans and the many other Hardin-Lavin advantages we have now arranged so that you can BUY ON EASY TERMS. Nowhere else will you find so unusual and complete a combination of merchandising service and accomodation. Our Engineers have dealt with every conceivable plumbing and heating problem. Write us freely and they will help you without obligation.

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Mail Coupon For Free Catalog Today!

You take no risk when you buy a Heating Plant or Plumbing Outfit because we guarantee satisfaction or money back. ASK FOR FREE ESTIMATE. And remember, every outfit you get from us is personally designed by our Engineers and Cut-To-Fit for the exact job.

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Gentlemen: Please send me your free bargain catalag with special wholesale prices and easy terms. I am interested in

- ☐ Hot Water Heating Plants
- ☐ Warm Air Furnaces
- ☐ Steam Heating Plants
- ☐ Water Supply Systems
- ☐ Pipeless Furnace
- ☐ Bathroom Outfits

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Our Bonded Guarantee and Diamond Label Protect You

Over 50 years experience with all kinds of conditions means big money saving service to carpenters, builders, home owners, realtors, mechanics, institutons, etc. Mail the Coupon for our big bargain catalog and full particulars today.

HARDIN-LAVIN CO.
Established 1876
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Nail on Fire Protection!

NAILED on the studs, under any outer surface—wood siding, shingles, stucco, brick or stone—Gyplap, the fireproof sheathing, gives more strength, more comfort and more fire protection.

And it goes on easier, faster, with less nailing. You can sheathe a 5-room house easily in 4 hours.

Its tongue-and-groove joint seals out wind and weather. Its thick gypsum core makes the house warmer in winter—cooler in summer. Fights fire. Braces better. Does not warp, bulge or buckle.

Nail on Gyplap and you're nailing on comfort and safety for the life of the house.

Write for pocket sample board and full details, to—

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices: Dept. 404, 300 W. Adams St., Chicago

GYPLAP

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The *FIREPROOF* Sheathing

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

Mail this today!

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY, Dept. 404, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
Please send me a sample and folder telling about Gyplap.

Name..... *Address*.....

Sheetrock *makes* Carpenter work—

Sheetrock comes in standard sizes: ⅜ inch thick, 32 or 48 inches wide and 6 to 10 feet long

SHEETROCK advertising has persuaded thousands of home owners to have new rooms added, to partition off some, to re-line others, and have all kinds of carpentering done. This advertising has piled up millions of dollars' worth of carpenter work *that otherwise would never have been done.*

"Botch carpentering" by amateurs has never been suggested. Always good work by good carpenters has been urged.

But Sheetrock does not ask your support because of this contribution.

Sheetrock asks, and deserves, your business simply because it is the finest wallboard money can buy. Because it has 25 years of experience behind it. Because it pioneered every worth-while wallboard improvement from firesafety to a perfect folded nailing edge and a practical Reinforced Joint System.

Got your Sheetrock Time Book yet? It's FREE to all good carpenters. Use coupon.

Sheetrock bears the inspection stamp of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices: Dept. 4, 300 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

SHEETROCK

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

FIREPROOF...INSULATING

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY, Dept. 4, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
Please send sample of Sheetrock and Time Book.

*Name*_____ *Address*_____

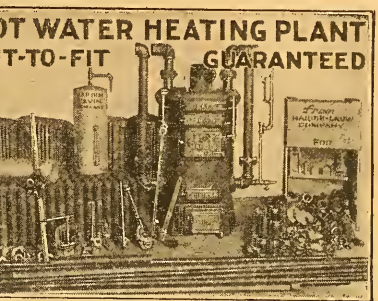
*City*_____ *State*_____

SAVE MONEY BUY PLUMBING & HEATING FROM Manufacturer Direct

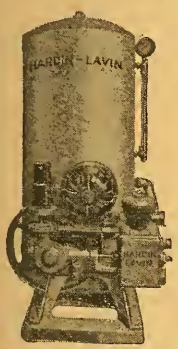
The Hardin-Lavin Company, founded over 50 years ago, has specialized exclusively in highest grade plumbing and heating, direct at wholesale. Our new catalog is filled with bargain offers of standard goods for carpenters, builders and contractors. Send for your copy today and save from one third to one half on everything in Heating Plants, Plumbing Outfits, Radiators, Fittings and Supplies.

Save Half—Install Your Own

We show you how to save high labor cost by our now famous NEW EASY METHOD of installing. Everything is planned in advance and cut-to-fit so that any man able to read simple directions and use a wrench can do the work. This gives you a big advantage in figuring on competitive jobs.



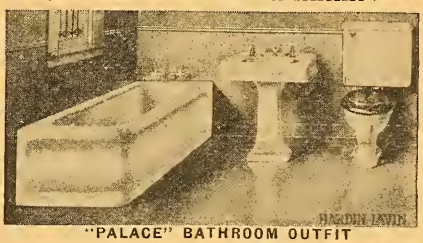
Complete Hot Water Heating Plant ready for shipment with set of installing tools, diagrams, and New Easy Methods of self-installing instructions. Complete outfits as low as_____ **$200**



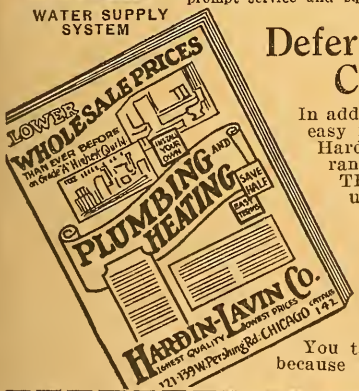
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

Planning Service FREE

Send us blue print or rough sketch of room arrangement and our trained engineers will figure the exact cost of a Hot Water, Steam, or Warm Air Heating Plant, Bathroom Outfit, Kitchen and Laundry Plumbing, Water Supply System or complete equipment. Every Hardin-Lavin outfit is individually designed to eliminate long runs of pipe, expensive material and costly labor. Our New Easy Method of installing and low wholesale prices will surprise you. We are helping thousands to SAVE MONEY and to MAKE MONEY. Let us help you. All orders are shipped from our Chicago Plant the day they are received. It means a lot to know that you will get prompt service and square dealing.



"PALACE" BATHROOM OUTFIT



Deferred Payment Plan For Carpenters & Builders

In addition to quality goods and wholesale prices, easy installing, free plans and the many other Hardin-Lavin advantages we have now arranged so that you can BUY ON EASY TERMS. Nowhere else will you find so unusual and complete a combination of merchandising service and accomodation. Our Engineers have dealt with every conceivable plumbing and heating problem. Write us freely and they will help you without obligation.

PIPELESS FURNACE

Mail Coupon For Free Catalog Today!

You take no risk when you buy a Heating Plant or Plumbing Outfit because we guarantee satisfaction or money back. ASK FOR FREE ESTIMATE. And remember, every outfit you get from us is personally designed by our Engineers and Cut-To-Fit for the exact job.

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Gentlemen: Please send me your free bargain catalag with special wholesale prices and easy terms. I am interested in

- ☐ Hot Water Heating Plants
- ☐ Steam Heating Plants
- ☐ Pipeless Furnace
- ☐ Warm Air Furnaces
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Our Bonded Guarantee and Diamond Label Protect You

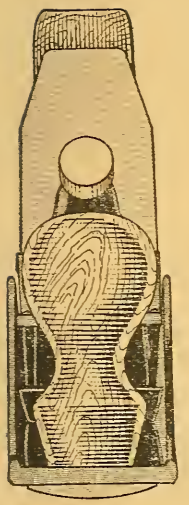
Over 50 years experience with all kinds of conditions means big money saving service to carpenters, builders, home owners, realtors, mechanics, institutons, etc. Mail the Coupon for our big bargain catalog and full particulars today.

HARDIN-LAVIN CO.

Established 1876

144-54 W. Pershing Rd., Chicago, Ill.

For rough work and for trimming down stock to fit use the Stanley No. 40 Scrub Plane.



Note the narrow width and the rounded cutter. This enables the plane to take deep cuts with little effort on the part of the user.

Here is a real time

DID YOU EVER—

Trim half an inch off a door in order to fit it?

Hew down a plank to make it level?

Plane off half an inch or more from the face of a plank?

Cut off the tongue and groove from matched stock?

"Hogging" is rough, tiresome work. With a scrub plane it can be done much better and more accurately than with a hatchet or adz. Much more easily than with a saw.

FOR INSTANCE:

To take a half inch from a door to make it fit—"hog" it off with a Stanley Scrub Plane.

To trim stock—the scrub plane will do it quicker than a hatchet and works equally well with or against the grain.

For planing ½" or more from a surface—use the scrub plane. You will find it quicker and less tiresome than with an ordinary plane.

To cut a tongue or groove off of matched stock—the scrub plane is the ideal tool.

The Stanley Scrub Plane literally eats its way into work. See the narrow blade and the rounded cutting edge. It takes

STANLEY

Light weight, easy to adjust and easy to handle. A great time-saver.

saver!

deep cuts and requires less effort to operate.

Every carpenter should have one of these planes in his kit. You cannot realize the work it saves until you try it.

The Stanley Scrub Plane is made in two sizes. No. 40 is 9½″ long and has a 1¼″ cutter. No. 40½ is 10½″ long and has a 1½″ cutter. Handle and knob are made of beech. Plane has a japan finish.

Ask your hardware dealer to show you the Stanley No. 40 Scrub Plane.

THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT
New York Chicago San Francisco Los Angeles Seattle

EVERY Stanley Tool has the same careful design, high-grade workmanship and fine materials that are found in Stanley Planes. The full line includes:—

Planes
Levels
Hammers
Hand Drills
Mitre Boxes
Rules
Bit Braces
Screw Drivers
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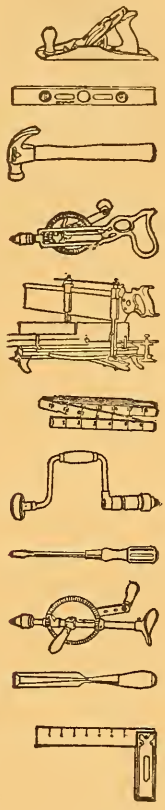

(Butt Gauges, Saw Sets, Vises, Doweling Jigs, etc.)

Examine the entire line

And send for Stanley Catalog No. 34-J

TOOLS

SENT

Our gift to every carpenter. Sent absolutely free. For we want you to see for yourself . . . at our expense how easily and quickly you can learn to read blue prints . . . and get the knowledge that will make you more money. Don't send a penny. Just mail the coupon.

You Can Become a Building Expert

Plan Reading. Every man who has got very far ahead in any building trade can read blue prints. No man can expect to be a first rate foreman or superintendent until he knows what every line on a plan means and how to lay out and direct work from the architect's plans. By the Chicago Tech. Method you quickly learn to read any plan as easily as you read these words.

Estimating. Of course a man who wants to be a contractor or to hold a big job in a contracting organization must know how to figure costs of labor, material, and everything else that goes into any kind of building. The Chicago Tech. Course covers every detail of this important branch—shows you just how it is done from actual blue print plans.

Superintending. How to hire and direct men, how to keep track of every detail of construction as it goes on, how to get the work done in the least time at the lowest cost is also fully covered in the Chicago Tech. Builders' Course.

Also special courses in Architectural Drafting for builders, taught by practical men. These explained in Special Catalog "D" sent on request.

The Book Tells How

"How to Read Blue Prints" is written in plain, every day English. It is easy to understand . . . and will prove to you immediately how quickly you can get the training that has given other men the chance to work with their heads . . . and to make more money than just the wage scale.

We know this is true. For 22 years we have been training men . . . in their spare time, at home . . . to advance and succeed in the building field. Many have now got good contracting or building businesses of their own. Many are salaried men, foremen or superintendents.

This book is really a Free Trial Lesson in Plan Reading . . . written by a practical building expert. It costs you nothing . . . will teach you how to read Blue Prints . . . and may point the way for you to big money. It will show you how

Chicago Technical School for

Send the Coupon to Dept. B-101, Chicago Tech. Bldg.,

FREE Blue Prints and 2 Books

easy our instruction is . . . how quickly you can become an expert . . . can get the practical knowledge that you must have to get ahead quick.

Another Book FREE

We will send you also a book about the Chicago Technical School for Builders. It is free too. It tells you all about our method of training by correspondence. It shows you how you can make your spare time pay you a handsome profit in a very short while. It tells all about our practical instructors . . . shows every branch and department of our Builders' Courses . . . gives you photographs of our men and departments . . . tells what others have done and what you can expect to do.

Chicago Technical School for Builders is one of the oldest and best equipped schools of its kind in America. Many big builders owe their first step to success to our training. Hundreds of practical men from the building trades attend our day and evening classes at our school for builders here in Chicago. You get this same training . . . from the same practical instructors . . . in your own home by mail.

—Do You Know—

—how different materials are shown on blue prints?

—how "sections" and "elevations" are shown on the plans?

—how to lay out a building from the plan?

—how to take off quantities from the plan?

—how to figure building costs?

—why some lines on plans are shown dotted and others full?

Train by Mail

Go right on with your work. Your spare time . . . as little or as much as you wish . . . is all you need. Our practical lessons and actual blue print building plans come to you by mail. And the cost is little.

Send the coupon . . . today. It will bring you with the **free** Blue Print Plans and the two books, full information about the Chicago Technical School for Builders. Shows what we have done for hundreds of other men, gives the facts about their success. Tells how some became superintendents in a few months. How others established contracting businesses of their own. Gives all details of this practical builder's course with descriptions, photographs and illustrations.

Start now. It costs you nothing to find out what this practical builder's course is . . . and what it can do for you. If you want to make more money in the building game . . . get the facts about the Chicago Technical School for Builders.

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Please send me without obligation your Free Books and Blue Prints for men in the Building Trades. It is understood no salesmen will call on me.

(Write or print name plainly.)

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City ..... State.....

Builders

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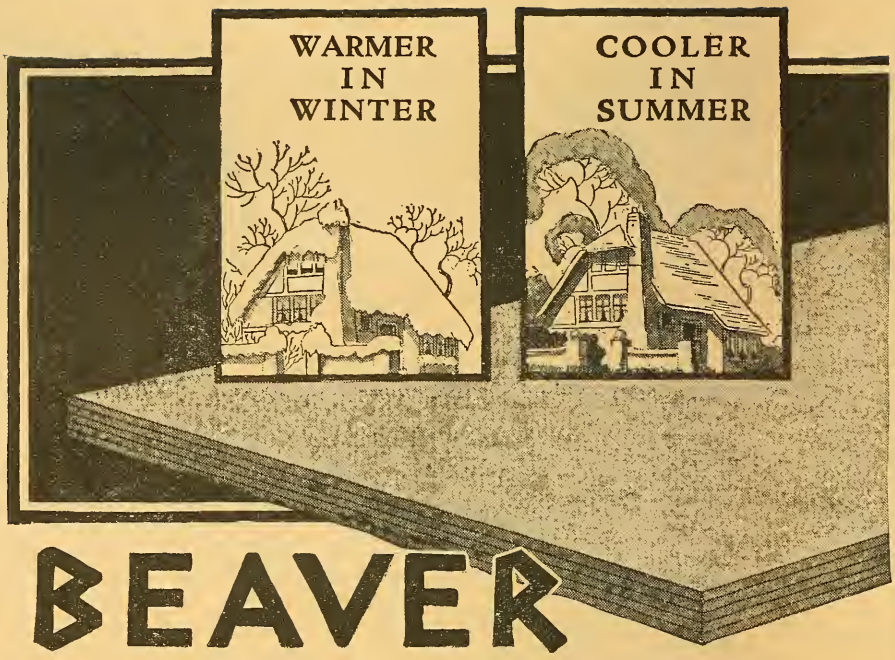


BEAVER

Announces an INSULATING

BEAVER offers you in this new Beaver Insulating Board a *perfected* insulating material—the result of long experience and extensive laboratory research. It is made by Beaver—pioneers in the wall board business—and the logical source of improved *fibre* insulation.

BEAVER INSULATING BOARD is scientifically constructed of a special *laminated fibre composition* which contains millions of tiny dead air cells. Science has proved that this close grained texture is much more efficient as an insulator than a looser, more open texture.

BEAVER INSULATING BOARD is, we believe, the best wall insulating material of its kind yet produced. It combines not only heat and cold resisting properties but also the *strength, rigidity* and *surface qualities* necessary to make a wall insulation practical.

You will appreciate these features

1. IMPROVED INSULATION—Dead air is the basis of all insulation. Our laminating process retains more millions of dead air cells than any other process.

BEAVER

IMPROVED BOARD

2. IMPROVED RIGIDITY—Being of laminated construction, *Beaver Insulating Board* is stronger and gives greater rigidity to the structure than usual sheathing.

3. IMPROVED BASE FOR PLASTER—Beaver Insulating Board bonds perfectly with plaster.

4. IMPROVED NAILING—Beaver Insulating Board—because of its fibrous composition—and close texture—offers better nailing qualities.

Beaver Insulating Board comes in panels 4 feet wide and from 6 to 12 feet long. It is easily handled. Quickly applied. Nails firmly. Takes plaster and decoration better. And it guarantees a job that will satisfy both you and your customer.

Beaver Insulating Board is being advertised nationally. Write us for samples and literature so you will be prepared to discuss it. Address Dept. 1713.

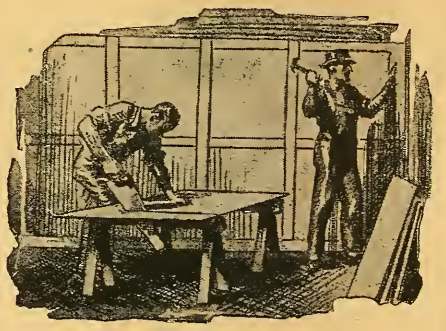
THE BEAVER PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
Buffalo, N. Y.

Manufacturers, also, of Beaver Board, Beaver Bestwall, Beaver American Plaster, Gypsum Lath, Gypsum Block, Thermocrete (Cellular Gypsum) Varnishes and Enamels, Beaver Vulcanite Asphalt Shingles, Mineral and Smooth Surfaced Roll Roofings, Asphalt Paints and Cements, Beaver Asbestos Shingles.

INSULATING BOARD

CARPENTERS

IMPROVE
YOUR HOMES
or
YOUR NEIGHBORS



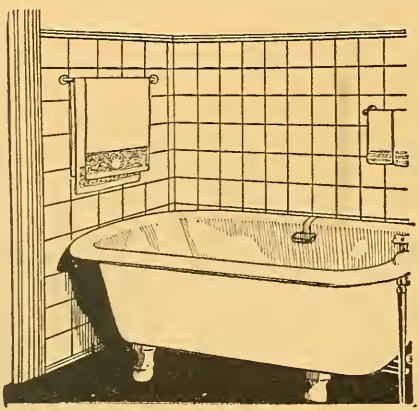
USE FIREPROOF
AMBLER LINABESTOS BOARD
for protection

Made of asbestos and cement, Linabestos Board is fireproof—it cannot ignite or burn.

Linabestos Board is particularly desirable for wainscoting and wall linings for bungalows, garages, schools, attics, kitchens, cellars and ceilings; the under part of wooden stairs. It is ideal for backing fireplaces, and for firestops between joists; it does not warp, split or crack when exposed to the weather or direct heat.

This material comes in a pleasing buff color, which harmonizes well with almost any other decoration.

Ambler Linabestos is extensively used where ease of application, fireproof qualities and good appearance are requisites, and offers the solution to interior paneling as it is reasonable in first cost and requires no maintenance expense in the future.



Ambler Linabestos is available in thicknesses of 3-16″, 1-4″ and 3-8″ only, and in sheets 48″ x 48″ and 48″ x 96″.

Manufactured by the

Asbestos
Shingle, Slate & Sheathing
Company

MAIN OFFICE, AMBLER, PA.

Direct Shipments Made from Our Factories
Ambler, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo.

Sargent & Company is making a new aluminum framing square. Light, strong, long lasting and efficient, it has qualities that make it a fitting addition to the line of popular Sargent squares. . . .

This addition to the line of Sargent Squares is one that should find its way into the kit of every carpenter. It is a framing square, (DA500R) with the same markings and graduations as the Sargent Steel Square No. 500R.

This new square is made of a strong alloy of aluminum with spring temper that will not easily get out of true. It is a very light square—weighing only fourteen ounces—convenient and easily used. Made of aluminum, it will not rust or corrode—it is impervious to atmospheric conditions. And it is very easy to read, as the surface is finished so that it does not reflect the light.

Sargent framing squares have long been popular with master craftsmen. They do away with all the trouble and fuss of calculating, and they make errors almost impossible. They save time and prevent mistakes. They give lengths of common rafters for buildings of any width, also the lengths of hip, valley, jack and cripple rafters.

Sargent planes are as popular as Sargent squares. No matter what your preference is you will find one to suit you. Jack, fore or jointer plane—they are all smooth cutting, well made and durable. See Sargent planes and squares at your dealers, and mail the coupon for free descriptive booklets.

Sargent Standard Steel Square, No. 500R. In Aluminum, No. DA500R.

Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane, No. 714.

Sargent Adjustable Iron Bench Plane, No. 414.

Sargent & Company, Manufacturers,
55 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.

Please send me, without cost, the booklets on Sargent planes and squares.

Name .....

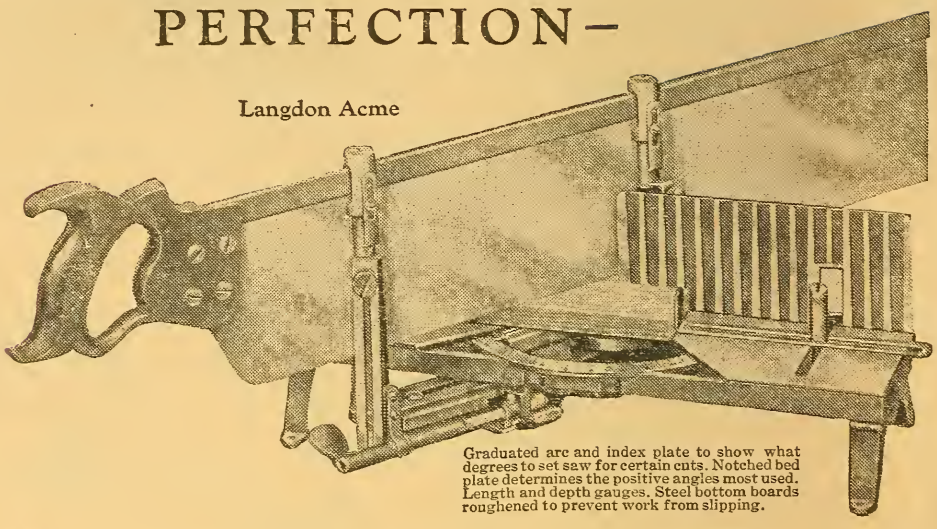
Address .....

SARGENT

Tools & Hardware

The ACME *of* MITRE BOX PERFECTION—

Langdon Acme

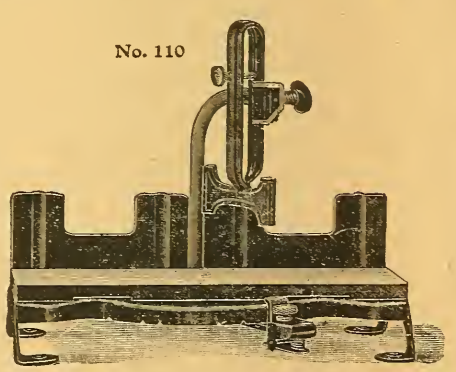


Graduated arc and index plate to show what degrees to set saw for certain cuts. Notched bed plate determines the positive angles most used. Length and depth gauges. Steel bottom boards roughened to prevent work from slipping.

YOU need in your every day work one of the mitre boxes in the Millers Falls line. Six distinct types — each the best for some particular purpose—many sizes and capacities. Designed for the practical carpenter by men who know the trade.

Write today for our free circular covering the complete line.

No. 110

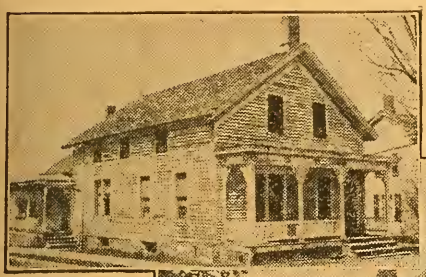


A new Millers Falls Mitre Box of the open front design. A practical box at a low price. Made entirely of steel; simple in design; adjustments quickly made. Used with either back or panel saw.

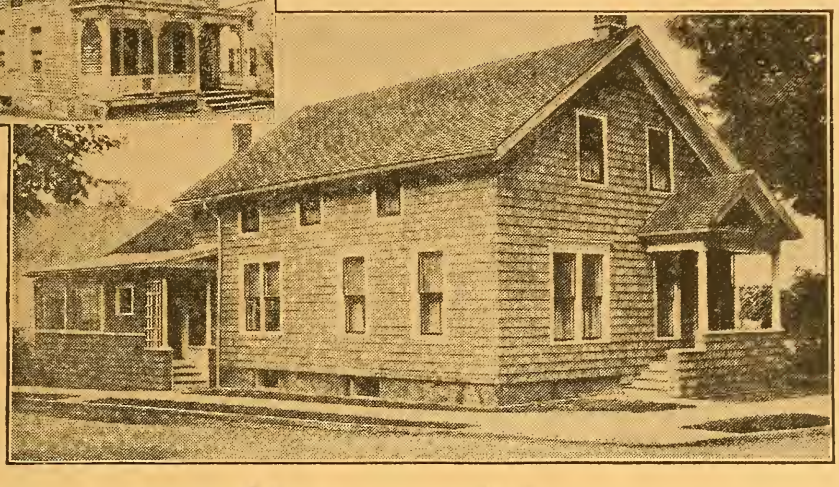
MILLERS FALLS COMPANY
Millers Falls, Massachusetts

MILLERS FALLS TOOLS SINCE 1868

The best dealers sell Millers Falls Tools



WEATHERBEST Stained Shingles right over old siding on home of Mr. W. Woodhead, Canton, N. Y. Inexpensive alteration of front and side porch and WEATHERBEST Stained Shingles modernized this old house at a cost little or no more than repair and repainting of old siding.



Keep Busy this Winter with Remodeling Work...

Let Our Remodeling Service Dept. Help You

In your community there are hundreds of old houses that can be modernized at little cost. All thru the winter there are days when you can work outside laying WEATHERBEST Stained Shingles right over old siding, saving the bad days for inside work.

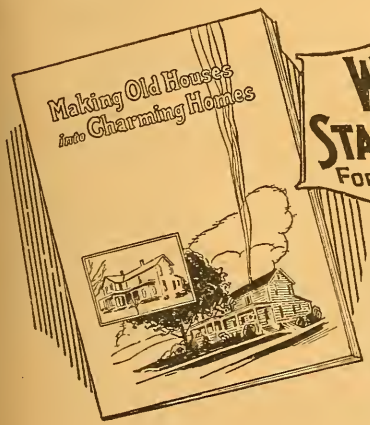
Try Our Service Dept. On One Job

Find an owner who ought to repair or repaint. He may have a kodak picture or you can take one of the old house. Send the picture to us and our Service Dept. will make sketch showing suggested inexpensive changes to improve the appearance of the home, and how WEATHERBEST Stained Shingles can be laid over the old sidewalls.

WEATHERBEST Stained Shingles in 16-in. or 24-in. on sidewalls can be laid with wide exposure that improves appearance and reduces cost of material. The shingles themselves will cost less than a repainting job. Estimates with our suggestions will enable you to convince the owner that such remodeling will pay for itself in two or three paint jobs saved and the resale value of the property enhanced from fifty to one hundred per cent.

WEATHERBEST Stained Shingles are 100% edge grain red cedar, all hand dipped. There is fifteen years' experience behind this rigorous policy :— *not to cheapen materials or process to meet price competition.*

Let us send Color Chart with Portfolio of full-color photogravures showing a wide range of WEATHERBEST Stained Shingles in different color combinations for sidewalls and roofs. Send 10c (stamps or coin) with coupon to cover mailing and handling. WEATHERBEST STAINED SHINGLE CO. Inc. 2200 Island St., North Tonawanda, N. Y. Western Plant—St. Paul Minn. Distributing Warehouses in Leading Centers.



Weatherbest STAINED SHINGLES
FOR ROOFS AND SIDE-WALLS

Ask for This Book

and send kodak picture or photograph of an old house. Let our Service Dept. furnish free sketch and suggestions for remodeling and reshingling. No obligation.

WEATHERBEST STAINED SHINGLE CO., Inc.,
2200 Island St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Enclosed is 10c (stamps or coin). Please send WEATHERBEST Color Chart, Portfolio of Photogravures showing WEATHERBEST Homes in color and floor plans. Also enclose book on Modernizing and Reshingling old homes.

Name _____

Address _____

Appalachian Oak . . of course!

CROMAR is milled exclusively from Appalachian Oak (West Virginia White Oak).

We believe this timber, because of its peculiar growth —slow and even—is unquestionably the best for flooring purposes. Its surface, when milled, is more evenly hard. But of much greater importance is the fact that it is of just the right texture to take *and hold* the finish.

But even of this supreme lumber only No. 1 Common and Select grades are used for CROMAR! This insures better lengths and grades of flooring.

Another point—CROMAR is the only hardwood flooring we know of which is milled from lumber kiln-dried to less than 4% moisture content. Our coating on four sides to keep out moisture makes this possible.

The CROMAR Ten Points of Prime Importance

1. Factory finished — like furniture — laid and used the same day.
2. Finish stands hardest wear.
3. Coating four sides protects against moisture.
4. V-type tongue and groove quicker and easier to lay.
5. Beveled tongue prevents damage in nailing.
6. Cleanable surface seam.
7. Convenient and damage-proof bundle.
8. Laying contracts need not be sub-let.
9. Promotes extra sales for occupied houses.
10. "Lip" on groove-side of a Cromar strip remains unweakened even at time of refinishing.

THE CROMAR COMPANY, *Williamsport, Pa.*

Write us for free samples and complete literature concerning the manufacture, the selling and laying of the only factory finished hardwood flooring on the market.

CROMAR

FACTORY FINISHED

OAK FLOORING

LAID AND USED THE SAME DAY

Quick CLEAN *Drilling*

through *all* kind of wood

Easy with Mr. Punch

Mr. Punch
No. 185

is sold by good tool dealers

Price—with 8 drill points, 1-16th to 11-64th inch... **$2.75**

MR. Punch is a fast worker. You push. He twists. His automatic return takes up half the effort.

His drill points cut clean—through wood, wall board, and plaster—without crack, break, or splinter.

His magazine handle has eight numbered compartments in which to keep drill points.

Turn the cap to the size wanted, and out drops the point. With a place to keep them, points aren't so easily mislaid or lost.

Mr. Punch is one of the 1500 Good Tools. Catalog describing them all will be mailed to any carpenter on request.

HANDLE— Knurled; doesn't slip. Has individual compartments in which to keep drill points when not in use.

CENTER NUT—Of very hard brass, for long service.

FRONT — Hollow brass tubing. Makes tool sturdy, and forms good base for fine nickel finish.

CHUCK –Has hardened steel jaws for fluted shank drills. Shell is extra long and held in place by spring. It cannot become completely unscrewed and lost.

EXPOSED PARTS — Polished. Nickeled and buffed to bright, lasting finish.

LENGTH — 10 inches. Weight 8 ounces.

Goodell-Pratt Company, Greenfield, Mass.

Toolsmiths

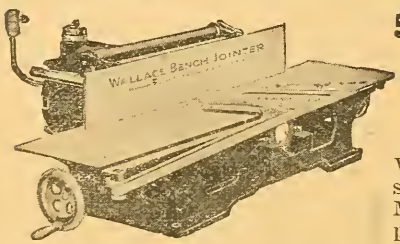
GOODELL-PRATT

1500 GOOD TOOLS

THIS IDEA SAVES BIG SUMS ON ANY Woodworking Operation

This shows a Wallace Portable Saw cutting 2-inch stock. It handles this as easily as smaller pieces.

Here is a jointer making a 7-16-inch cut. It handles this heavy work, but it is capable of the finest adjustments.



Look at this Planer. You can carry it anywhere, hook on any light socket, and do jobs that you never thought possible except in a mill.

Wallace PORTABLE MACHINES

BELTLESS—
Attach to any light socket

At Least 30% Guaranteed

Amazing results can be obtained in increased production, saving of labor and time, by this new system of bringing portable planes, saws and other woodworking machines direct to the job. They handle quickly and easily the hardest jobs on new buildings, repairs and maintenance, factory operations, and hundreds of small jobs that have always been done by high-priced hand labor. *We guarantee a saving of at least 30% where Wallace Machines are not now used.*

The Wallace Idea

1. To save wasted steps by placing machines at the elbow of the workman.
2. To save time and energy by moving the machines to the material instead of bulky material to the machines.
3. To eliminate hand work with a convenient machine capable of handling a range of work from heavy cuts on large stock to the most exacting work on the smallest pieces.
4. To save investment by working machines of the proper size to capacity.
5. To build portable woodworking machines which possess a maximum of power at a minimum expense.

Free Trial

We are ready to prove on any job just how big a saving one or more Wallace Portable Woodworking Machines will make, without cost to you. We will put them in your shop or on any construction job, and let you see how they speed up production, eliminate waste of time and effort, save material, and do a better job. Wallace Portable Machines are proving every day how invaluable they can be, even on small jobs. The coupon or your letterhead will bring complete information without obligation of any kind.

J. D. WALLACE & COMPANY,
154 S. California Ave., Chicago, Ill.
You may send me complete information about Wallace Portable Woodworking Machines, with facts about jobs on which they have saved money, together with complete details of your guarantee to save 30%.

Name .....

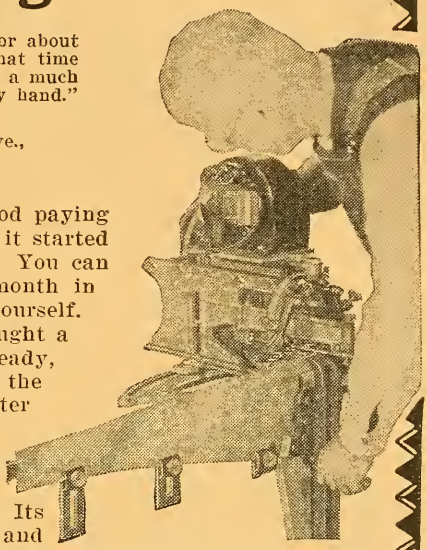
Firm .....

Address .....

A Business of Your Own— No canvassing

"I have been using a Foley Automatic Saw Filer for about 18 months and have filed a great many saws in that time with it. I am building up a nice business. I can do a much better job with the Foley in much less time than by hand."

R. Wrightson,
1240 North Allen Ave.,
Pasadena, Calif.



Here's your chance to get into a steady, good paying business of your own! We will help you get it started while you are drawing your present wages. You can make $60.00 to $75.00 extra cash every month in spare time and soon will be in business for yourself. Chris Hoellwarth of Rapid City, So. Dak. bought a Foley recently and here's what he writes already, "My filing averages $15.00 a week besides the work I do for myself." You can do even better than that.

No canvassing when you are a professional saw filer. No eye-strain with the Foley—just clamp the saw in it and snap a switch. Its steady mechanical arm files and joints faster and truer than by hand. You can get an average of $.50 per saw and can turn out 5 to 6 perfectly filed hand saws an hour with the—

FOLEY AUTOMATIC SAW FILER

You can file all kinds of hand saws, band saws 1-8" to 4 1-2" wide, and cross-cut circular saws up to 24" in diameter, on the Foley. Saws filed by you will cut cleaner, faster and truer than they ever did.

It won't be long before all the carpenters, contractors, woodworkers, schools, factories, farmers and homes will be giving you their saws to file. Hardware stores and lumber yards will collect saws for you on a commission basis. You'll have a steady, year round business.

We'll help you to get started and make good extra money until you are in business for yourself. We'll also send you a special demonstration so you can see how much better your own saws will cut when filed on the Foley. Mail the coupon for this valuable **Free** plan and demonstration offer. No obligation.

Foley Saw Tool Co.,

462 Foley Bldg.,
9 Main St. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Foley Saw Tool Co., Inc.
462 Foley Bldg., 9 Main St. N. E.,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Please send me *free* plan for starting a money-making saw filing business. Also the special demonstration offer.

Your Name .....

Street Address .....

City ..... State .....

The Original
The Best
SIMONDS
Special Carpenters
HAND SAW FILES

For nearly two years we have been telling carpenters through their JOURNAL about Simonds Special Carpenters Hand Saw File, and since they were introduced thousands of men have tried them. The general verdict has been that they do even better work than we claimed. Carpenters have written us from all sections telling of the large number of saws that they can file with a SIMONDS SPECIAL CARPENTERS HAND SAW FILE. It is an extra slim blunt file that gives a full stroke from tip to tang. When you want this file do not accept substitutes or imitations that are now being offered.

SIMONDS IS THE ORIGINAL AND THE BEST.

SIMONDS
Saw and Steel Co.

Established 1832

Hardware Department, Fitchburg, Mass.

NO BUCKLES TO CHAFE
NOTHING TO ADJUST

The most extraordinary Overall idea in over 50 years.

SWEET-ORR "TWIN BIBS"

U. S. Patent 1590843

Note the vest jacket to match. Cut short so it won't bunch at the seat, yet it can't slip out when worn with TWIN BIB Overalls.

1. **No More Sore Shoulders.**
   Buckles eliminated forever. Think what that means in comfort alone!
2. **Always Adjusted.**
   No more reaching back for shoulder straps. TWIN BIBS are self-adjusted.
3. **Strain Distributed.**
   Criss-cross shoulder pieces distribute working strain over entire garment, not on one point.
4. **More Protection.**
   Extra wide, front and rear. 25% more cloth means double protection from dust and dirt.
5. **Easy On—Easy Off.**
   Just spread the overlapping bibs, step in, and the wide shoulder pieces slip right over your shoulders. You're ready for work—nothing to adjust.
6. **Unequalled Appearance.**
   TWIN BIBS are the neatest, snappiest Overalls you ever saw. Made by the finest operators in the world, the workmanship is unsurpassed.
7. **No Starch—No Glue.**
   Honest fabrics. TWIN BIBS will still be going strong long after two or three starched Overalls have been thrown away.

You never saw such Overalls! Look over these illustrations with care. Then you'll know why TWIN BIBS have taken the country by storm.

MADE IN BLUE, BROWN, WHITE AND STRIPE

Get a pair at once and be in the swim

SWEET-ORR & Co., Inc.

First to adopt the Union Label

15 Union Square NEW YORK

Please send me further information on the Sweet-Orr Patented "TWIN BIB" Overalls. Also let me know where I can call to see the garment itself.

Name .....

St. & No. .....

City & State .....

"Try and get along without one!"

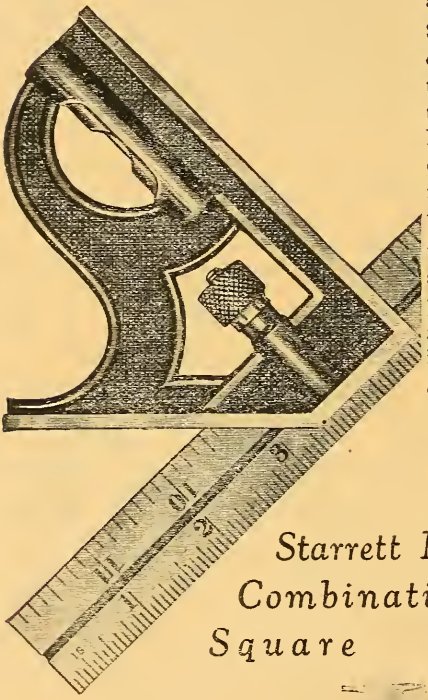
Men who know what they're talking about say that the Starrett No. 94 Combination Square comes pretty close to being a necessity in their tool chests. It combines seven separate tools — square, miter, height, depth and marking gages, rule, level and plumb. And it does the work of each a lot handier and a trifle better than an individual tool.

Starrett No. 470 Stair Gage Fixtures deserve a corner in every tool chest, too. They are easily and quickly attachable to the carpenter's try square. For hip and rafter work, stair stringers or valley cuts you'll find that they pay for themselves many times over.

Your tool dealer will gladly show you these and many other time and money saving Starrett Tools. Write us for your copy of the big Starrett Catalog 24 "E". Is is mighty interesting and instructive reading.

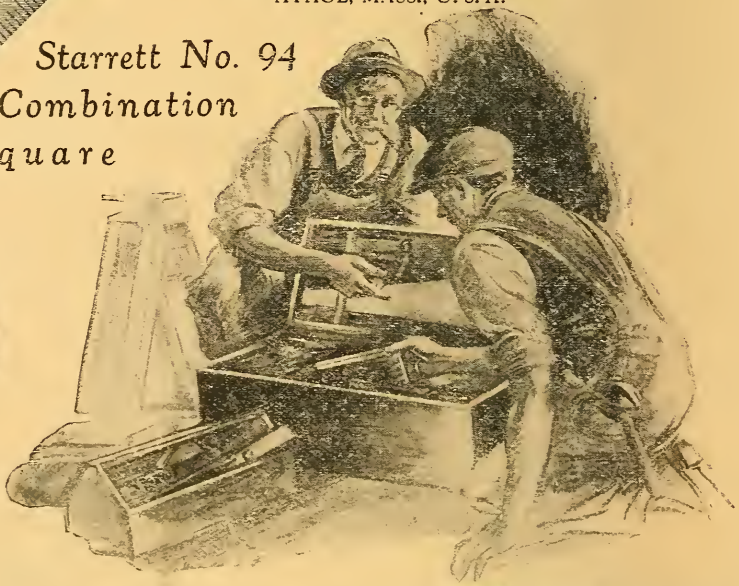
THE L. S. STARRETT CO.

World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy
ATHOL, MASS., U. S. A.



Starrett No. 94 Combination Square

Starrett Stair Gage Fixtures No. 470



Use Starrett Tools

1322

BUILDERS TRADE GUIDES

Every Carpenter, Builder, Woodworker, Mechanic and apprentice should own these guides. These books answer hard questions and explain easy methods of doing better work. Easy to read and understand. Fully illustrated with 3700 diagrams and pictures showing modern working methods and plans. A complete home-study course for the apprentice; a quick, ready-reference for the journeyman. *(1600 pages, 4 volumes, flexible binding, gold edges, pocketsize—price $6.)*

MAIL COUPON Today!

$6 Complete

EASY PAYMENTS if Satisfied. **$1** a Month

The practical carpenter who has learned what he knows by his hard experience finds much in these handy guides that will add to his skill, efficiency and reputation. These guides are highly recommended and endorsed as being a helping hand, short-cut method of gaining success in your profession.

Practical diagrams and easy explanations show you how to handle any carpentry job in the easiest, most economical, most approved and most modern manner. Highly recommended and endorsed by the trade.

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No risk. Send now. Examine free. Pay if satisfied. Don't put it off! This coupon brings you the golden chance of advancement you have been looking for.

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Not a cent to pay until you see the Guides. No obligation to buy unless you are satisfied. Fill in coupon in *pencil*. Send now—today—get this great help library for carpenters and builders.

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

Theo. Audel & Co., 65 W. 23 St, New York

Send me AUDELS CARPENTERS and BUILDERS GUIDES. 4 numbers, $6, for *free examination*. If satisfactory, I will send you $1 in 7 days, then $1 monthly until $6 is paid.

Name.....

Address.....

Occupation.....

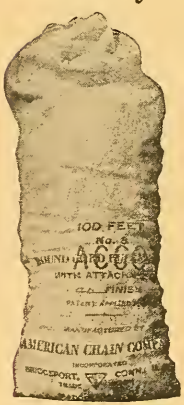
Employed by..... 2T58

ACCO
SASH CHAIN

Eliminates lost time and waste of material

Do you know that you can hang seven windows with ACCO Sash Chain to five with cord? Chain is easier because you have no knots to tie (there are eight to a window).

Tying eight knots *wastes* on an average of *five feet of sash cord per window*. With ACCO Sash Chain there is no waste. You simply drop the chain through bore in sash, slip the small but strong hook into end link and draw the hook tightly into hole. The same kind of hook attaches the chain to the sash weight. No carpenter's "mouse" is necessary.



ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain comes in 100 foot lengths, packed in a substantial cloth bag, including a sufficient number of hooks for attaching the chain to sash and weights—convenient for use on the job

ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain operates freely and silently over pulleys originally intended for cord

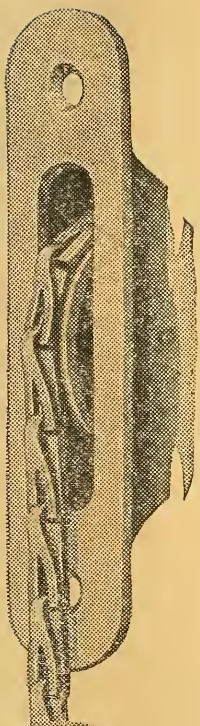
Special pulleys are not necessary for ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain. The chain is shaped so it fits perfectly in the round groove of ordinary cord pulleys, operating *freely*. ACCO Sash Chain will not run off the pulley or get jammed in the window casing.

The owner or prospective buyer of the home will agree that ACCO Sash Chain looks better, and that steel chain copper plated or galvanized will wear longer. That it is fireproof and waterproof.

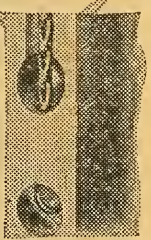
Try a bag and satisfy yourself that ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain is the modern way of hanging windows. Ask your hardware dealer for a bag (sufficient for seven average double hung windows). Or drop us a card and we will see that you are supplied.

Send for free sample for testing

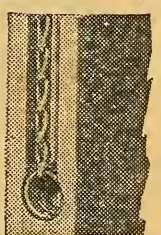
AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY, *Inc.*
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT



Round Cord pulley showing how ACCO Chain fits it perfectly

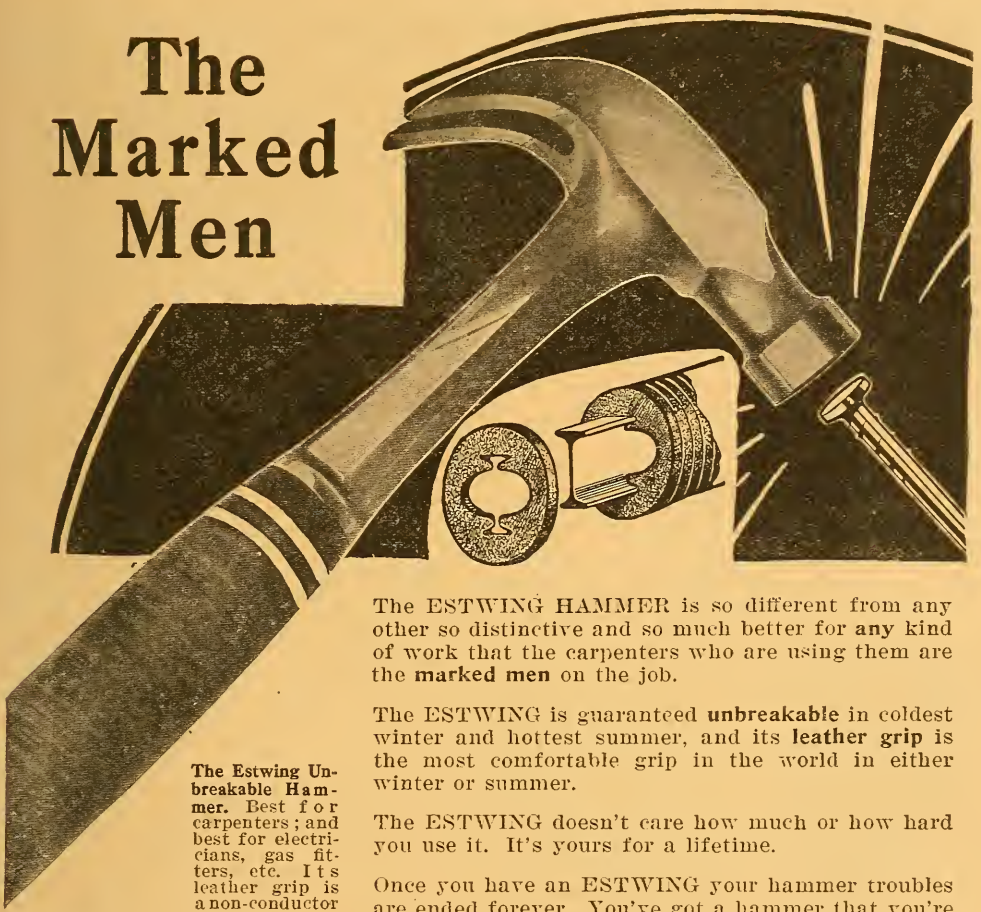


Two-hole sash. Drop chain through bore, slip hook onto end link and pull tight into bottom hole



For one-hole sash, coil spring holds securely—cannot work loose. Three sizes—¾ in., ⅞ in., 1 in.

The Marked Men



The Estwing Unbreakable Hammer. Best for carpenters; and best for electricians, gas fitters, etc. Its leather grip is a non-conductor of heat, cold, or electricity. You can't beat it!

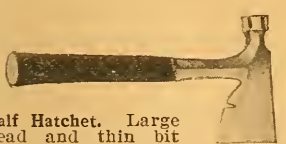
The ESTWING HAMMER is so different from any other so distinctive and so much better for **any** kind of work that the carpenters who are using them are the **marked men** on the job.

The ESTWING is guaranteed **unbreakable** in coldest winter and hottest summer, and its **leather grip** is the most comfortable grip in the world in either winter or summer.

The ESTWING doesn't care how much or how hard you use it. It's yours for a lifetime.

Once you have an ESTWING your hammer troubles are ended forever. You've got a hammer that you're always proud of and that you can depend on. Get yours today!

Estwing Util Ax. Strong tempered claw at end of handle gets any nail anywhere, prying, straightening clenched nails, etc. Steel hook at back of head pulls staples, opens boxes.



Half Hatchet. Large head and thin bit make cutting and grinding easy. Notice convenient nail slot.

What Your Brother Carpenters Say

"My Estwing Hammer is the real thing in every way. 12 others have asked me to get some for them."

"I would not take a small fortune for my ESTWING if I could not get another."

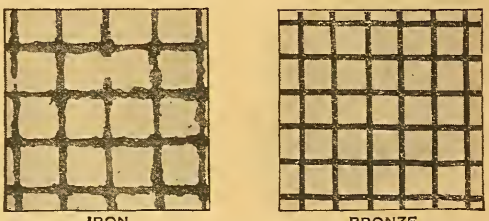
"Have used my 'Unbreakable Hammer' for two months. Enclosed find check for 1 Util Ax, 1 Scout Ax and 2 Hammers."

Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you.
Otherwise send money with order, inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered which pays postage; or pay mail man.

East of the Rockies.	
☐ Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
☐ Curved Claw Hammer, 16 oz. Head	2.00
☐ Curved Claw Hammer, 20 oz. Head	2.25
☐ Straight Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	2.00
☐ Straight Claw Hammer. 16 oz. Head	2.00
☐ Straight Claw Hammer. 20 oz. Head	2.25
☐ Half Hatchet No. 2, Smooth Face	2.25
☐ Half Hatchet No. 2, Scored Face	2.25
☐ Util-ax. 28 oz. with Leather Sheath	2.25
☐ Scout Ax. 24 oz. with Leather Sheath	2.00

Estwing Manufacturing Company

Rockford Illinois



Unretouched photographs of iron and Anaconda Bronze screening after identical exposure. Accelerated corrosion tests show conclusively that Bronze screens will last at least five times longer than iron under the same conditions.

Make screens that *can't* rust and sag—use BRONZE

No matter how strong you make the frames, or how well you fit them, screens will not give satisfactory service unless the screen cloth is strong and rust-proof.

Iron or steel screening is strong only when new. In time it is sure to sag and break, for no protective coating in commercial use can insure iron or steel wire from rusting.

Bronze is strengthened copper, and bronze screen wire is strong and serviceable. It cannot rust, it will not sag or bulge, and it never needs painting. (Be sure to use copper or brass tacks and staples when installing bronze screen cloth in order to assure a completely rust-proof job.)

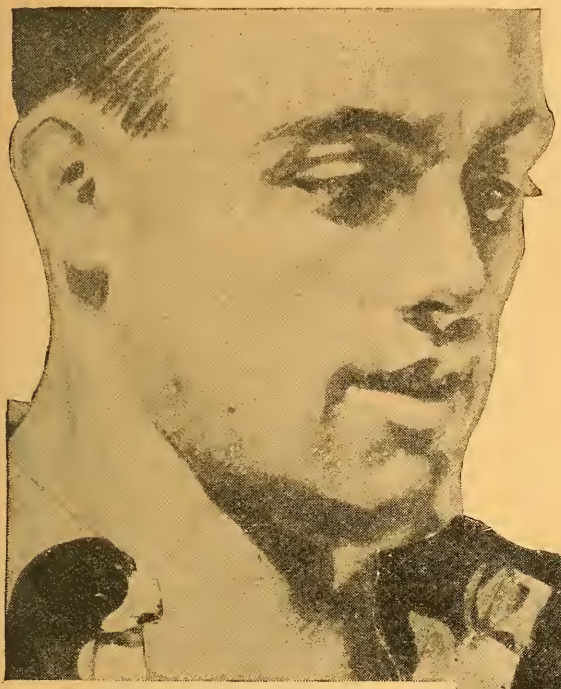
If your hardware dealer or wholesaler can't supply you, let us know. We shall be glad to tell you who handles genuine bronze screen cloth in your locality—THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICES, WATERBURY, CONN.

ANACONDA
from mine to consumer

The American Brass Company does not make or sell screen cloth but for more than a quarter-century has furnished Anaconda Bronze Wire to leading manufacturers of screen cloth and custom screen makers have, for years, standardized on this material.

BRONZE SCREENS

Made of Anaconda Bronze Wire



Long Clean Easy Strokes

DRESSING the tongue off a floor board one minute . . . cutting through a heavy joist the next. Any job, every job, is easy to this keen blade. Special steel, Plumb-tempered gives it a lasting edge.

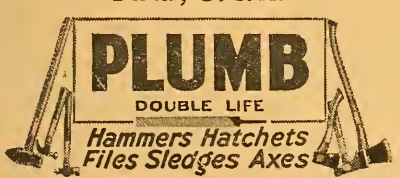
Fast work . . . accurate cutting—with the edge sinking in just where you want it. Every line of blade and handle is designed for balance—to give perfect control.

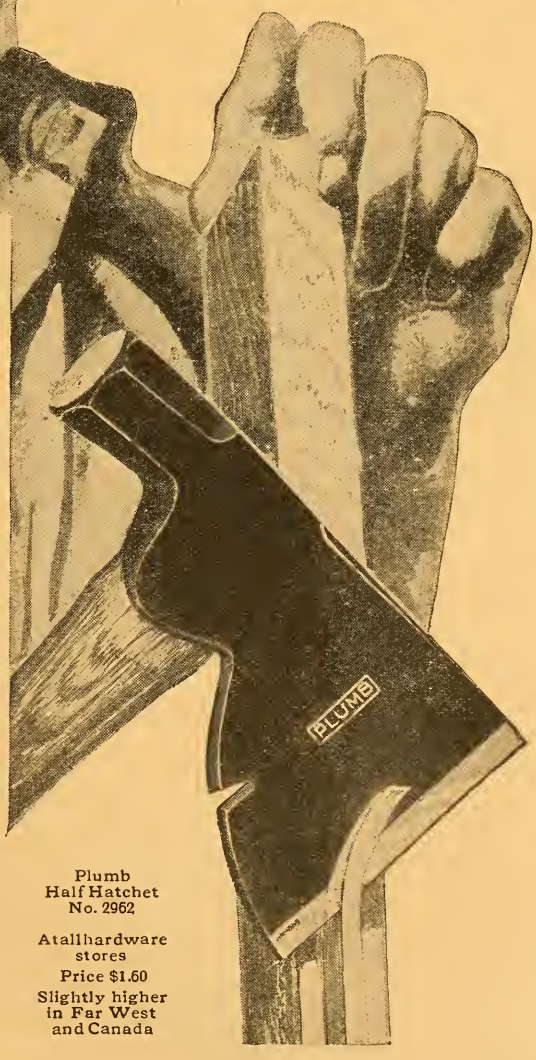
A hand comfort handle of selected hickory, doubly tested for strength. A toughened head for all sorts of pounding.

And safe, always! No loose handle; no wobbly blade. For a turn of the patent screw wedge retightens a Plumb when hard work and shrinkage loosen it.

Say to your hardware man: "The Hatchet with the Red Handle and Black Head."

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Inc.
Phila., U. S. A.





Plumb
Half Hatchet
No. 2962

At all hardware stores

Price $1.60

Slightly higher in Far West and Canada

For *Easier* sawing: a DISSTON *Lightweight!*

YOU can *see*, in a picture, the difference in size between your favorite wide-blade Disston Saw and the same model in the Disston Lightweight Saw, designed for the kind of work you have to do today.

But you have to *feel* the difference, in your hand, before you can realize how much easier it is to use this narrower, handier Lightweight Saw.

So, go to your favorite hardware store, and try it. Note its perfect balance, correct hang, and easy-running and fast cutting. You will want one in your tool-kit—right away.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.
Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Makers of
"The Saw Most Carpenters Use"

Narrower! Lighter!

Disston temper, steel and balance in your favorite saw, made narrower and lighter, to make your work easier.

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Established in 1881
Vol. XLVIII—No. 2.

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1928

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

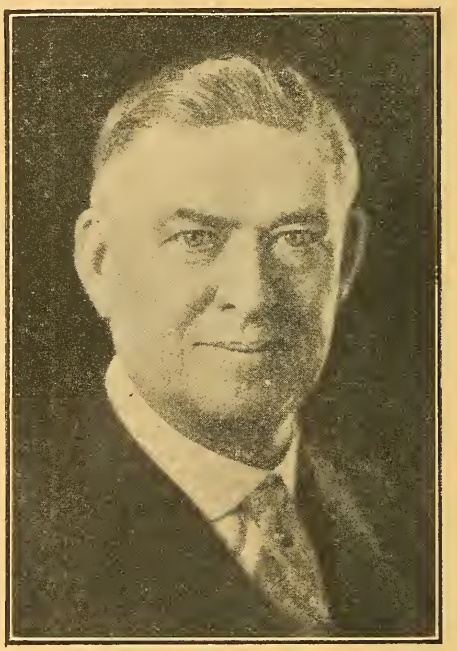
The employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the Lufkin Rule Company of Saginaw, Michigan, who manufacture a number of tools used by carpenters such as rules, tapes, combination squares, trysquares and other measuring devices.

This concern recently constructed a large addition to their plant on which were employed non-union carpenters.

GENERAL TREASURER'S SILVER ANNIVERSARY

LAST month Brother Thos. Neale had served the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America as General Treasurer for a quarter of a century.

Previous to the time that Brother Neale assumed the office of General Treasurer, this office was combined with that of the Secretary who was known as the Secretary - Treasurer. As the Brotherhood continued to grow larger, the many duties that devolved upon that official grew to such an extent that they became almost too much for one man to handle. The Twelfth General Convention of the Brotherhood, held in Atlanta, Ga., in September, 1902, ordered the submission to a referendum vote of the membership, whether the office of the General Secretary-Treasurer should or should not be divided into two separate offices, one to be the General Secretary and the other the General Treasurer. At the same convention Brother Neale was elected to the office of General Treasurer pending the result of the referendum. The referendum was carried and Brother Neale took office in January, 1903.



Thos. Neale, General Treasurer

Incidently, the General Office was moved from Philadelphia, Pa., to Indianapolis, Ind., at the same time.

Brother Thos. Neale was born in London, England, and learned the carpenter trade from his father. At an early age he left England and came to Canada, and lived a year at Toronto. From there he went to Pittsburgh, Pa., where on March 2, 1890, he was initiated into Local Union No. 142. A year later he left Pittsburgh, going to Chicago, where he deposited his clearance card with L. U. No. 1. He has kept his membership in that Local ever since. Prior to his election to the office of General Treasurer, he served as Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 1 and for five years was Secretary-Treasurer of the Chicago District Council.

Since becoming General Treasurer, Brother Neale has handled in receipts of the organization approximately $30,000,000 and has paid out in death benefits alone, approximately $11,000,000. He also has paid out large amounts for relief of men on strike and for other purposes. For the very able and efficient manner in which the General Treasurer has handled the funds of the organization, he has earned for himself the name "The Watchdog of the Treasury" and we congratulate him for the splendid record which his twenty-five years of endeavor has shown. It is our sincere wish that he be permitted to enjoy many more years in the capacity of which he has proven so competent.

To him, on his anniversary we say:

"Though dimmed your youthful splendor,
Our old friend,

"Your smiles are still as tender,
Our old friend.

"Old time with all his lures
In the trophies he secures,

"Leaves young the heart of yours,
Our old friend."

BUILDING IN 1927 AND PROSPECTS FOR 1928

ACCORDING to statistics issued by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, the total amount of building for the year 1927 was $6,300,855,100. This figure, which is based on contracts awarded is $80,109,600 or 1.2 per cent under the 1926 total. This amount is so small, that for all practical purposes the construction total can be considered the same for both years. The month of December shows a decline of approximately $62,000,000 or about 11 per cent as compared to December, 1926.

Commercial contracts in 1927 showed a very small increase while educational building showed a barely perceptible decline, the largest drop being recorded in industrial construction which produced a decline of 178 millions or 26 per cent under the 1926 total. Public work and utilities reported an increase of 122 millions or approximately 10 per cent while residential building showed a decline of 98 millions or slightly less than 5 per cent in compraison with 1926. Other construction, which includes theatres, hospitals and public buildings showed a gain of 63 millions or approximately ten per cent in the same comparison.

The above statement is a brief survey of the construction volume for the year 1927. What interests us more are the prospects for the coming year. From all indications and according to the opinions of experts, men who are in a position to forecast the approximate amount of building that will be constructed during the coming year, 1928 will see the continuation of the large amount of construction that has marked the last few years.

Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, in his annual report for the year 1927, sees no cause for undue anxiety about the future of building activities in the United States. He says in part:

"New construction undertaken amounting to some seven billion dollars in value, constituted a powerful factor in maintaining general business activity and prosperity.

"The physical volume of construction during this and the preceding year has much exceeded that even of the highly active years preceding and that customary before the war. The activity was high throughout the entire fiscal year.

"Retail prices of materials for a frame house, according to the index number computed by the Department of Commerce, and the general index of wholesale prices of building materials both declined during the year and are now lower than at any time since 1922.

"The seasonal fluctuations in building and other construction operations have been decidedly less marked in the last three or four years than previously. Contractors, the owners of buildings, and other groups connected with construction have put forth serious efforts to keep building activity more nearly even throughout the year, and have had the active cooperation of this department in achieving tangible results. As a consequence, building trades' workers have enjoyed more stable employment, and at the same time the costs of construction to the public have undoubtedly been lower than would otherwise have been possible.

"The high activity of residential construction in recent years is due not merely to the needs of expanding population, but to the demand for better homes which comes with the general advance in living standards. During the past six years a substantial proportion of the residential construction has been of houses of moderate size and cost to supply the demands of receivers of moderate incomes who have found themselves able to afford better quarters. There is still need of improvement in the methods of financing home construction, especially for families of moderate or small incomes. A tendency toward lower interest rates on mortgages is, however, discernible in harmony with a general lowering of interest resulting from the large accumulation of capital.

"The year witnessed a continuation of the relatively large program of construction of industrial, commercial, and public buildings. The advance in the character of buildings of this type—their greater cost, permanence, convenience, and attactiveness— is a conspicuous feature. There has been nothing to suggest extravagant expansion of industrial plants such as characterized the immediate post war boom."

Vice President Thomas S. Halden, of the F. W. Dodge Corporation in commenting on the construction outlook for 1928 makes the following statement:

"Present economic and financial conditions point to increased building and engineering construction in 1928. Certain considerations make it seem wise at the present time to anticipate moderate improvement rather than a boom. The chances are that private building and engineering work will be mainly responsible for such increases as may take place, with community construction work continuing at a rate about equal to that of 1927."

Leonard P. Ayres, vice president of the Cleveland Trust Company and nationally known economist whose studies of economic conditions are looked up to because of their conservative and sound appraisal of facts, has just made public a statement which forecasts a general increase in business during 1928.

Basing his conclusions on such important factors as the continued rate of consumption of products, the unexpected betterment of crop conditions, amount of funds pressing for investment, the apparent maintenance of construction activities, the continuance of a large export trade, the efficient and smooth working of the Federal Reserve System and the consequent elimination of the wide swings in recurrent prosperity and depression, the financial strength of banks and the large reserves of cash and securities held by leading industrial corporations as compared with previous years, Colonel Ayres points out that even the dangers of installment buying which were much to the fore two years ago have been proven groundless.

In his forecast presented before the Harvard Economic Conference on November 12th, Colonel Ayres announced his view that construction in 1928 will be greater than in 1927. Likewise he maintains that the costs of building to owners will advance during the latter part of next year.

Earl Stokes, secretary of the National Association of Builders' Exchanges says that he looks for the greatest building activity in 1928 that has ever been known.

Mr. Stokes reports that winter time construction has increased more than one-third during the past six years, and says that before long there will be no seasonal variations worth noting in the building trades.

Wage rates in the building trades will undoubtedly hold at present levels for at least the first quarter of 1928, according to the national monthly building labor review of the Building Economic Bureau of the American Bond and Mortgage Company. The review further says: "The apparent recession in building operations has undoubtedly had much to do with the present condition of wage stability and tranquility in the construction industry."

"Underlying strength of a number of fundamental conditions will produce a business boom next year." This prophecy was made recently by the Brookmire Economic Service.

The forecast, it was explained, is based on the following: Easy money, cheaper materials and more efficient labor which are maintaining the volume of construction."

The above statements represent the opinions of the experts, the men who are supposed to know. How much of their prophecies will come true, only time can tell. However, we are of the opinion that when prosperity is here, we won't have to read about it in the newspapers and journals, rather we'll know about it every time we put our hands in our pockets.

WHAT THE LAKELAND JOURNAL HAS TO SAY ABOUT OUR HOME

THE Lakeland (Florida) Journal, under date of December 2, 1927, gives the following interesting account of our Home now under course of construction near that city:

"Few people in Lakeland, realize that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is putting up their Home on the shores of Lake Gibson.

"Few people, even in Lakeland, have taken advantage of the opportunity to drive past the magnificent structure which now rears its stately pile above the trees on the south shore of that beautiful lake.

"Of course, it isn't finished.

"A few short months ago, there was no indication that there ever would be anything of this fairyland. Today, one may halt his car alongside scores of others, mostly owned by the army of workmen engaged upon the structure and its appurtenances, in front of what shortly will be a delightful park.

"In the midst of this park, an ornamental flagpole hoists Old Glory 80 feet, through and above the immense live oaks that guard the entrance to the main building. Over to the left is a water tower 125 feet high. It looks like some tower along the castle moat. It is possible to gain a wonderful view from its top, but few of the carpenters and joiners will care to climb its steep flights. There isn't much room left after housing the tank holding 36,000 gallons of water.

"The building has none of the appearances of an institution. Why, it really is a magnificent hotel. The lounge is its lobby, delightfully treated in tan and orange, and from it open the main office, private offices, the public telephone—every bit as they are to be found in any up-to-date hotel in the land.

"The architect's plan says the main building is in the form of the letter E. North and South it is 332 feet long, and East and West it is 227 feet wide. It is of three stories and a basement. The North wing is occupied exclusively by dormitories. The South wing contains on its first floor, the dining rooms and service kitchens, with storage in the basement, and on the third floor, a hospital.

"The middle arm of the letter E is the assembly hall. Entrance is from the lounge. It is most beautiful. Its tints are old rose and golden. The combination is delightfully refreshing.

Here, the members of the United Brotherhood will hold their conventions. Here, the residents of the home will assemble for chapel, for social meetings, for whatever gatherings they may choose.

"The floors are of terrazza. The seats are so arranged that every portion of the stage may be seen. Stairways lead onto the stage, to facilitate its use in conventions. Little floor lights prevent injury to those who are entering or leaving their seats. The seating capacity is 1,000.

"The main dining room, in the South wing, is a cafeteria. The cafeteria counter is the last word in equipment. Every provision has been made for the needs of those who will be served thereby.

"The kitchen follows the modern ideas for hotel kitchens. The ranges are oil burning. All machinery is electrically operated. Fans provide the necessary ventilation. There is a dumb waiter communicating with the hospital on the third floor.

"At one side there is the grocery storeroom, capable of supplying every need for months at a time. The butcher shop is nearby. Meat is all pre-cooled. The refrigerators are down stairs. There is one for fish, one for meats, one for vegetables and fruit and one for butter and eggs. There is no chance for tainting one another.

"There is a big brine tank, that not only supplies the freezing unit for the refrigerators, but makes ice, and takes care of a large tank of drinking water, which is circulated to every part of the building, and about the grounds outside.

"The bedrooms? In the first place, note that there is a ramp stairway leading to all floors. Of course, there are the usual stairways of steps, too, and adequate fire escapes. But old age doesn't climb stairs easily, and old age was considered in building the ramps, which also permit running a wheel chair from one floor to another.

"Each room will have two beds and may be occupied by two men or by a man and his wife. Each room connects with another room. There are four lockers in each unit. One bath and one lavatory answers for the group. There are larger bathrooms and shower baths at various places on each floor.

"Down back of the main building are two smaller ones. They are 54 by 90 feet, one story in height. One houses the heating and power plant; the other the laundry. An ornamented stack, 125 feet high, sort of balances the water tower at the other end of the group of buildings.

"In the laundry there are three washers, two extractors, one steam tumbler, two steam pressers, one mangle, as well as hand ironing tables. And provision is made for duplication of this equipment, if and when such expansion is required.

"In the power house, there are a vacuum pump, two steam boiler feed

pumps, a well pump, taking water from a well 500 feet deep, through an eight inch pipe, switches for the entire electrical equipment of the group, fire alarm system, water softener, two hot water generators, two 150 horsepower boilers, oil fed, and space for two more boilers of equal capacity.

"As a matter of fact the whole institution has been designed so as to permit of doubling its present capacity, whenever it becomes necessary or expedient.

"The general architecture is adapted Spanish. The design is by Rubush & Hunter, Indianapolis. The Fred T. Ley Company of Jacksonville is general contractor.

"The original plans call for the erection of a casino, boat house and bandshell on the lake, game courts, roque, croquet and bowling green, under the shadow of the water tower, and various forms of beautification work.

"The home stands in the midst of an 1,800-acre tract, extending from North Florida Ave., across the Providence Road to the Kathleen Road. Already there are 50,000 citrus trees on this tract. They are in bearing. More than 8,000 boxes of fruit have been shipped to December 1st, this year, (1927).

"Eventually, strawberries and other crops will be added, so that in time the institution may become essentially self supporting."

FIRST AID FOR EYE INJURIES

(By B. Franklin Royer, M. D., Medical Director of The National Committee For The Prevention of Blindness.)

THERE are three cardinal principles of first aid after eye injuries. The first of these is cleanliness; next, prompt rest for the eye: and, third, medical care directed by a competent physician, preferably an oculist. These principles apply even if the injury is slight, and they are imperative with serious eye injuries.

In removing dirt, it is a common custom to lift the upper lid and to push the lower lid with its lashes over the eyeball well up under the upper lid and then to draw down the upper lid. This procedure often enables the lashes of the lower lid to drag out of the eye a bit of dirt or rough material that may be causing great annoyance. The method, however, has all the possibilities of introducing an equally annoying amount of dirt and, what is worse, of sometimes introducing directly from the soiled lashes germs that may find an ideal place to grow in the freshly scratched tissues from which the dirt was removed.

Cleanliness, then, is the first thing to think of. Refrain from pushing the lashes under the lids until the lashes have been washed and be sure that the fingers which are going to handle the lashes and lids are also thoroughly washed. Be sure that the medicine dropper or eye-cup that may be used has been thoroughly cleansed.

A rough bit of dirt blown into the eye may be comparatively harmless if removed carefully, but, with rough manipulation through rubbing of the lids, the dirt may actually be driven into the tissues of the eye or may cause numerous scratches on the lining of the lids or of the conjunctiva covering the eyeball. Broken surfaces are thus exposed to all sorts of infection and abundant opportunity is given for germs to be carried into the eye tissue with the original particle of dirt.

Make no attempt to remove particles of dirt from the eye until the hands and lashes have been thoroughly cleansed. Next, take a little twist of the cleanest of absorbent cotton, either twisted tight upon its own fibers with a little tufted tail piece, or twisted about a matchstick with a little tuft extending from the end. Separate the lids and note the location of the thing to be removed. With the prepared cotton it is usually safe very gently to drag the tail piece over the thing to be removed. The cotton drags it out. If no cotton is available and the dirt is on the inside of the upper lid, then, after cleansing the lashes, the under lid may be pushed up under the upper lid which should then be drawn down quickly affording an opportunity to drag out the dirt with the lashes of the lower lid.

The corner of a perfectly clean handkerchief fresh from the laundry may

be used like this cotton twist in removing dirt.

Many eyes are infected and some lost because of the introduction of germs from dirty hands, dirty handkerchiefs, dirty lashes, or dirty materials used in attempting to do the kind of thing for the individual suffering with dirt in the eye.

If much scratching occurred during removal of dirt or if dirt has been in the eye for a considerable length of time, great comfort may be had by gently placing a piece of soft linen that has been boiled and wet with cold water, over the eye and then very lightly bandaging the eye. This places the eye at rest, makes easier lifting lids from eyeball by the tears and favors start of the healing process. This is a good procedure to follow until such time as medical advice may be secured.

In graver injuries, where flying particles may have been driven into the eye tissues and injured the outer covering of the eyeball, it is wiser immediately to cleanse the outer surface of the eye, lashes and lids, place a wet dressing over the eye with a light bandage and secure forthwith medical opinion as to the best method of procedure.

The dirty habits, such as removal of things from the eye by utilizing a matchstick that has been carried in the smoker's pocket for a long while, have been largely discarded. In modern factories and mills nowadays instruction is given to employes in first aid, and, at convenient points throughout the plant, first aid equipment stations are maintained with clean, sterlized materials such as are used in an operating room always available.

By closing the eyelids until a good flow of tears accumulate under them, and then blowing the nostrils hard on the side toward the eye in which the dirt is located, one may often wash the irritating bit of dirt down the nose.

It sometimes happens that an acid burn of the eye is sustained. It is safe immediately to wash the acid-burned area with an alkaline solution made by adding half a teaspoonful of ordinary baking soda (bicarbonate of soda) to half a glass of water, or, in the absence of water, one may put a little of the dry powder into the eye. Introduction of the powder may not be quite comfortable but it will retard the deep burn and in most instances will be soothing.

Printed or typewritten instructions give suggestions as to what may be done until a doctor can be secured. All such first aid stations, however, stick to the cardinal principles of cleanliness, doing no hurt and placing the eye at rest.

THE JOURNEYMAN

(By H. H. Siegele.)

THE contractor was looking over an article in a contractor's journal, and did not notice the young newspaper man as he stepped into the office.

"I came over", the young man said, "to get some information in regard to journeymen carpenters."

"Information about journeymen carpenters", the contractor began, with that characteristic twinkle playing about his eyes, "is easier to get than the journeymen themselves—I mean well qualified journeymen—men who have served their apprenticeships." The expression of his face and the tone of his voice gave emphasis to what he said. Then he went on, "A journeyman, in the true sense of the word, whether he is a carpenter, bricklayer, tinner, painter or a follower of any one of the other branches of the building industry, is an artist—he is rarely recognized as such, but the fact is nevertheless true. I marvel sometimes, when I see people spend thousands of dollars for pictures to hang on the walls of their homes, because they were produced by some great artist—one whose name probably they have often seen in print—the name perhaps, is the only thing about the picture by which many of those people are able to recognize the artistic qualities. That is the reason why when they have their homes erected and journeymen of all of the various trades, collectively, produce a piece of art, in every sense of the word as great as that produced by the painter of pictures, those people fail to find any artistic qualities in the productions of their hired craftsmen. But on the other hand, those men are often regarded as being no better than

the unskilled laborers. And why? Simply because the artistic tastes of many of those people can detect no art excepting where it has been pointed out to them. Art is not a matter of name, it is the finished product of a genius, regardless of the kind of clothes he wears. Until this fact is recognized by the owners, architects, and what is commonly known as the 'public,' we will have to contend with many workmen who are journeymen in name only—the fact of the matter is that many of our so-called journeymen are men who have made failures as laborers, farmers, or in some other lines of industry; and, being too old to serve as apprentices, or perhaps, far beyond the point of learning a trade, they start out as journeymen in whatever trade they can obtain employment—usually they succeed by undermining the wages of the qualified men. Consequently many of the promising journeymen among our building tradesmen, either seek employment along other lines, or start out as contractors themselves."

Taking from the desk the magazine he was reading when the newspaper man entered the office, the contractor went on, "I do not want to be understood by what I have just said, that our trades for lack of good men, using a slang expression, 'are going to the dogs' —not at all; for we have many good workmen in all of our trades, and they are the men who are holding up the dignity of the building industry. For example: During the World War, thousands of men took up carpentry and passed as journeymen carpenters, who previous to that time were engaged in other occupations. These men never had served as carpenter apprentices, nevertheless, a great many of them continued as journeymen carpenters after the World War was over. A few of those men in every community have made good, and are now holding their own as journeymen carpenters. But the greater part of them have either gone back to their original occupations, or have sought employment elsewhere. Only in the last few years have the carpenters, as a trade, been enjoying freedom from those non-qualified journeymen. While there are exceptions to every rule, it is nevertheless true, that the man who has failed to serve an apprenticeship in his youth, can never expect to reach the highest standard of attainments. Whenever the time comes that it will be required of all tradesmen to serve an apprenticeship in their youth before they can qualify as journeymen; then, and not until then, will our tradesmen receive the recognition that is due them for skill and ability, with wages commensurate to services rendered. This is the only solution to our journeymen problems. * * * Apprenticeship, recognition, wages."

"Have you any scheme whereby the recognition that you have been speaking about could be made in order to solve the journeyman problem?" the newspaper man asked.

The contractor laid aside the magazine, and turning to the young man, said, "That is part of the problem itself. However, there are many things that could be done to start the process of evolution in the right direction. Let me give a few examples: (1) Our schools and colleges could lay more stress on this phase of education—make the courses offered along those lines more attractive— provide text books that are alive with interest, and employ instructors who, not only are educated, but who know the value of the building trades to society as a whole. (2) The architects and contractors, both individually and collectively could place a higher valuation on the well-done products of the journeymen—mingle with them a little more—get close enough to them so as to feel their hearts throb, and learn that their aims and ideals are as true to life as those found in other classes of society. (3) The press everywhere could give a little more space to conscientious workmen, by discussing and recognizing the importance of their work to a community."

Here the contractor reflected for a few moments, while he was putting into order the papers lying on his desk. Closing his desk, as if he were making preparations to leave the office, he turned to the young man, and in a matter-of-fact way said, "A journeyman is not made in a twinkling of an eye, nor is he the product of miraculous power; but a journeyman is a man who has spent the greater part of his efforts trying to perfect his skill to the highest possible degree. The more a journeyman learns the more he realizes that he has much to learn yet; for, for him there is no stopping place for learning, just as there is no stopping place for an artist to learn about his art."

"And what in your judgment, is the first step toward solving the journeyman problems that you have touched upon?" asked the newspaper man.

The contractor answered: "Logical thinking on the part of the contractors, architects and the general public, along the lines I have suggested to you, is the best, 'first aid' that can be applied."

Then the two men left the office together.

All of which seems to indicate that the solution of the problems, relative to the scarcity of well-qualified journeymen among the various building trades, is a psychological one, and will be solved or not, just as the evolution of thought will determine.

FREEDOM OF INDUSTRY

IN the course of an address to the Manufacturers and Merchants Association, at the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., recently Chester M. Culver, General Manager of the Employers' Association of Detroit, denounced the practices of Organized Labor with the statement that when union labor enters the door, freedom of industry goes out.

Culver told of a fight that is being waged by industry in Detroit against labor unions, declaring the city is "getting near the goal of open shop." Detroit industries, Culver declared, have been sold to the idea that if the city is to maintain its rank among cities of the country it must "remain as nearly as possible open shop."

In fact, Culver attributed the rapid growth of Detroit in the last few years to the fact Organized Labor has been prevented from intrenching strongly in the city. He drew a comparison between Detroit and Cleveland, maintaining the latter had been retarded in growth by activities of union labor, while the former forged ahead. It was what he called "freedom of industry" that has enabled Detroit to rise to a point of supremacy in automobile manufacturing, Culver declared.

"Someone may say the automobile made Detroit," he said. "You are putting the cart before the horse. Detroit made the automobile. You may say, also, that Henry Ford made Detroit. Again you are putting the cart before the horse. Detroit made Ford. Twenty-five years ago, Detroit had only one automobile factory. That was its only claim to the business, and yet the business came. The reason was that Detroit offered the best industrial freedom."

A similar comparison was drawn by Culver between Los Angeles and San Francisco. Freedom from Organized Labor, he declared, permitted Los Angeles to grow from a comparatively small city to a greater metropolis after San Francisco had attained considerable size. Los Angeles, Culver said, stood up for industrial freedom, while San Francisco settled its labor disputes in the easiest possible way.

He continued in part:

"What, then, does industrial freedom mean to American business? Does not the story of those four cities answer the question?"

"In principle, we recognize the right of labor to collective bargaining, but we insist it be a bargain and not the result of force. The quarrel of industry with labor is not its principles, but its practice. When union labor enters the doors, industrial freedom goes out the door.

"The public often has been misled by the plea of justice for labor. The denouncement of the so-called exploiter of labor strikes close to the heart until the public is given a demonstration of how little honesty there is in the demands of labor."

Culver denounced the American Federation of Labor and its late President, Samuel Gompers. He charged the organizations with inconsistency.

"The American Federation of Labor denounces big business and applauds the Sherman anti-trust law until it found the law applied to the organization. And now I am told there is to be a bill proposed in the next Congress to exempt the Federation from provisions of the law.

"Labor unions must not be judged by the ordinary standards of business. Anything is fair with them, so long as it results in benefits to Organized Labor. The American Federation of Labor has adopted the policy that the end justifies the means."

Culver discussed the so-called American plan, which the Detroit Association of Employers is endeavoring to put into effect there. He described the plan as providing there shall be no sympathetic strikes and no jurisdictional strikes by union laborers. He urged widespread adoption of the plan.

The remarks of Culver were given wide publicity through the medium of the press and caused much protest. Secretary Robert E. Johns of the Tri-Counties District Council, East St. Louis, Ill., prepared the following letter which appeared in one of the St. Louis, Mo., daily papers, under the title, "What Have You To Say."

"To the Editor:

"Mr. Chester M. Culver, general manager of the Detroit Employer's Association, recently delivered himself of a beaming effulgence relative to Organized Labor. It was at a banquest given by the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Association of St. Louis at the Hotel Jefferson, on the evening of November 30th.

"Among the ebulitions to which he gave vent during the evening was one to which we call the attention of labor unions and their friends. An objectionable sentence runs thus: 'When union labor enters the door, freedom of industry goes out.' Allow us to assist Mr. Culver and supplement this nugget of wisdom by a phrase of words as in the following: 'When union labor enters the door, freedom of industry to maintain objectionable conditions, pay merely existent wages, and coerce the rank and file of humanity goes out.' This amplified expression indicates the true goal to which this gentleman of corporate tendencies has his aims.

"Aside from our demurrer to the above we call attention to Mr. Culver who seems to satisfy himself by merely making statements with little attempt at elucidation, logic, or proof. He compares Detroit with certain other great American cities—favorable, certainly to Detroit. Detroit is a great city, the fact none will deny. He uses an old illustration of 'The horse and the cart.' He avers that the great city made Ford and the automobile. Ford was the impelling genius that brought into existence the automobile industry, and, as a result the city grew. Let us go to the bed rock and get at the truth of all industrial growth—labor, both skilled and common. Mr. Ford could never have accomplished this gigantic enterprise without the element of labor, the base of all wealth. If, as Mr. Culver argues, Detroit is great as the result of the open shop, we must need conclude the city has been wrought by the arm of poorly paid labor. A novice would easily understand his partiality for the open shop.

"His argument approaches the puerile when he says that the city made Ford. All will readily see that he, himself, hitches the cart to the horse's head. The maudlin statement is unworthy to be put to the test of reason. To admit Detroit made Ford ye might go to the limit and acknowledge the Heavens and the earth to be the creator of Jehovah.

"His senseless denunciation of Samuel Gompers is as uncalled for as it is unjust. This man needs no encomium from our pen. He is easily the greatest labor leader that ever lived. During the last two decades of the nineteenth century and the first two of the present, Mr. Gompers worked unremittingly to better the condition of the toilers of America and of the world as a whole. Being placed at the head of Organized Labor in the early eighties, he remained at the helm to the end of a well spent life. He fought no legitimate, law-abiding industry, but worked assiduously for the welfare of those who toil."

"A Working Man."

To this letter of Brother Johns, we would like to add the statement of two prominent men, who also do not agree with the statements of Culver.

Each day we find new evidence of the growing conviction on the part of capital that the working man is something more than a machine. The latest offer is an address given recently by Mr. Schwab to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The head of the great steel industry emphasized the necessity of a more humane policy on the part of capital in its dealings with the labor that enters into great production.

During the past twenty years there has been a change in the spirit of corporate management. In his address Mr. Schwab convincingly showed that capital had done well by itself to grant the demands of Organized Labor. Higher wages, better working conditions, considerations for family life, have been of immense benefit to the employers. It

has created a higher morale among the workers. Economists agree that the increasing purchasing power of labor has contributed no little to the consumption of goods and to a more general prosperity. Give labor proper share in industry and it will recognize the obligation to furnish what Mr. Schwab calls "full value in services for wages paid." This challenge has been accepted by the American Federation of Labor.

The big industries begin to sense the fact that a good manager must be a humane manager. He will consider the men under his charge not merely as cogs in a vast machine, but as human beings possessed with a soul, with human affections and human aspirations. They may be indispensable tools but they are living tools. It is a big step towards future industrial peace and prosperity that producers recognize that labor is part of their capital. And it is no insignificant part.

In a recent address to a fraternal society, Bishop Tihen, of Denver, Colo., took his text from the labor disputes in Colorado, in which he stoutly defended the right of the worker to join a union of his own choice. He says in part:

"For about thirteen years the attempt to force the company union on the worker has been in progress in Colorado. Thirteen years is also the length of time that industrial disputes in that State have attracted the attention of the whole country. Of these disputes, some have been 'settled' by armed intervention and bloody battles; that is, they have not been 'settled' at all. The workers have been vanquished. It needs no prophet to foretell that they will never be settled as long as the workers are denied their right to form a union.

"Stripped of the pretenses offered by opulent corporations, the company union is not a union but a fraud, and a species of violence. It rests upon the overthrow of a natural right. It destroys what is at present the worker's only means of treating with the highly-organized corporation on a plane approaching equality. Without substantial equality, there can be no true contract between employer and employe; the worker accepts what is offered, not because it is a fair exchange, but because it is all that he can obtain. Thus he becomes, in the words of Leo XIII, a victim of fraud and injustice.

"We are under no delusions as to the shortcomings of the labor union in this country. It has on occasions, misused its powers, but in our judgment, its benefits far outweigh its evils. The striker who assaults a 'scab' is guilty of violence and should be punished, but the oleaginous corporation which deprived him of his right to join a union is guilty of a graver degree of violence. The difference between the two is that few are concerned to restrict the corporation, or suggest that it be punished. In the eyes of the corporation, it is damnable conspiracy when men band together to enforce their right to form a union; but only good business for corporations to unite to destroy that right.

"It is not good business; but when will capital learn?"

Prominent Texas Trade Unionist Passes

Early in December, Brother Robert M. Means, executive secretary of the Dallas, Texas, Central Labor Council and a member of Local Union No. 198, passed away after a brief illness.

Brother Means was very active in the labor movement in the state of Texas. He was initiated into Local Union No. 198 of Dallas on March 5, 1900 and served that Local as Business Agent for twelve years. For the last five years he served the Dallas Central Labor Council as executive secretary and was also a Vice-President of the Texas Federation of Labor.

The Brotherhood and the Texas trade union movement have lost an active and influential worker in the passing of Brother Means.

Builders Indorse 5=Day Work Week

The Builders' Exchange of Santa Barbara, Cal., has given its hearty assent to a five-day work week for carpenters.

The carpenters asked their employers to favor the shorter work week, and were notified by the manager of the exchange:

"The board of directors of the exchange has directed me to inform you that this change meets its entire approval and they further feel it will be advantageous to everyone concerned and beneficial to the building industry as well."

Editorial

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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
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INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1928

Advertising Trade Unionism

WE are today living in an age of high powered advertising. There are many different methods of advertising, both direct and indirect. The direct method we see every day and know it for what it is. In newspapers and magazines, on billboards and circulars, in many thousand different places, we are told daily the advantages and desirability of buying or possessing certain commodities. Manufacturers and dealers employ many and various means of putting their message before the buying public. The amount of money that is spent yearly in what advertising experts are pleased to term breaking down sales resistance, is enormous. Of course, the public pays the bill. It is only natural that if a large amount of money is spent in advertising, in order to create a demand for a certain article or commodity, the retail cost of the article has been raised to cover the cost of the advertising.

Indirect advertising isn't so readily recognized as such. This method of advertising is called publicity and propaganda. There is a difference between these two however. Publicity is used to indirectly advertise some particular person, some particular service or some particular commodity. While propaganda is the advertising of an idea. All indirect advertising comes from the office of what is called a publicity director. He issues statements or news items to various publications in which are cleverly concealed the matter that his firm or client wishes given publicity. This form of advertising is not paid for. When published, they appear in the news columns of the publications. This form of advertising has been and still is being used by the exponents of the 'open shop' movement, and other organizations opposed to Organized Labor. How many members of our union have not read at various times, newspaper or magazine articles describing or praising the functioning of an 'open shop' organization. That is what we mean by propaganda.

All of which brings us to the subject of advertising trade unionism. The worth, value, necessity of trade unionism, and all that it implies, to the workingmen and women of this country, is freely admitted. But, like the article or commodity, no matter how useful or necessary, depends upon advertising to create a demand for it, so also must the Organized Labor movement of our country resort to advertising to create a demand among the unorganized workers of our nation for trade unionism. The members of the labor unions of our country are daily passing up many opportunities of putting favorable publicity before the public regarding the benefits of trade unionism. They are missing many opportunities of showing the public both

the advantages of employing union labor and also the advantages of becoming a member of a trade union. The 'open shop' advocate never misses an opportunity. And in order to combat this subtle propaganda issuing from the offices of the 'open shoppers,' the Organized Labor movement, every man and woman of them must wake up, and take advantage of every opportunity that offers that will further the cause of trade unionism.

Some time ago, the publicity director of a large real estate project, told the writer that the Organized Labor movement in America offered the best field of favorable publicity that he had ever known. He stated that if Organized Labor was to intelligently inform the public of its aims, objects and accomplishments, the advocates of the 'open shop' wouldn't have a leg to stand on. This statement, coming from a successful publicity director, carries some weight.

Last spring, in one of our large, midwestern cities, there was an exposition of home building and furnishings. This is an annual affair and lasts one week. At this exposition the real estate men had booths, the builders had booths, in fact everybody that had anything to do with the erection, repairing and furnishing of homes had exhibitions. That is everybody but labor. Labor, organized or unorganized had nothing to exhibit. This is what we mean by missing opportunities. This exposition offered a golden opportunity to the organized building tradesmen of that city to inform the thousands of visitors the advantages of employing union labor in the erection or repairing of their homes. The expense of such a venture would have been practically nothing compared to the good impression it would have created in the minds of the public. That's one way of advertising trade unionism. There are many other ways, which the thinking and observant union man will recognize when they present themselves.

If every member or a considerable number of the members of Organized Labor would sit down and explain the true aims and objects of trade unionism to the editors of their daily papers whenever an unfavorable item towards trade unionism appears they would accomplish an incalculable amount of good that would go a long ways towards curbing the publication of the propaganda detrimental to the cause of Organized Labor.

Winter Building

WE are glad to note that the old custom of discontinuing building activities during the winter months is gradually going into the discard. Each year we see more and more construction projects during the winter months and gradually the general public is falling into line. In years gone by, home builders as well as the contractors themselves, following the blind lead of custom awaited the warm spring sunshine before starting building activity.

Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, an ardent crusader for year-round construction, appointed a committee to investigate this situation and they recently reported that: "Custom, not climate is mainly responsible for seasonal idleness in the construction industry."

Tradition rather than reason has been responsible for the seasonal inactivity which affects the eleven million people of this country who depend upon the building industry for their living. The building mechanics are not the only ones affected. Those engaged in felling lumber, quarrying stone, manufacturing brick, tile and plaster and the transportation and distribution of these and other commodities are also affected by this seasonal hazard.

Very little reason, in fact, exists for the current popular belief that winter building is uneconomic. In New York a check-up on one large company's operations over the winter months has disclosed that an average of but fourteen days' idleness a year is due to impossible weather conditions.

The possibilities for winter construction developed by engineering experts are applicable to small house construction.

It stands to reason that if you build when there is a surplus of good mechanics the cost units and quality of workmanship will be better than in periods where every one is competing for the services of even the mediocre craftsmen. In off seasons you have the pick of the best men available.

By providing employment the builder has helped level out the peaks and depressions of employment in the building trades and the multitude of allied lines.

This in itself should be a source of great satisfaction to the home owner—to feel that he has kept good workmen employed during what would otherwise be slack times.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS
Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 United Bank & Trust Co. Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Carpenters—Notice

We are requested by the Broward County, Fla., District Council with jurisdiction over the cities of Fort Lauderdale, Hollywood and P mpano, Florida and also by Local Union No. 1690, Eustis, Fla., to call to the attention of all members, Paragraph "B", Section 46 of our General Laws, which provides that travelling members carrying clearance cards must report and deposit same at the office of the Local Union or District Council before securing work. Charges can be preferred against the men who violate this section of our Laws.

They also wish to call to the attention of Financial Secretaries, the provisions of Paragraph "C" Section 36 of our General Laws, which provides that no Fin. Sec. shall accept dues from any member working or residing in another district unless the member can obtain a written statement from the Business Agent or Secretary of the Local Union or District Council that he is complying with the rules of the locality in which he is employed.

Travelling Members Attention

The Middlesex County, N. J., District Council advises that seventy-five per cent of the carpenters there are idle, and future prospects aren't very encouraging. All travelling members are requested to give that locality a wide berth.

* * *

The Monmouth County, N. J., District Council, which includes the Locals in Long Branch, Asbury Park, Atlantic Highlands, Bay Head, Belmar, Keyport, Keansburg and Lakewood, requests all carpenters to steer clear of that locality. Over half the men there now are idle.

* * *

A large percentage of our members in New York City are out of employment advises Alex Kelso, Secretary-Treasurer of the New York City District Council. Any more carpenters coming into the district will only add to the number

already looking for work. Steer clear of New York City.

* * *

The Philadelphia, Pa., District Council requests that all carpenters stay away from that district. A large number of men are idle, and there are no immediate prospects of work. Steer clear of Philadelphia, Pa.

* * *

Secretary Thos. W. Woltz, L. U. No. 132, Washington, D. C., reports that numerous carpenters are being attracted to that city by the wide publicity that the daily newspapers are giving the proposed building program of the government. This work is merely contemplated and must await action of Congress before plans can be approved and sites secured before the actual work is started. Work in Washington is slacker than it has been in the past ten years and many men are idle. Many of those who came to Washington in hopes of securing work on government projects are stranded and forced to apply to charitable organizations for aid. All carpenters are therefore requested to stay away from Washington, D. C., until further notice.

* * *

Approximately half of the carpenters in Oklahoma City, Okla., are idle reports Recording Secretary Jack Reynolds, L. U. No. 276. Travelling members are earnestly requested to give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

As a result of erroneous and misleading advertisements appearing in the daily press stating that carpenters are needed in Richmond, Cal., a large influx of mechanics are going to that place only to find that the reported building is only contemplated and actual work will not be commenced for several years. Recording Secretary F. H. Eggerth, L. U. No. 642, advises all carpenters to give that place a wide berth. Many men are idle and no new work in sight.

* * *

Recording Secretary C. J. Schirmeister, L. U. No. 657, Sheboygan, Wis., advises that there is practically no work at present at that place. As the prospects for spring aren't very bright, all travelling members are requested to give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

Traveling members seeking employment are advised by Recording Secretary H. L. Parsons, L. U. No. 1207, to steer clear of Charleston, W. Va. Many men are idle and future prospects aren't very encouraging.

* * *

There is very little work in Palatka, Fla., at present, advises Rec. Sec. R. Hogeboom, L. U. No. 1232. Give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

Business Agent T. J. Thornton, L. U. Nos. 1325, 1594, advises that Edmonton, Alberta, Can., had an influx of two hundred new carpenters during the summer of 1927. He says:

"It is expedient that carpenters do not risk coming so far north for so short a season of work for 1928.

"Our surplus is excessive for maintaining a true standard of living for 12 months basis of work, therefore do not waste your transportation and hard earned savings. Edmonton is not booming as the press advertises."

* * *

Rec. Sec. T. C. Allen, L. U. No. 1542, Dodge City, Kansas reports that seventy-five per cent of the carpenters in that place are idle and requests that travelling members steer clear of that vicinity. Brother Allen also wishes all travelling members notified that the jurisdiction of L. U. No. 1542 comprises the following counties: Ford, Finney, Clark, Mead, Gray, Hodgeman and Edwards.

* * *

Fin. Sec. W. F. Turner, L. U. No. 1719, Panama City, Fla., advises that there is practically no work at that place or in the vicinity of St. Andrews Bay. Travelling members are therefore advised to steer clear of that locality.

* * *

Work is scarce and many men are idle, advises Rec. Sec. O. Schoettler. L. U. No. 1845, Laporte, Ind, Give that vicinity a wide berth.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Local Holds Open Meeting

As part of its organizing campaign, Local Union No. 1942, Winston-Salem, N. C., held an open meeting on December 17th which was attended by about 350 people, including members and invited guests. The object of the meeting was to invite all carpenters to become affiliated with the Local, as well as to instill new life and interest into the members.

Today mor
than all other ins

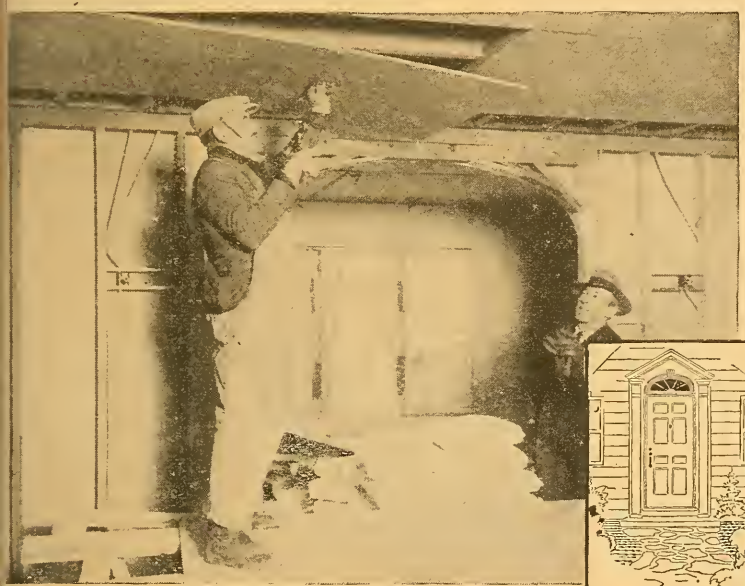
Building figures for 1927 show remarkable demand for Celotex. Use of this structural insulation is steadily increasing

THERE are good reasons why home owners, architects, builders and carpenters all prefer Celotex. They know that Celotex offers greater advantages than any other insulator. For Celotex gives structural strength as well as insulating value—makes houses stronger as well as more comfortable and less costly to heat.

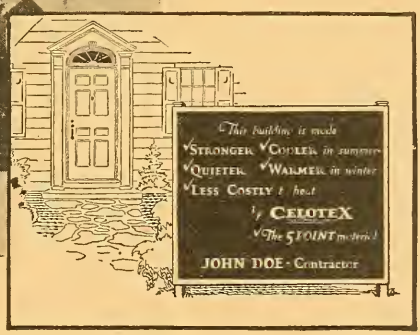
Carpenters and builders endorse Celotex because it is easy to use and builds better homes. The broad Celotex boards (4′ wide, 8′ to 12′ long, 7/16″ thick) are applied much easier than wood lumber. As Celotex weighs only 60 pounds per 100 square feet, it is easy to handle. There are no short pieces or odd sizes of Celotex—every board is usable and uniform; free from cracks, knotholes or stain.

CELOTEX
INSULATING LUMBER

e Celotex is used ılators combined!



Wherever used, Celotex is applied easier than wood lumber, and makes homes more comfortable all year 'round.



This attractive sign, featured in Celotex advertising, directs the public to builders who use Celotex. Find out how you can secure this sign.

As sheathing, Celotex replaces wood lumber; under plaster it replaces lath. There are many other Celotex uses that bring in extra profits on every building job.

All lumber dealers can supply Celotex. It will pay you to use this effective, popular and profitable material. Send for the facts about Celotex and specifications showing how to apply it.

THE CELOTEX COMPANY
Chicago, Illinois
Mills: New Orleans, Louisiana
Branch Sales Offices in many principal cities
(See telephone books for addresses)
Sales Distributors throughout the World
In Canada: Alexander Murray & Company, Ltd., Montreal
All reliable lumber dealers can supply Celotex

The speakers included President Lewis Evans and Brother Ed Crouch of the Tobacco Workers Union and Business Agent F. A. Baxley of L. U. No. 1942. The remarks of the speakers were timely and to the point and were listened to with much interest by all those present.

Music was furnished and refreshments were served and several carpenters made application for admission to the Local during the evening.

All those present enjoyed the affair to the utmost and we congratulate Local Union No. 1942 upon the success of its open meeting.

Keyport, N. J. Local Celebrates Twenty-fifth Anniversary

On Dec. 13, 1927, Local Union No. 1374, Keyport, N. J., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary.

A large attendance was present, and following the regular business meeting, refreshments were served. Of the original charter members of the Local, but three remain. They are Brothers Charles R. Davison, Theo Marks and Samuel Smith.

During the course of the evening, discussion was held regarding the Home and Pension and many of the members expressed their opinion of them.

The evening was enjoyed by all and the committee in charge of the arrangements, which was composed of Brothers Frank Smith, William Deman and Chas. Behr, is to be congratulated upon the success of the anniversary celebration.

Bedford, Ind., Local Celebrates Silver Anniversary

On January 6th, L. U. No. 1380, Bedford, Ind., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary.

A large number of the members were present which included six of the original charter members, and a general good time was had.

The committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon the success of the anniversary celebration.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of James M. McGaughy, a carpenter, who was last heard from two years ago in Eugene, Oregan. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts, kindly communicate with his brother E. E. McGaughy, 631 North Morris St., Gainesville, Texas.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Walter Kleyensteuber, of whom the accompanying photograph is a good likeness. He left Califronia three years ago to go to Tampa, Fla.,

and has not been heard from since. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts, kindly communicate with his wife, Mrs. Walter Kleyensteuber, 212 N. Flora St., Bell, Cal.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the present whereabouts of Edward Anderson, who was last heard from in New York in September. He is described as being 5 feet 8 inches tall and weighs about 140 pounds. Any information regarding his present whereabouts will be appreciated by his wife, Mrs. Hulda Anderson, 33 Crosby St., Lawrence, Mass.

Bridges We Never Cross

We fall in the habit—too often, I fear
Of crossing woe's bridges we never draw near!
When they loom up before us, they seem just ahead;
There's a turn, and our feet are in other paths led!

We dread the tomorrow, its toil and its care,
We feel that its burdens we never can bear;
But when the tomorrow blends into today,
The yesterday's burdens have all slipped away!

How often we hear: "Yes, it's pleasant this morn.
But it is a weather breeder, sure's you're born."
So, much of God's sunshine and beauty about,
Is forced from our lives by "perhaps," or a doubt!

Make use of the present, tomorrow may wait;
Today's joys tomorrow are realized too late!
Let none of life's pleasures, God-given, be lost,
By crossing a bridge—till it has to be crossed!

—Author Unknown.

DEATH ROLL

EARL P. CLARK, L. U. No. 1097, Longview, Texas.

LOREN P. WALCOTT, L. U. No. 1660, Norfolk, N. Y.

Correspondence

From The Union Label Trades Department

To Organized Labor—Greeting:

We have again reached the month of Good Resolutions—the month of starting again, and while you are in a receptive mood, may I suggest a resolution that should be included in your list? Resolve, as a member of a labor organization, to do your mite towards helping every other organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Many think only of their own organization. They have not learned the lesson of mutual aid. To succeed in our work each organization must be a friend and a defender of every other organization.

All organizations within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor have one common enemy—the Non-Union Shop. To eliminate this enemy we must learn to unite, stick together and fight together to defend each other.

We must have no deserters. We must have no hesitation in the struggle against the common enemy. Our success depends on earnestness and determination. Luke-warm effort will produce luke-warm results. We must have no fear, no cessation of effort until victory is won and the enemy is destroyed.

Resolve to help each organization by demanding the Union Label, Shop Card and Working Button. Let nothing deter you in carrying out this resolution. Go straight on. No weakening, no wondering about success, no stopping for any cause and the union shop will flourish and prosper and the non-union shop, not thriving on union-earned money, will cease to exist.

Wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
John J. Manning,
Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department.

The Home And Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I was in a sanitarium for twelve months in Dallas, Texas, leaving it last summer. I have been disabled since Oct. 1, 1923 and have worked only six weeks since then. I am now in a wheel chair, gradually making the grade to general health, but it is doubtful if I will ever walk again.

I was indeed surprised to learn of the headway that had been made on the Home in Florida. As I once spent a winter in Lakeland, I don't think a more suitable place for the Home could be found. With the right management, this undertaking should prove the greatest thing the Brotherhood has ever done outside of organizing years ago. Now that I am dependent, I only wish I was eligible to be the first member there for I would not hesitate one minute to go for I deserve it. I have made a hard fight for Organized Labor, having never in the last 21 years driven a nail on any kind of a job but a 100 per cent union one. But as I said before I am not eligible as I dropped out of the Brotherhood one time for a year and then rejoined again.

I am interested in the Pension for old worn out carpenters,—I will soft peddle and just say old disabled gentlemen who deserve more than a great many give them credit for. The old man of yesterday, of which but a few are living today, undoubtedly had a great deal to do with building up and holding together our great organization —an organization that has done more for humanity than anything I know of. So I am going to tell why I believe the old carpenter deserves a Pension. As I am but 47 years old and not eligible, I therefore am not speaking for myself.

When I started in the building game, it was in a small town. I served my apprenticeship with my father, a full fledged mechanic. There was no union in the town, however, as a small lad, I remember my father belonged to some labor organization which no doubt was the Knights of Labor. I know nothing of its principles but they must have been good ones, for while I was learning the trade, my father impressed upon my mind, how necessary it was for the

workers to organize to protect themselves and to keep the scale of wages on a par with living expenses. He advised me to join hands with Organized Labor and never falter.

When I later left home, my first stop was Chichasha, Okla., where I joined L. U. No. 653. From that day until I was hurt in 1923, I never worked on anything but a union job and I never hired or was foreman over any but union men. If my father was alive today and was compelled to work at his trade for a living and couldn't make it, I certainly would be in favor of paying him a Pension. He always fought for the freedom of the working men and he died fighting for it. He never had an opportunity of becoming a member of the Brotherhood.

To my way of thinking it is but just and right that the old mainstays of unionism should receive some reward for what they sacrificed to help build up the membership of the Brotherhood and hold it together. 20 and more years ago. I myself have sacrificed much in the many strikes and lock-outs I have been through to get an increase in the scale of wages, and it must have been harder 40 years ago when the organization was in its infancy.

While I was in the hospital a few months ago. there was an old gentleman in the charity ward who was a charter member of his Local of the Brotherhood. He had been a member for 39 years and was entirely dependent upon the charity of his Local. Don't you think it would have made him very happy to receive a Pension? Even if it wasn't enough to pay all his expenses, it would have paid part of them and he would have had some spending money for the many things that are necessary in a hospital. I remember that after he became well enough to get out of bed, he was not permitted to go into the sun room because he didn't have a bath robe. A Pension certainly would have been nice for him, and after 39 years of membership in the U. B., helping to build up his Local to 2,000 members, don't you think he deserved it?

When I saw, in the December issue of our Journal, a picture of the Home that the Brotherhood is building in Lakeland, Fla., I thank God that I was one that helped to get it through. As I look at the picture of that beautiful Home, I see in my mind the many old men struggling to maintain the Brotherhood these many years and I cannot begin to estimate, nor can I find words to tell of the noble deeds they have done. Would that mammoth structure be standing down there today to the credit of the U. B., if the old men of yesterday had not founded our great Brotherhood? Their thoughts were for humanity—not on dollars and cents. The carpenters of today can realize from their own experience of loss of time during slack seasons how hard it is to save a little money for a rainy day. let alone old age.

My father was a soldier and the United States Government pays my mother a Pension and it's a big help for her. The Brotherhood should do as much for its soldiers as the Government does.

Now I want every member in the organization to know that if I had a chance of going to (my) Old Home. I'd start tomorrow and I wouldn't be bashful about it either or would'nt think I was sponging on anyone for it.

E. E. McGaughy,
L. U. No. 198. Gainesville, Texas

A Young Man's Views of the Home and Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have read quite a little regarding the Home and Pension fund, and of course it's mostly from the old timers we hear. Now, there are two sides to these questions, we young fellows of today have our battles too, high cost of living is one of our battles and the old timers, also, but the old timer had his chance to make enough money to support himself in his old age, when the dollar was worth it's full value, and he did not think then to help the old timers of yesterday.

I have worked with lots of old timers who have my greatest respect, I never heard one of them speak about the Pension in the way of wanting it. Why? Because they were not like the foolish Virgins, who did not save their oil, and consequently they are now independent and look at the old timers who did not save the dollars when the saving was good as the only ones who are interested in the Pension.

Of course I am perfectly willing to help a Brother; there are lots of carpenters who have been unfortunate

through no fault of their own, they are the ones I should like to help.

The carpenter trade is the oldest trade in the world and you never heard of a Pension being asked for as much as we hear it today, so why are a few old timers trying to put a burden on the young fellow's shoulders that you did not care to carry yoursel Of course tomorrow I will be one of the old timers but I think that I would be ashamed to put a burden on the younger shoulders, which I did not wish to carry myself, so if you have any pride in yourself, old timer, think it over. Remember you had your chance yesterday; let me have mine today.

Ernest W. Johnsen,
L. U. No. 62. Chicago, Ill.

Suggests Old Timers Dues Be Lowered

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The subject of old age Pensions seems to have died down—anyway only one or two a month write about it. There surely is a necessity for drastic action if anything is to be accomplished in the near future. To begin with, we might levy a small assessment, say one dollar per member and then make a vigorous drive by sending out a few good speakers into the larger centers for a short time.

These drives seem to be the popular method or raising money in many of the charitable organizations, such as the Red Cross, Salvation Army, and others, when in need of money.

As things are now, my Local collects twenty-two dollars per year in assessments and dues, and there is no distinction between the young and old, and at sixty or sixty-five years of age the earning capacity is decreased to about one half, and our dues remain the same. All that we pay over one half of our dues helps the younger member to the extent of the difference. If our dues could be reduced one half after old age sets in it would be a great help.

E. L. Lomax,
L. U. No. 132, Washington, D. C.

Pratt Banquet

Editor, "The Carpenter":

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we announce that General President Wm. L. Hutcheson and First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove are to be the guests and special speakers at the twenty-fourth annual banquet of the Woodworking Alumni Association of Pratt Institute at Hotel Wolcott, 31st St. at Fifth Ave., New York City, on Saturday evening, March 31st, at 6:30 o'clock.

We are desirous of sharing your General Officers with your Local members and to that end we wish to extend an invitation to all Locals in this District to send a delegation to represent them. They will enjoy good fellowship, a good dinner and will have an opportunity of getting better acquainted with their General Officers and hear them speak.

Tickets are ready for distribution and can be obtained by addressing R. M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., enclosing $3.00 per person.

R. M. Van Gaasbeek,
Head of Department of Woodworking,
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Woodman, Spare That Tree

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the December issue of "The Carpenter," Brother Fergison of L. U. No. 565 has an article entitled "Our Timber Resources," in which he tells us that he is perplexed or bewildered so to say, of reading on one hand of an approaching shortage of timber and on the other hand the National Lumber Dealers claim there is enough timber in this country to build a six room house for every family in this country, Canada, South America, Europe and the British Empire.

Col. Greely of the United States Forest Service claims the latter is a misstatement and he should know. Col. Greely states that at the present rate of consumption we will experience a timber famine within 20 or 30 years, and who will be the hardest hit? Nobody but the carpenter. It means his job, his bread and butter.

About 75 or 80 years ago most of the lumber came from the eastern states of Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, etc. After the mills cut the supply there, they moved to the white pine regions of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. The lumber from these states built up the grand states of Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa and Kansas, after the Civil War. But most of the mills cut their supply of timber long ago and have moved into the yellow pine regions of the South, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, etc. And even here the supply of saw timber is getting short and some

mills are moving to the West and Northwest, Oregon, Washington and California into the fir, cedar, redwood, and spruce, the finest timbers in the world. This means that the center of production will be hundreds of miles from the center of consumption, and will mean higher and higher prices.

We are cutting four times as much timber as grows yearly, and forests fires, 80 per cent of which are caused by carelessness of man, destroy millions of dollars worth of timber annually. Forests and their products, serve man from the cradle to the grave. From the lowly match and toothpick to the mighty skyscraper and ocean liners.

Our country today is the richest country on earth. Why? Because of our wonderful natural resources, coal, iron, oil, timber, game, fish, etc., but of the last three we are beginning to see the end, unless we take drastic action. Our officials should petition Congress to adopt a reforestration program. Every acre of ground not suitable for agriculture purposes ought to be planted to timber, because of the lot of good timber accomplishes. Forests conserve the moisture, check destructive storms, purify the air, and give refuge and afford a breeding place for game and birds. Each year the farmers are complaining more and more about the insects that destroy their crops and fruit. Most of these insects formerly lived in the timber, but with the timber cut out all over they now go after the crops.

The writer of this article is a lover of nature and especially of trees and wishes to refer the Brothers to Joyce Kilmer's beautiful poem on trees, as follows:

TREES

I think that I shall never see,
A poem lovely as a tree.

A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast.

A tree that looks at God all day
And lifts her leafy arms to pray.

A tree that may in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair.

Upon whose bosom snow has lain,
Who intimately lives with rain.

Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.

Jos. M. Hilpert.
L. U. No. 433, Belleville, Ill.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 112

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Just a few lines to let your readers know that we are still moving upward and onward.

Last year we had several social parties, and we have taken in several new members. We hold one business and one social meeting each month. We also meet with the men occasionally. Together with the Carpenters' Local we had a very enjoyable Christmas party December 19th. Following the regular business meeting of the carpenters the meeting was joined with that of the ladies and a pleasant time was had by all. Games were played and prizes awarded the winners. Music was furnished for dancing. After the gifts were distributed, a buffet supper was served. All who attended expressed themselves as well pleased with the party.

We are planning on having parties once a month during the winter. We have also helped some of the needy families of the carpenters and we stand ready to help our fathers, husbands, brothers and sons in their daily work and demand the Union Label on all goods.

Mrs. Ellen H. Lord, President,
L. A. No. 112, Bay City, Mich.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 175

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 175, held its first birthday party at Carpenters' Hall, Gloucester St., on January 5th. The entertainment took the form of a card party and dance. Addresses were given by General Representative Pat Green, and Richard Rigg, director of the employment service of Canada. Card games were played and prizes awarded the winners. After the cards, refreshments were served and dancing was indulged in. A very pleasant evening was spent by all present.

The committee in charge of the entertainment was composed of Mrs. Hugh Latimer, Mrs. James Ussher, Mrs. Pat Green, Mrs. George Henderson, Miss A. E. Green, Mrs. Tom Moore, and Mrs. Woodruff.

Mrs. Geo. Henderson, Rec. Sec.
L. A. No. 175, Ottawa, Ont., Can.

Craft Problems

Advanced Roof Framing

(By H. H. Siegele.)

LESSON IX

With this lesson we shall conclude this series of lessons on roof framing. We believe that we have treated this subject, speaking from a practical standpoint, thoroughly. However, there are many roof framing problems that we did not treat directly, and many more that we did not touch upon, either directly or indirectly. We wish to thank our readers for their patience and kind consideration. We have had many compliments paid to us by appreciative readers, and, while we are on the subject, we want to say that all the responses to this work have been either helpful or interesting.

Fig. 102 shows a plan of a hexagon roof. The triangle A-B-C shows the hip rafter, as if lying on the side. Point A and B give the top and bottom bevels respectively. The triangle a-b-C shows

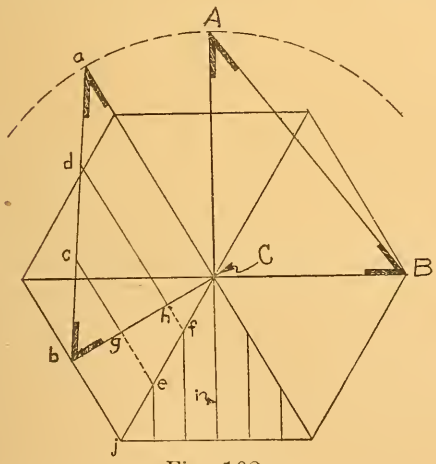


Fig. 102.

the common rafter. One section of this plan shows the seats of the rafters. The common rafter is shown at i, while e and f show the seat-intersections of the long and short jack rafters with the hip rafter, C-j. By projecting point f to h, at a right angle to C-b, and raising it to d, we will have the length of the long jack rafter represented between d and b. In the same manner point e is projected to point g and raised to c; c-b gives the length of the short jack rafter.

Fig. 103 shows a method of framing the top of the roof. Assuming that the hips are unbacked, the side cut of the hips is obtained by taking the length of

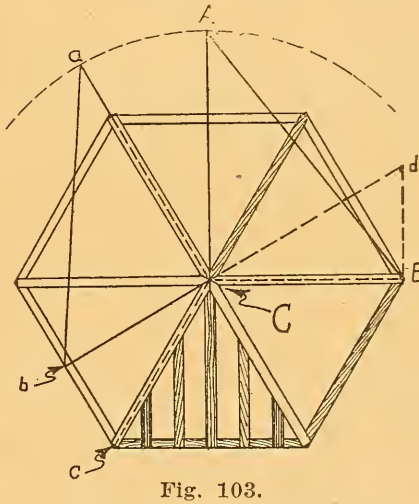


Fig. 103.

the hip rafter, A-B and the distance between B and d. The side cut of the common and jack rafters is obtained by taking the length of the common rafter, a-b and the distance between b and c. To obtain these distances so they can conveniently be transferred to the steel square, a diagram drawn to a convenient scale must be made, using the measurements of the roof to be framed.

Fig. 104 shows another method of framing the top of a hexagon roof. Here the first pair of rafters are butted together. They are shown on the drawing unshaded. The other four rafters are framed as shown. The triangle A-B-C shows the hip rafter as if it were lying on the side. To obtain the cut fitting against the first or unshaded pair of rafters, take the length of the hip rafter, A-B, and the distance between B and b. The other side cut of these rafters is ob-

tained by taking the length of the hip rafter. A-B. and the distance between B and a.

Fig. 105 shows still another method of framing the top of a hexagon roof. The unshaded pair of rafters are butted

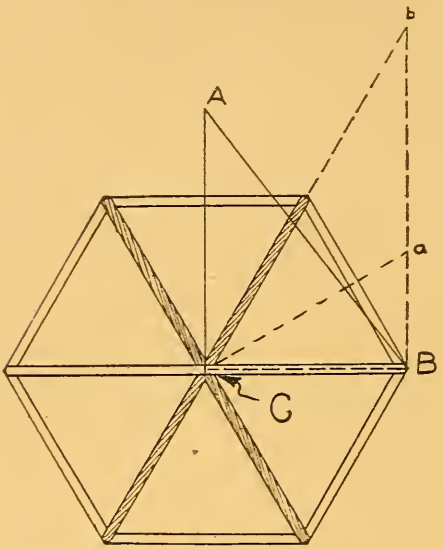


Fig. 104.

together. The shaded pair of rafters are cut to fit as shown, the first side-cut described under Fig. 104 gives this cut, as well as the double side-cuts of the partly shaded pair of rafters shown in this drawing.

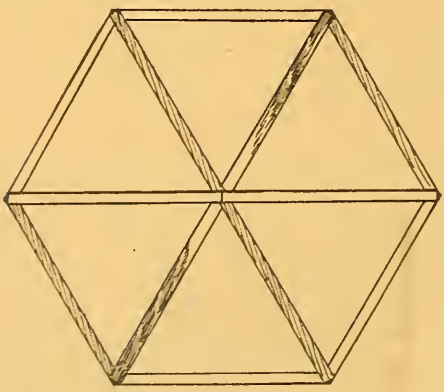


Fig. 105.

Fig. 106 shows a very practical method of framing the top of a hexagon roof. for that matter of any polygon roof. Here a hexagon block is used unto which the tops of the rafters are nailed. This method is usually used where a flag-pole is extended from the top of the roof.

Fig. 107 is a diagram showing how to obtain the cuts of the purlin of a hexagon roof. However. the principles involved here will apply to any kind of

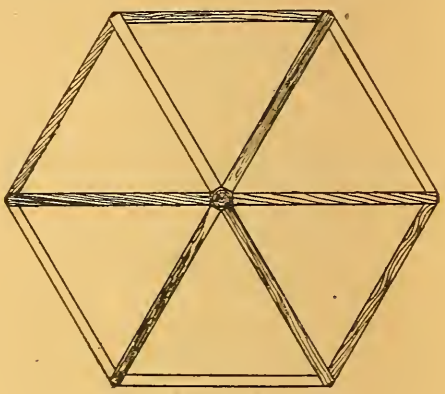


Fig. 106.

a hip roof. A, B and C show three corners of a hexagon roof plan. D-E-F shows a pair of rafters lying on the side. at point a draw the end of the purlin as shown. With any convenient radius, as a-b, strike the part-circle. d-j-b-c. Now drop d to f, and j to g, and join g and f at a right angle to the perpendicular lines. Drop b to h and c to i, and join h

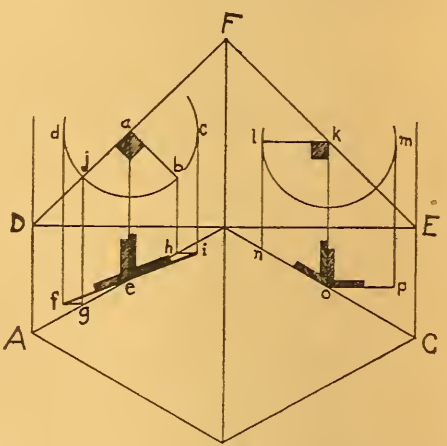


Fig. 107.

and i as shown. Drop a to e. Join f with e, and i with e. The bevel shown at point e, in a-e-i. gives the inside bevel. while the bevel shown at e. in a-e-f, gives the outside bevel. It will be noticed that these two bevels are exactly

alike, so far as giving the cut is concerned. This is true because the roof shown is a half pitch roof. If the pitch were higher or lower, the cuts would show a respective difference. The same principles are used in the illustration to the right of the drawing. Here the purlin is shown at point k, but in a different position. With a convenient radius, k-l, strike the part-circle, l-m. Drop l to n, k to o and m to p. Join p with o at a right angle to the perpendicular lines, and the bevel shown at point o, in k-o-p, gives the cut for the outside of the purlin; while the bevel at point o, in k-o-n, gives the miter cut of the purlin.

A few words relative to the texts and illustrations of this work to our apprentice readers seem fitting here. It should be remembered that every writer depends to a greater or lesser extent on the reader's knowledge of the subject treated. For instance, if he is speaking to apprentices, he must go into details that, in the case of advanced students, would be unnecessary. But even with the apprentices, a writer should, for the apprentices' good, leave some things for them to work out. As to the illustrations: The fewer lines one can use, and still make his points reasonably clear, the better the illustrations will be. But it is possible to go to extremes both ways. The parts of an illustration that the reader is expected to assume, should always be reasonable, keeping in mind, however, those for whom the work is intended. An illustration should not be overloaded with points; that is to say, it is better to use several illustrations to bring out a number of points, than to bring out the same number of points with one illustration. The objection to overloaded illustrations, though they may be clear to the draftsman, is that they become confusing to the apprentices. Whether the writer of this work has been successful in measuring up to these remarks, he will leave each reader decide for himself. He is sure, though, that the verdict will not be unanimous.

The Steel Square

"Carpenters' Geometry"

(By L. Perth.)

LESSON III

Spacing of Studding

The tongue of the standard steel square is usually 16 or 18 inches long. utilized as a gauge for laying out studding.

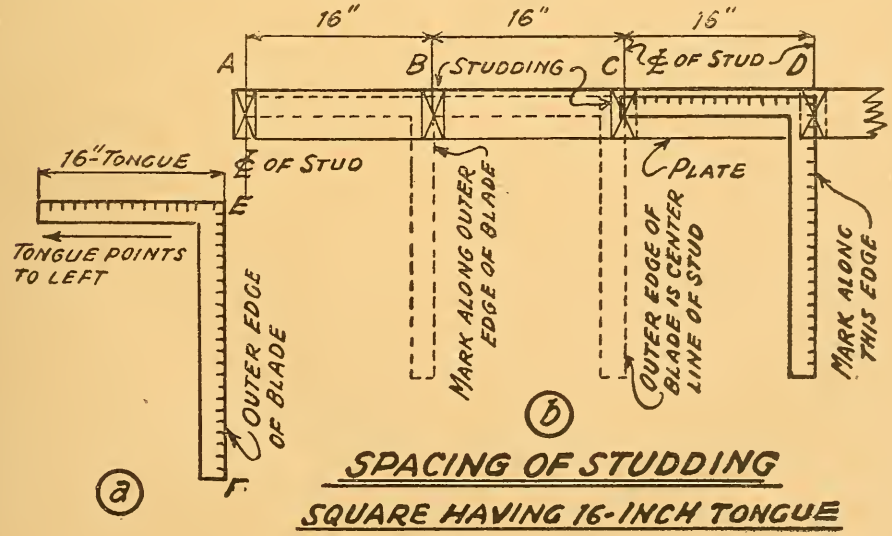


Fig. 11.

And since studs are spaced on 16 inch centers, the tongue may be conveniently

To measure off the distances between studs with a 16 inch tongue hold the

body of your square in the right hand with the tongue pointing to the left. Place the end of the tongue on the center line of the first stud "A" having the tongue parallel with the plate. Mark along the outer edge of the body for the center line of the second stud "B". The distance between "A" and "B"

Place the end of the tongue on center line "A" and mark along the inside edge of the square for the next stud. Repeat the same operation until all the required spaces are measured off.

The advantage of using the steel square instead of a rule in cases like this is evident, since this method elim-

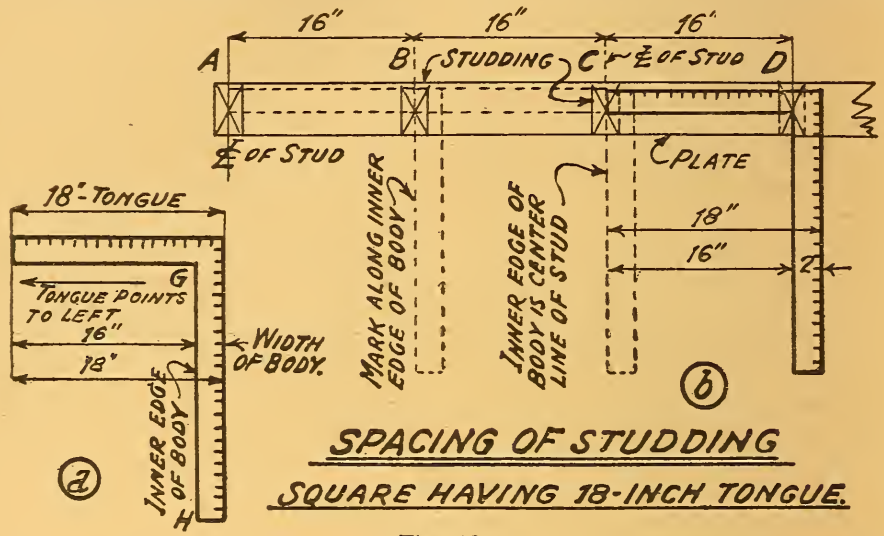
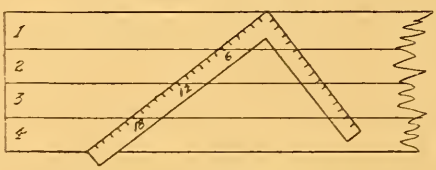


Fig. 12.

equals 16 inches, or the length of the tongue.

Now place the end of the tongue on center line "B" and proceed in the same manner until all studs are spaced. Fig. 11. Always mark along line E F for



DIVIDING INTO EQUAL PARTS.
FIRST METHOD.

Fig. 13.

the center line of the next stud as shown in Fig. 11.

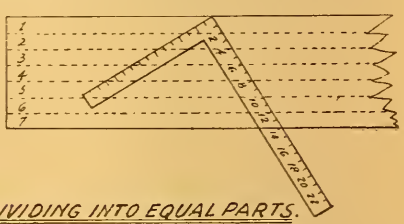
With a steel square having an 18 inch tongue the procedure is very much the same with the exception of marking along the inner edge of the body. Fig. 12.

The body of the square being 2 inches wide, the distance from the end of the tongue "I" to the inside edge of the body "G" equals 16 inches.

inates the possibility of making a mistake by marking the wrong space on the rule, and does away with the necessity of carrying extra figures in your mind.

Dividing Into Equal Parts

It quite frequently happens that we are confronted with a problem of dividing a space into a number of equal parts. By doing this in the ordinary way we sometimes obtain very complicated fractions, especially when the given dimen-



DIVIDING INTO EQUAL PARTS.
SECOND METHOD

Fig. 14.

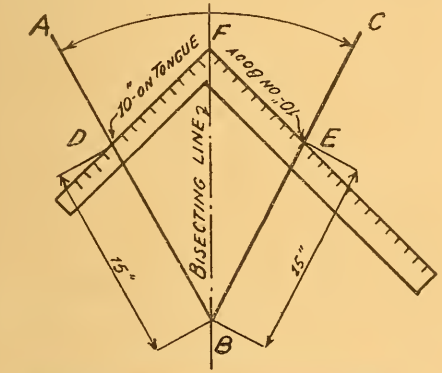
sion contains an uneven number of inches and parts of an inch. By using the steel square problems of this kind may be very rapidly and easily solved, as shown here.

To divide a board into four equal parts. Lay the square across the board with the ends of the body on the edges of the board. Mark points at 6, 12, and 18. Draw parallel lines through these points, which will divide the board into four equal parts.

Points 8 and 16 will divide the board into three parts and 4, 8, 12, 16 and 20 will divide it into six equal parts.

In a similar way a part of the body or tongue may be used to divide a space into equal parts as shown in Fig. 14.

To divide a board into seven equal parts. Lay the square across the board



BISECTING AN ANGLE.

Fig. 15.

with the heel on one edge and 14 on the other. Mark points 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12, which will divide board into seven equal spaces.

Body or tongue of the square may be equally used provided the space to be divided is not wider than either arm of the square.

It is not material how wide the board is, neither is it essential to know how wide each of the parts are, as long as our problem is to divide the board into a given number of equal spaces.

If we were to solve a similar problem without the use of a steel square, the operations involved would be considerably more complicated. Suppose a board 13¾ inches wide is to be divided into five equal parts: 13¾ divided by 5 equals 3 and 7-16 inches. Now with a pair of dividers lay off the distance 3 and 7-16 five times across the board thus dividing it into five equal parts.

Bisecting An Angle

To bisect an angle means to divide it in two equal parts. The line that divides the angle is the bisecting line.

Angle "ABC" is to be divided in two equal parts. From point "B" measure off two equal distances "BD" and "BE." It is not material what these distances are as long as they are equal.

With equal distances on body and tongue place the square on points "D" and "E". Through point "F" or the heel of the square draw line "BF" which is the bisecting line or the line that divides angle "ABC" into two equal parts. Fig. 15.

Model Answers To Tamblyn's Test Problems

(By Gordon M. Tamblyn, Manager Tamblyn System.)

Editor's Note—The answers given here to the test problems submitted by Mr. Gordon M. Tamblyn in the November and December (1927) issues of our Journal are the same as were sent those of our readers who submitted their answers direct to Mr. Tamblyn. By submitting your answers direct to Mr. Tamblyn, you will receive such help and suggestions from him as your individual case may require.

By submitting the answers to previous problems I feel a number will be helped in a better understanding of the System of Estimating.

A number of the boys are still sending in the November lessons. These will be checked and returned. It will facilitate my work, however, if the work is sent in within the current month.

It will help also if you write only on one side of the paper, and put your name on each sheet. Print your name and address at least once. Handwriting is sometimes indistinct.

If possible, use large envelopes.

Any questions you may have in mind in regard to the figures herewith submitted will receive my personal attention. Enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply. Address Gordon M. Tamblyn, Box 1465, Denver, Colo.

ANSWERS TO NOVEMBER TEST PROBLEMS

160′ 0″ Trench Section B

160′ 0″ times 4′ 2″ times 5′ 0″ equals 3333 and 1-2 cubic feet or 124 cubic yards.

Figure cost as follows:

Sandy loam. 124 cubic yards times 1.15 hours equals 142.6 hours at 50c equals $71.30.

Ordinary dirt. 124 cubic yards times 1.75 hours equals 217.0 hours at 50c equals $108.50.

Heavy clay, 124 cubic yards times 2.20 hours equals 272.8 hours at 50c equals $136.40.

365' 0" Trench Section C

This trench is more than 5' 0" deep, therefore in order to estimate the labor cost correctly it is necessary to list the first 5' 0" of depth separately. In ordinary dirt the Excavation Table, Section A, gives 1.75 hours per cubic yard for the first 5' 0" depth. In Section B of this table 1.50 hours per cubic yard is to be added for each additional 5' 0" of depth. So that portion below 5' 0" deep should be figured 1.75 hours plus 1.50 hours or 3.25 hours per cubic yard.

Figure as follows:

First depth 365' 0" times 3' 0" times 5' 0" equals 5475 cubic feet or 203 cubic yards.

Second depth 365' 0" times 3' 0" times 2' 6" equals 2737½ cubic feet or 101 cubic yards.

Sandy loam. 203 cubic yards times 1.15 hours equals 233.45 hours.

Sandy loam, 101 cubic yards times 2.25 hours equals 227.25 hours.

Total. 460.70 hours, at 50c equals $230.35.

Ordinary dirt. 203 cubic yards times 1.75 hours equals 355.25 hours.

Ordinary dirt, 101 cubic yards times 3.25 hours equals 328.25 hours.

Total, 783.50 hours, at 50c equals $341.75.

Heavy clay. 203 cubic yards times 2.20 hours equals 446.60 hours.

Heavy clay. 101 cubic yards times 4.20 hours equals 424.20 hours.

Total. 870.80 hours at 50c equals $435.40.

Basement Excavation

36' 0" times 48' 0" times 5' 9" equals 9936 cubic feet or 368 cubic yards.

Team Time Per Cubic Yard

Plough team	.10 hrs.
Loading and dumping	.30 hrs.
Hauling ½ mile	.50 hrs.
Total time per cubic yard	.90 hrs.

Laborers' Time Per Cubic Yard

Plough holder	.10 hrs.
Shovelers	.98 hrs.
Total laborers' time per cubic yard	1.08 hrs.

368 cubic yards times .90 hours equals 331.20 hours team time at $1 equals $331.20.

368 cubic yards times 1.08 hours equals 397.44 hours laborers' time, at 50c equals $198.72.

Total cost, $529.92.

Note: Compare the above carefully with your own figures. When the principle is understood shorter cuts can be made.

* * *

ANSWERS TO DECEMBER TEST PROBLEMS

LESSON NO. II

Answers To Questions

No. 1. 90' 0".
No. 2. 38' 0".
No. 3. 10' 0".
No. 4. 244' 0".
No. 5. 3' 0".
No. 6. 1' 0".
No. 7. 126' 0".
No. 8. 3' 0".
No. 9. 5' 0" first depth.
No. 9. 0' 10" second depth.
No. 10. 8' 0" times 8' 0".
No. 11. 5' 0" first depth; 1' 6" second depth.

Process No. 1: 90' 0" times 38' 0" times 10' 0" equals 34,200 cubic feet or 1,267 cubic yards.

Process No. 2. 244' 0" times 3' 0" times 1' 0" equals 732 cubic feet or 27 cubic yards.

Process No. 3. First depth. 126' 0" times 3' 0" times 5' 0" equals 1,890 cubic feet or 70 cubic yards.

Second depth. 126' 0" times 3' 0" times 0' 10" equals 315 cubic feet or 12 cubic yards.

Process No. 4. First depth. 8' 0" times 8' 0" times 5' 0" times 2 equals 640 cubic feet or 24 cubic yards.

Second depth. 8' 0" times 8' 0" times 1' 6" times 2 equals 192 cubic feet or 7 cubic yards.

Estimating The Cost

Team Time

Plough. .10 hours per cubic yard.

Load and dump, .30 hours per cubic yard.

Hauling, .50 hours per cubic yard.

Snatch, .05 hours for 50 per cent of dirt only.

Total, .95 hours at $1 per hour or 95c per cubic yard for team time.

Laborers' Time

Plough holder, .10 hours per cubic yard.

Shovelers, .98 hours per cubic yard.

Total, 1.08 hours per cubic yard at 50c per hour or 54c per cubic yard.

Teams, 95c per cubic yard.

Labor, 54c per cubic yard.

Total, $1.49 per cubic yard.

Runway 35′ 0″ times 10′ 0″ times 5′ 0″ equals 1,750 cubic feet or 65 cubic yards at 50c extra, $32.50.

Main excavation, 1,267 cubic yards at $1.49 equals $1,887.83.

Runway as above, $32.50.

Net cost, $1,920.33.

Trenches and Pier Holes

First depth dirt, 1.75 hours at 50c equals $0.875 per cubic yard for 121 cubic yards equals $105.875.

Second depth, 3.25 hours at 50c equals $1.625 per cubic yard for 19 cubic yards equals $30.875.

Total cost, trenches and piers, $136.75.

Sheet Piling

Material, 5 feet board measure, at $40 equals $0.20 per square foot.

Salvage, 2½ feet at $25 equals $0.0625 per square foot.

Net cost per square foot of bank, $0.1375.

Labor

Carpenter, .02 hours at $1.25 equals $0.025 per square foot.

Laborers, .12 hours at 50c equals 0.06 per square foot.

Foreman, .01 hours, at $1.50 equals $0.015 per square foot.

Total labor cost, $0.10 per square foot.

Net cost per square foot of bank, $0.1375.

Total net cost of material and labor, $0.2375 per square foot bank.

Bank, 256′ 0″ times 11′ 0″ equals 2,816 square feet at $0.2375 equals $668.80 total net cost.

Laying Out Angles

(By L. Perth, L. U. No. 10.)

The laying out of angles is usually done by means of a "protractor", an instrument used by draftsmen. However the carpenter is quite frequently confronted with the problem of laying out a certain angle on the job. This may be easily accomplished by the application of a two-foot rule or a steel square to the accompanying table.

1. Two foot rule method. To lay off any angle shown in the table by means of a two foot rule, open the rule in the middle until the distance between the inside corners is equal to the distance "A" given in the table for that particular angle. Thus, in the accompanying illustration the rule is shown to be open at 6 and 7-32 of an inch, therefore the angle equals 30 degrees. Fig. 1.

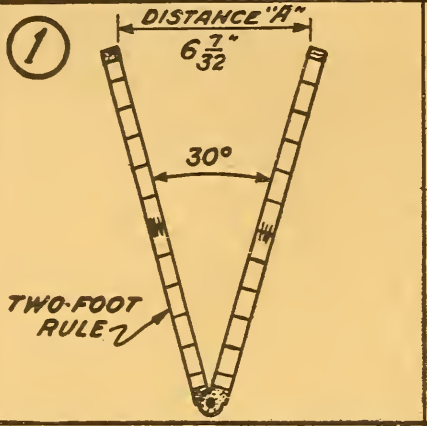
2. Steel square method. To lay off any angle shown in the table by means of a steel square, set tongue or blade of the square along the line "CD". Point "C" being fixed at the 12″ mark is the point of intersection of the two sides of the angle. Lay off distance "DE" equal to distance "B" shown in the table for the corresponding angle and draw line "CE"; the angle "DCE" will be the required angle—approximately correct. Thus referring to the diagram in the table it will be seen that for an angle of 30 degrees the distance "DE" should be 6 and 15-16 of an inch. Fig. 2.

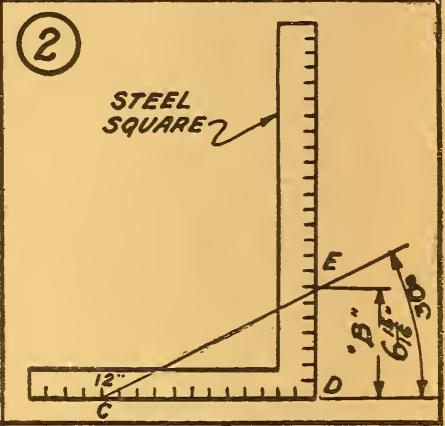
3. Right angles. While a right angle may be readily determined by means of any kind of a correct square, it quite frequently happens that we are called upon to lay out a square corner and there is no square of any kind available. This can be easily done by using an ordinary rule or even a plain stick without any graduations at all.

To construct a right angle without the aid of a square lay off a triangle whose sides are 3, 4, and 5 or multiples of same. The "right angle" is always opposite the longest side. This is based on the fact, that if a triangle has sides in the ratio of 3, 4 and 5, the largest angle equals 90 degrees, or is a right angle.

Lay down a line "FG" 3 units long, either inches, feet, yards or any other convenient unit. At the point "F" lay off another line "FH", 4 units long, as nearly at right angles as possible. Measure across the ends of the two lines and

ANGLES.





BY TWO-FOOT RULE			BY STEEL SQUARE		
ANGLE DEGREES	DISTANCE "A"	FRACTION	ANGLE DEGREES	DISTANCE "B"	ROOF PITCH
5	1.05	1 3/64"	5	1 1/16"	
10	2.09	2 3/32"	10	2 3/32"	
15	2.13	2 1/8"	15	3 7/32"	
20	4.17	4 11/64"	18°25'	4"	1/6 PITCH
25	6.19	5 3/16"	20	4 3/8"	
30	6.21	6 7/32"	22 1/2	4 31/32"	
35	7.22	7 7/32"	25	5 19/32"	
40	8.20	8 13/64"	26°33'	6"	1/4 PITCH
45	9.18	9 3/16"	30	6 15/16"	
50	10.14	10 9/64"	33°42'	8"	1/3 PITCH
55	11.08	11 3/32"	35	8 13/32"	
60	12.00	12"	40	10 1/16"	
65	12.90	12 29/32"	45	12"	1/2 PITCH
70	13.77	13 25/32"	50	14 5/16"	
75	14.61	14 5/8"	53°7'	16"	2/3 PITCH
80	15.43	15 7/16"	55	17 1/8"	
85	16.21	16 7/32"	60	20 25/32"	
90	16.97	16 31/32"			

Laying Out Angles.

adjust until the distance "GH" equals 5 units. The angle "GFH" is a right angle. Fig. 3.

In Fig. 4 the sides of the triangle are 6, 8 and 10 or multiple of 3, 4, and 5 that is, the sides 3, 4 and 5 were multiplied by 2 and thus making a larger

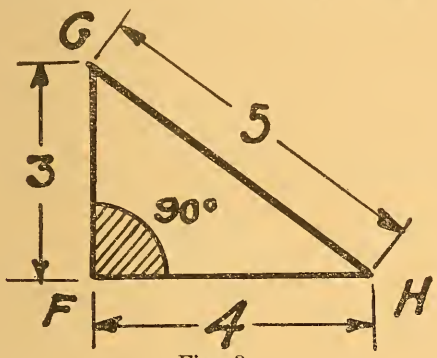


Fig. 3.

triangle whose sides, however, are in the same proportion as in Fig. 3.

This method generally known as the "6, 8, and 10 rule" is used mostly in large work such as the laying out of foundations for buildings and is absolutely correct.

Another method, very convenient when erecting partitions or similar work where large angles of large dimensions are to be obtained is illustrated in Fig. 5.

It is desired to erect a partition at point "Z" at right angles to the wall. On the center line of plate lay off equal

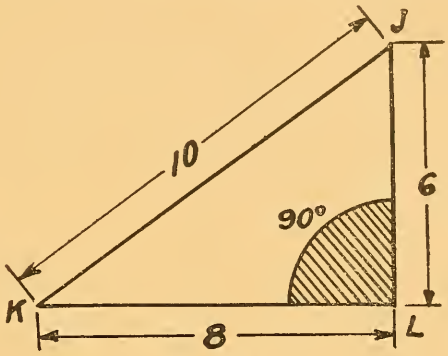


Fig. 4.

distances on both sides of point "Z"; "XZ" equals "ZY."

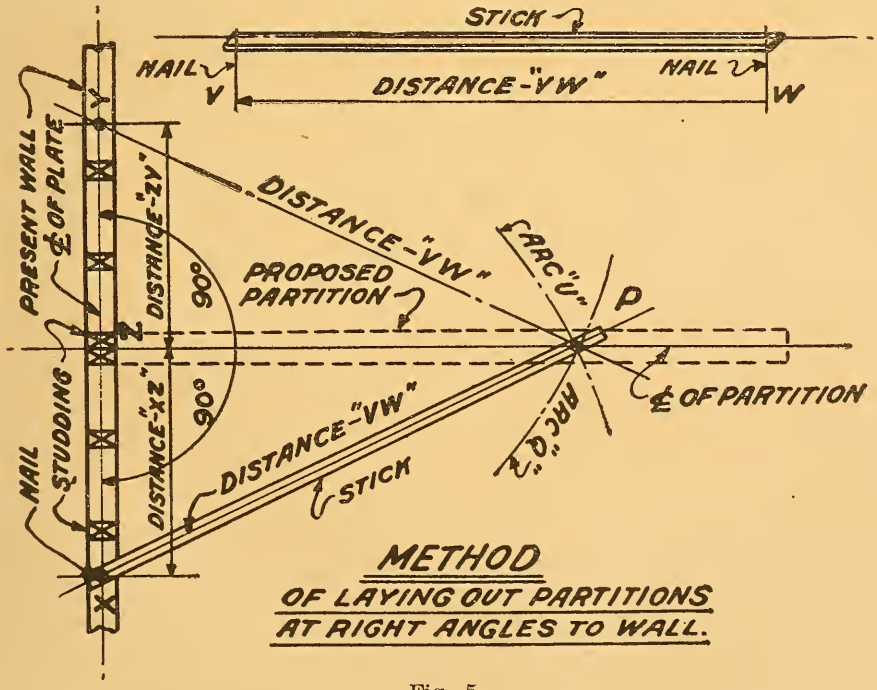


Fig. 5.

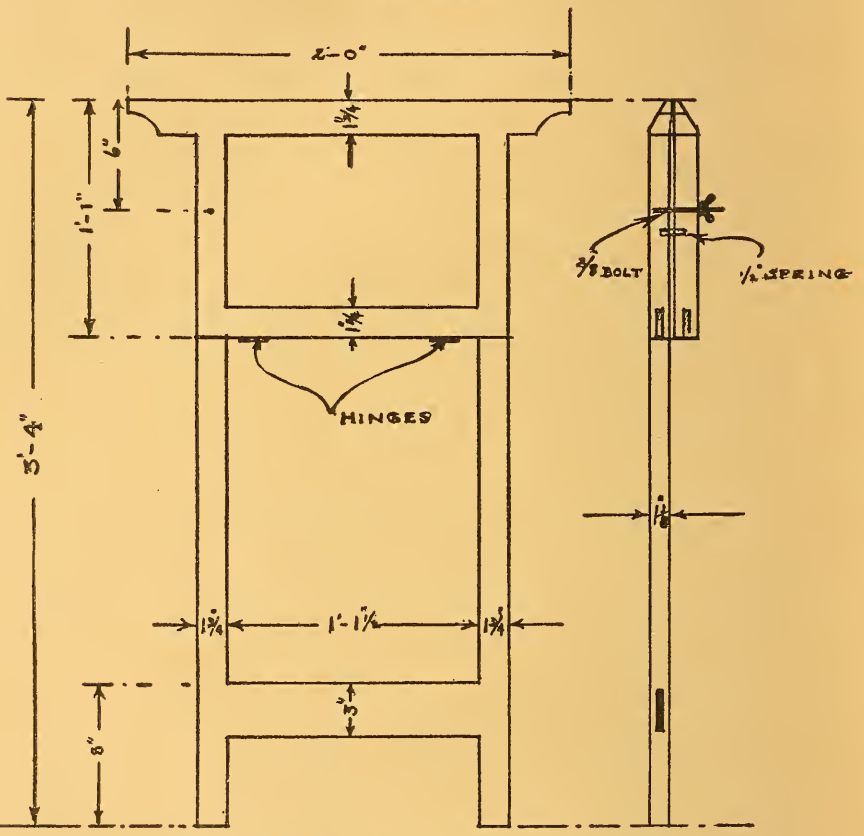
Take a stick of any suitable length, preferably a little over half the length of the proposed partition and measure

off distance "VW." Drive nails at points "V" and "W" one for pivot, the other for scriber.

Fix one end of stick at point "X" and swinging it easily describe arc "U." In a similar way drive pivot nail at point "Y" and describe arc "Q" intersecting arc "U" at point "P."

Now with a straight edge or chalk line draw line "ZP," which will be the center line of the partition and at right angles to the wall.

A Saw Clamp



A few months ago you had a plan of a saw clamp in "The Carpenter." I am sending you a plan of the kind of saw clamp that I have used the past twelve years.

John J. O'Toole,
L. U. No. 585. New York, N. Y.

An Open Bookcase

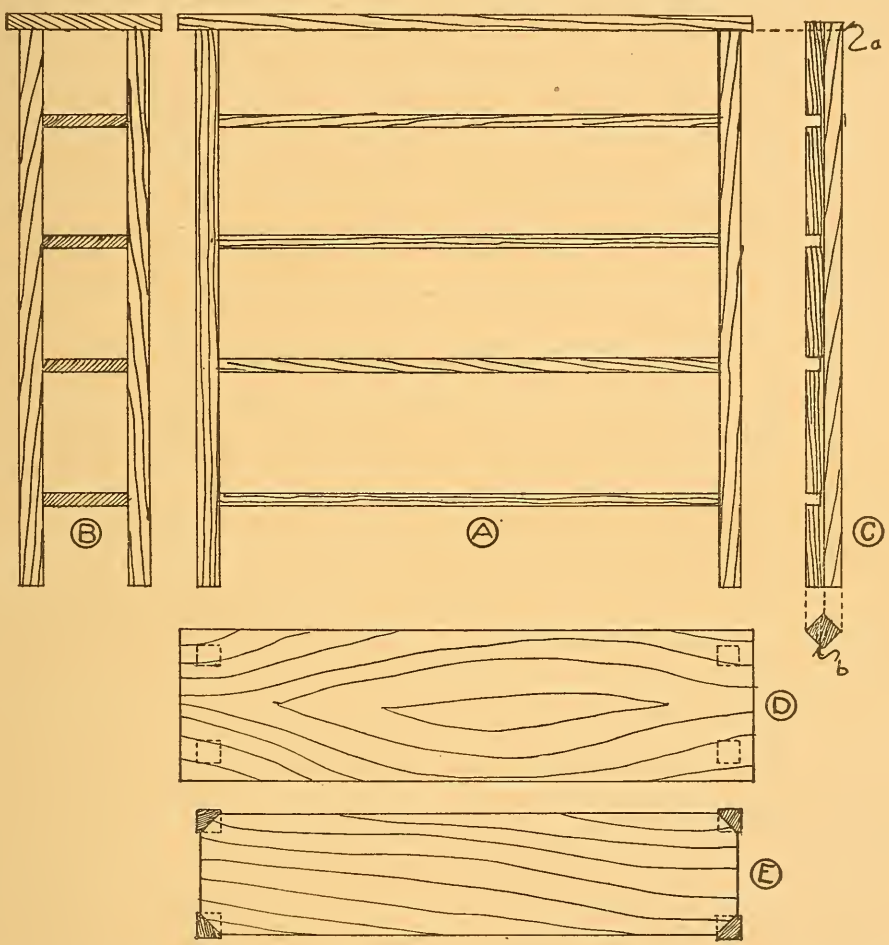
(By H. H. Siegele.)

Quite frequently carpenters are asked to make bookcases. In many instances the owner wants something very simple, inexpensive, but neat and serviceable; and that is what we are illustrating and explaining here.

We are showing at A, a front view of the case, which, at the same time illustrates what the back view is, for there is no difference. At B is shown an end view, and at C we are showing the construction of the legs. The dotted line at a, indicates how much of the upper end of the leg is morticed into the top, and at b, by dotted line, is shown the depth of the shelf mortices. D shows a plan of the top; the dotted line squares near the corners indicate where the legs are morticed into the bottom of the top. E is a plan of one of the shelves, showing the relative position of the legs to the

shelf; also the depth of the shelf mortices.

The writer has made several bookcases like the one described above, and all have met with the approval of the owners. The spacing of the shelves should be governed by the requirements of the books to be placed upon them; for which information the owner should be consulted. The legs are made of 2x2's and the shelves of ⅞ yellow pine. The top could be made of ⅞ stuff, but better results will be obtained by using 1⅛ inch stuff. Little, if any, nailing is necessary if the joints are glued and fit snugly.



A New Book On Roof Framing

A new book on roof framing by Thomas S. Rees of the Vocational School, Racine, Wis., and Paul C. Nelson of the Stout Institute, Menomonie, Wis., has just been published by the Bruce Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

This book contains all the phases of framing gable, hip, valley and dormer roofs of equal pitches. The subject is treated in a practical and non-technical manner and also contains a series of questions reviewing the material covered as well as a list of references. The reasons and underlying principles for the rules and statements concerning the various layout problems are fully explained.

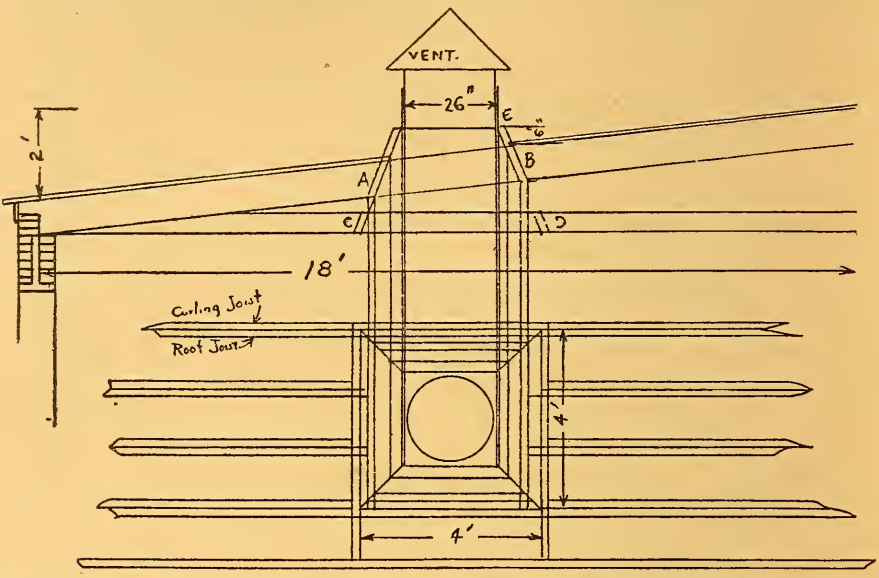
The book contains 56 pages and is well illustrated. The price is 64c and may be had by addressing the above company at 356 Milwaukee St.

Header Information Wanted

I have a problem which I ran up against recently and I would like to know if any of the brother carpenters could lay this out with a steel square.

The point E is 6 inches above the roof boards.

The top opening is 26 inches by 26 inches.



Headers C and D can be gotten easily, but header A and B and the two headers between these are not as easy.

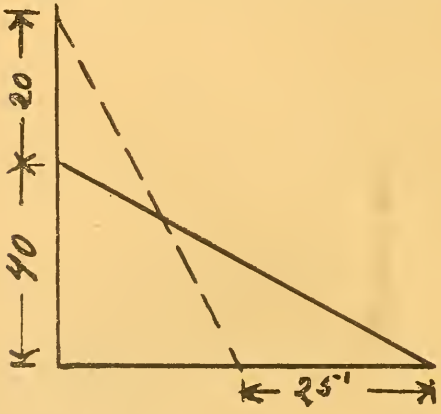
The opening between the ceiling joist is 4 feet by 4 feet.

The roof has a rise of 24 inches on 18 feet.

Charles John Drumm,
L. U. No. 849, Manitowoc, Wis.

Another Ladder Problem

Thinking that perhaps many of the brothers would enjoy a little mental exercise solving another ladder problem I would like to submit the following:



A ladder is placed in such a position that the top reaches to a height of 40 feet on a wall. The foot of the ladder is then moved 25 feet in the direction of the wall, and the top is then found to be 60 feet from the ground. What is the length of the ladder, the ground to be considered level and the wall plumb.

C. L. Snyder,
L. U. No. 932, Peru, Ind.

Regarding Brother Oberlander's Box and Ladder Problem

I would like to offer a few remarks regarding Brother Carrier's solution to Brother Oberlander's problem in which he uses the "try for error" method which, although it is quite useful sometimes, when no other method is applicable, bears about the same relation to mathematics, that the "cut and fit" method does to roof framing.

He starts out with the distance from the top of the ladder to the corner of the box, which he estimates at approximately 21 feet although it is evident

that it is at least a few inches less than that. This distance, 21 feet, being admittedly only an approximation, how can he get anything other than only an approximate result for the answer? And the proof that he offers for the correctness of the solution only deals with the latter part of the solution, i. e., after finding the base to be 4.7619 he uses that and the 25 feet hypotenuse to find the wall height or perpendicular, and then he uses the same base and the same perpendicular to find the hypotenuse, which he finds to be 25 feet, of course, why not?

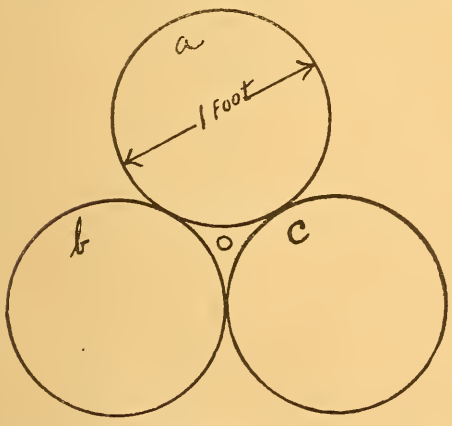
A real proof to any solution to this problem must also give the numerical value of X Y which is 16 as shown by equation 1 of Brother Levesque's solution. According to Brother Carrier's solution X equals 20.5423 and Y equals .7619 and their product would be only 15.651178 which proves the solution to be incorrect.

C. L. Snyder,
L. U. No. 932, Peru, Ind.

Find This Area

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Could any of your readers give me the solution to the following problem?



Given, three circles a, b, and c, each one foot in diameter and touching one another externally, as shown in accompanying diagram.

To calculate the area of the enclosed space o. Can it be accomplished on the steel square, and if possible, which would be the most practical method?

James Breslin,
L. U. No. 2145, Philadelphia, Pa.

Estwing Co. Secures Patent On Products

The Estwing Manufacturing Co., of Rockford, Ill., manufacturers of "Unbreakable" hammers and hatchets, on December 20, 1927, were granted a patent covering the basic principles of their products.

This company is now manufacturing a line of tools for carpenters, farmers, sportsmen and mechanics.

Misdirected Mail

It cost $1,740,000 for the government to correct the addresses on letters in 1924.

Twenty-one million letters were sent to the dead letter office in 1924 because they were improperly addressed.

100,000 People Killed On Highways In Past Eight Years

Automobiles in the United States in 1924 killed 19,000 people, of whom 5,700 were children.

Gettysburg, and Antietam are considered to have been the bloodiest battles of the Civil War, but the number killed in action in those two battles was just half of the number killed in 1924 by automobiles in this country.

In addition to this great death toll, 450,000 people were injured in automobile accidents in 1924.

More than twice as many people were injured in the automobile accidents of 1924 than were wounded in the American Army in the World War.

In the past eight years 100,000 people have been killed by automobiles in the United States.

Nearly ONE MILLION MEN Have Used TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SETS Are You One Of Them?

Sold By Leading Hardware Dealers Everywhere
Send for Book: "Care of Saws," free to members of The Brotherhood.
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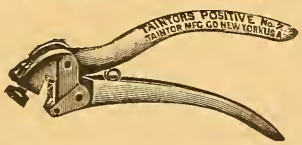

"Cheap Tools Are Made For Fools And None But Fools Will Buy Them"

Isn't that the truth?

Especially Hammers, the most-used tools in a carpenter's kit.

And a few cents may make the whole difference between merely a "good" hammer, and—

Vanadium Tool Steel Claw You'll Never Break.

Vaughan's Vanadium
The Best of All Hammers

Best Handle On Any Hammer

BEST bceause it is made of better steel—and will outlast two or more ordinary hammers. Vanadium Alloy tool steel is so much stronger than ordinary steel that we can make our non-slip **claws** longer and thinner than you'll find on other hammers; and yet have them resist prying pulls that would break other claws.

Best, because its correst **design** and nice balance make it swing easy, hit hard and lighten labor.

Best, because its patented **wedge** makes the **head hang on**—a **safety** feature that played an important part in winning the approval of the Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. Every V & B Hammer bears the Underwriters Label.

Best, because it has the most perfect **handle** on any hammer--best shaped, and made from a superior quality of second growth hickory.

HOW TO GET ONE

First try your favorite hardware dealer. If he hasn't the Vaughan Vanadium hammer—labeled like the one in the picture, accept no substitute, but have him send to his jobber for one.

If this is not convenient, send us $2.25 and the name and address of your dealer, and a Vaughan Vanadium Hammer will be sent you by parcel post, prepaid.

VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Makers of Fine Tools

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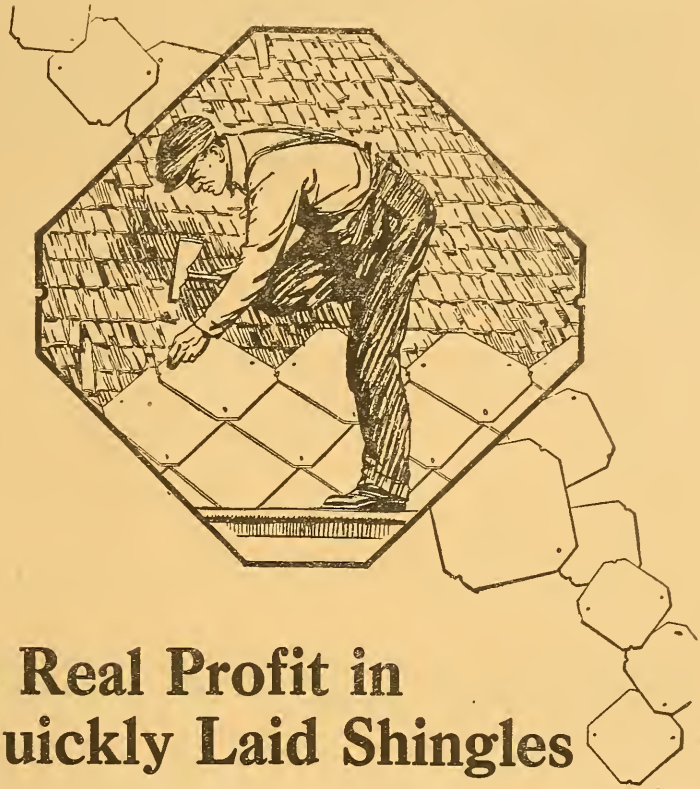

There's Real Profit in these Quickly Laid Shingles

All around you are roofs that need to be renewed. This is work that can be done quickly and at a generous profit with Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles.

Laying these shingles is easy. A line of starters along the edge of the roof lay out the whole job. The anchor holes in each shingle make proper alignment easy and certain.

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Use the coupon below. Send for the free booklet. It shows every detail about Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles, and their application.

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Please send me your Asbestos shingle book for carpenters.

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Address .....

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This is a patented EMPIRE feature, making it possible to quickly and cheaply replace broken glasses.

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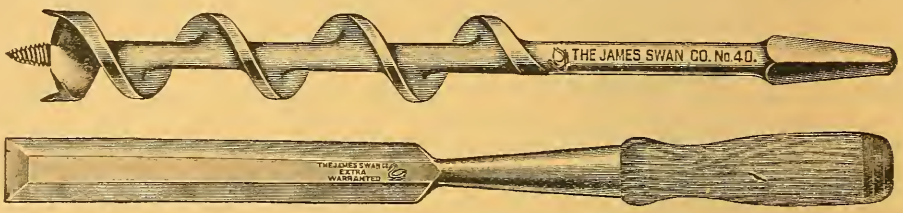
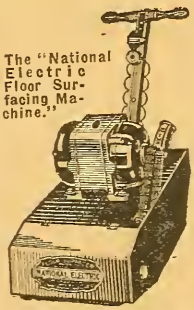
TRADE MARK

TRADE MARK

MANUFACTURERS OF CARPENTERS' TOOLS



Be Your Own Boss and Make Six Times The Money You Ever Thought You Could



The "National Electric Floor Surfacing Machine."

Floor sanding with the National Electric is a six-profit business all the year 'round.

The NATIONAL sands 2 to 3 times as much surface in a day as most machines, and over 6 times as much as can be done by hand. Its price is less, it lasts longer and consumes less power while operating.

THE BEST MACHINE FOR OLD FLOORS

Ask us why!

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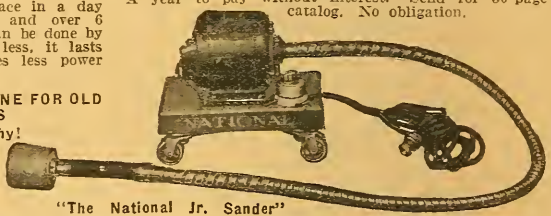
We will show you how and help you to get all the business you can handle. Write us today.

Sold on approval. 5-day free trial. 5-year guarantee. A year to pay without interest. Send for 30-page catalog. No obligation.



"The National Jr. Sander"

Buy Union Stamped Shoes

We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
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Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

COLLIS LOVELY
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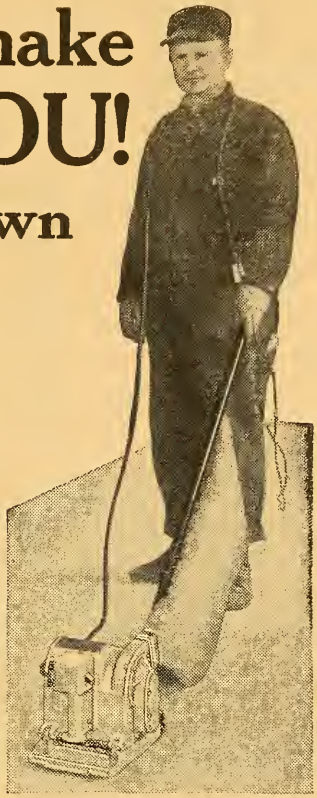
Let the CLARKE make PROFITS For YOU!

in a business of your own

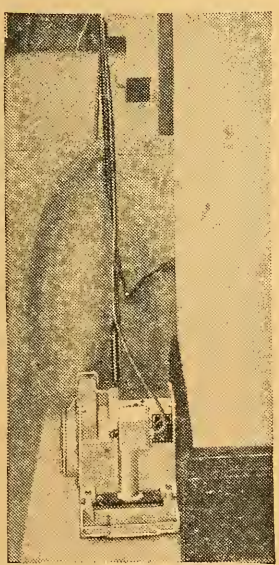


Move up into the contracting field, and start a live-wire business of your own. For less than what a good radio costs for the home, you can get going in this mighty profitable business—Clarke Floor Craftsmanship. You can make $25 to $75 a day profit the year around.

No over-head expense—no extra help—The Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander does it all! Always plenty of work—for CLARKE operators have three ways of making big money—in surfacing new floors, in refinishing old flooring, and in sanding tables, counters, etc.

You pocket the profit the CLARKE makes for you. None of it goes into crew help or truck hauling—for the CLARKE is carried to the job with one hand. None of it goes into power line and meter attachments—for the CLARKE runs off any light socket.

And for performance—the CLARKE can't be beat! Puts a finish without equal—a mirror-smooth, flawless, perfect finish on 800 to 1600 square feet in eight hours. Makes old, dingy, varnished flooring *new*—300 to 800 square feet a day. You can *see* and *feel* the difference in the work of the CLARKE and that of old-time sanders.



The CLARKE puts in honest work clear up to the baseboard—so close the quarter-round covers whats left. Does the sanding as easily in the closets and hall-ways as it does in the large areas. The finished job is so smooth, a very minimum of hand-scraping is needed.

* * *

For eleven years, originators and manufacturers of portable sanding machines.

No puffing and tugging—no straining and pulling at a four hundred pounder that raises clouds of choking dust. The CLARKE is not an old-time sander—it's *decidedly* different.

Different because it's built on a scientific, time-tested principle—correct speed takes the place of weight. Actually the CLARKE is as easy to run and operate—its as dustless—as a vacuum cleaner.

For shop-work, detach the floor handle, and you have a powerful, fast cutting sander weighing only 22 pounds. Pick it up—use it like a plane. It rapidly puts a velvet-smooth finish on tables, assembled work, interior trim, etc.

As long as buildings have floors, you finish them at a handsome profit—you make your $25 to $75 a day. Face the facts! Do you want to be your own boss—to have a business of your own—to make handsome profits every day of the year? Then investigate the CLARKE at once! *Mail the coupon NOW!*

CLARKE SANDING MACHINE CO.

Dept. C-22, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.

POWERFUL—FAST CUTTING
CLARKE
VACUUM PORTABLE SANDER
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Clarke Sanding Machine Co.,
Dept. C-22, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.
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Please send me all the facts on the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander—no obligation to me.

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Address .....

City ..... State.....

So that you can do a **BETTER** *Wall Board Job*

Both Sides *of* Rockwall are Finished Alike

A Strong Nailing Edge

BUSY carpenters like to work with Rockwall Gypsum Wall Board. You nail it up either side out—both sides have the same edge, same fibre surfacing, same sizing. This feature saves time in erecting, saves stock in case one side of the board is accidently damaged, saves trouble when the job is ready to finish, inasmuch as there are no uneven edges to smooth over and no markings to hide.

You will like Rockwall for other reasons, too. The square, reinforced edge gives clean, true joints. Notice that the fibre surfacing is turned into the gypsum core a full inch. This adds strength to the nailing edge and gives an unusually large nailing area.

Use Rockwall—strong, fire-safe, easy to handle—on your next job and see for yourself why so many carpenters are Rockwall boosters. Eastern dealers can supply you.

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Send the new Rockwall Time Book to

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ROCKWALL
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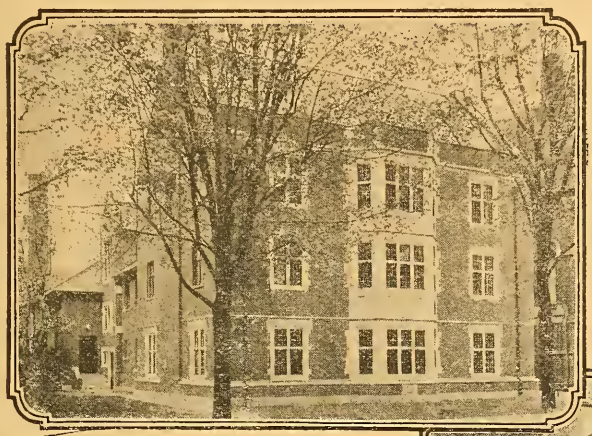
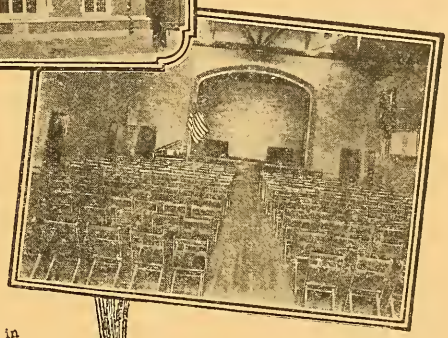
"Masonite *does all claimed for it*"





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CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
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TELEPHONE 475

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Yours truly,
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Ideal as sheathing, as plaster base, and as roof insulation for every type of residence Masonite has also proved its sound economy not only in churches and schools, but also in a wide range of industrial and mercantile buildings. Send for sample and descriptive booklet.

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You're Walking On Real Money!

YES, you are. Every wood floor you walk on has to be surfaced and resurfaced.

Why don't **you** do it? Let us tell you how you can start in business for yourself, (for only **$69.50** down) and make real money with the Improved Schlueter. Write today.

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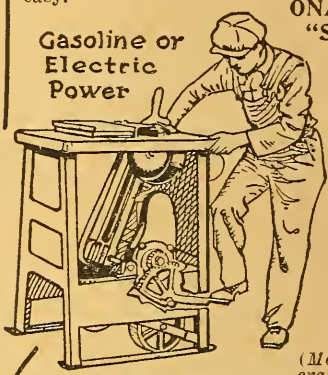
A CARPENTER BUILDER'S PORTABLE SAWING MACHINE

Will cut all building dimension, trim sash, doors, screens—do it smooth, square and easy.



(Man shown cranking engine.)

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GASOLINE DRIVEN UNIT, weighs 300 lbs., cuts 2" x 12", has pedal starter, and vibration eliminator, governor controlled, or ELECTIC DRIVEN to run from lighting socket, provided with wheels for moving. Built on swing principle. Handles CROSS CUT, RIPPING AND MITERING, DADO or PLANER BLADES.

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A Pocket Size book on Roof Framing arranged in seventeen tables. Pitches from 2" to 18" giving length of Rafters for each Pitch, figures to use on the Square for bevel cuts, Valleys. Hips and Jack Rafters, lumber measure at a glance. Arches, Stair Work, Etc. Every Carpenter should have a copy. Sent Prepaid in U. S. or Canada 75c each or 3 copies for $2. A report on building conditions in California mailed free with each order when requested. Address orders to

J. A. BLANCHARD
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Now made DUSTLESS by powerful vacuum action. Instantly convertible from bench sander to jointer or floor sander. Only one moving part! No belts, chains, gears, to wear out. Plugs in any light socket. Eliminates hand sanding on all classes of work. A high grade, heavy duty machine at moderate cost. Write for free circulars.

THE REID-WAY CO.
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MAKES A COMPLETE MACHINE SHOP

ONLY $3.95

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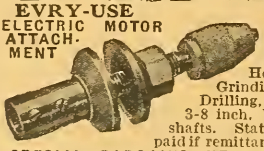

Fastens on shaft of small motor in a jiffy. Holds attachments for Grinding, Polishing, Sawing, Drilling, etc. MADE TO FIT 3-8 inch, 1-2 inch and 5-8 inch shafts. State size. Postage prepaid if remittance accompanies order.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—NEW ELECTRIC MOTORS

1-8 H. P. 1750 R.P.M. 32 Volt D. C. General Elec. $10.00
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Write us your motor requirements for other bargains.

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AJAX *folding metal* SHEATHING AND ROOFING BRACKETS

THE QUICKEST EVER AND AS SAFE AS THE EARTH UNDER YOUR FEET.

Send for particulars.

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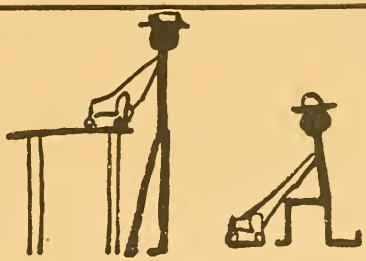
1551 Rydal Mount Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



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This isn't a puzzle. You don't have to figure which ones are using a TAKE-ABOUT Sander. It is just true to life. Why spend backbreaking, tedious hours scraping or sanding by hand when the TAKE-ABOUT can do it with ease, quicker, and leave a better finish besides? Snap on the switch, let the belt work, you merely guide it.

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Ask for a demonstration of this labor-saving, inexpensive machine.

PORTER-CABLE MACHINE CO., 1700 N. Salina St., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

CUT YOUR COSTS—SAVE WORK and WAGES!

$25.00 BRINGS IT TO YOU

REALIZE IT! HAND-SAWING IS COSTING YOU INCOME, REPUTATION!

Why pay out of the profits that should jingle in your own pockets, wages to unnecessary help? Expend vitality, strength in back breaking hand sawing? Facts are facts. Old methods are costing you too much. Equipped with this Saw Rig bigger success, income, prestige, reputation are within your easy grasp. It has done it for others. Why not for you?

THE "JIFFY" SAW-GASOLINE ENGINE SAW RIG

Simple, efficient, economical. Arbor type saw moves through lumber; not lumber through saw. Rigid all steel table, top 24x32 in. and frame. Compact, air cooled power unit. Mounted on wheels.

CROSS-CUTS, RIPS, MITERS, — EASY PORTABILITY — POWERFUL GASOLINE MOTOR

Fitted with 8 in. all purpose saw that cross cuts, rips, miters. Takes any material up to 1x15 and 2x12 in. Works up 8000 to 10,000 ft. of lumber a day.

You take it anywhere—to second floor or down in basement. Step on lever and it is raised onto its wheels and moved to any place. Weighs only 225 lbs.

Powerful 3½ H P air cooled, gasoline engine, single cylinder 4 cycle, built in flywheel magneto, simple set jet carburetor. Lever starter. Never misses. Fuel capacity 1 gallon.

DOES THE WORK OF FOUR MEN FOR 25¢ A DAY!

SAWING WITH ELBOW GREASE or GASOLINE

FREE BOOKLET

Besides doing the work of 4 men and better it more than pays for itself on the first job. For only 25c a day—a gallon of gasoline and little oil—you can save 83% of hand sawing labor on an ordinary job, save 12% of total cost to owner and do TEN times more work. Gets you the jobs.

MAIL COUPON NOW!

A. S. ALOE CO., 1824 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
Without obligation, send me FREE booklet, "Sawing With Elbow Grease or Gasoline". Also particulars of your "Jiffy" Saw Rig and details of your Easy Payment Plan.

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Down Goes The Thermometer

UP GO YOUR PROFITS

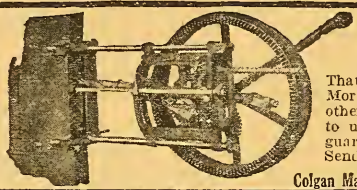
FEDERAL METAL WEATHER STRIP

It is easy to sell Federal Metal Weatherstrips when cold winds are boosting your customers' coal bills. Every sale means an attractive profit to you. Federal Metal Weatherstrips have a reputation for practicability, durability, and unfailing protection against drafts, snow, sleet and rain. Every home, school, church, office and apartment building is a prospect. And, they are easy to install.

Write for our remarkable agency proposition.

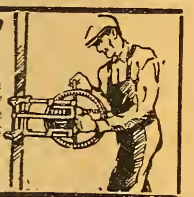
Federal Metal Weather Strip Company

4540 Fullerton Ave., **Chicago, Illinois**



A Clean Cut Mortise in Three Minutes!

That's what happens when you use the Champion Mortiser. Cuts mortises six times faster than by any other method—any depth, width or length. Simple to use. Weighs only 25 pounds. Sold on money back guarantee. Try it ten days on our free trial offer. Send for free literature.

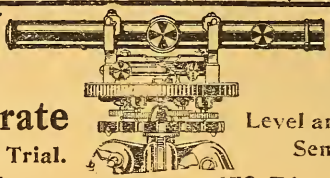


Colgan Machinery & Supply Co., 302 Hayden Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.

G & B Model 45
Convertible Level.

Easiest to Operate

Cash or Terms. Free Trial.



Fully Equipped

and Guaranteed
Level and Transit combined.
Send for Circular F.

GEIER & BLUHM, Inc. **672 River St., Troy, N. Y.**

WATERSTON'S ALUMINUM VISE

The handiest and most practical vise made for the Carpenter. Its weight is only 2 Lbs. and it is easily attached to end of Bench or Horse by tightening thumb screw. Holds boards, windows or doors plumb or horizontal. Both Screws work in Steel Bushings, making a strong, serviceable vise.

$3.75 Postpaid.

J. M. WATERSTON—428 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Send for our No. 25 Catalog showing a complete line of Carpenters' Tools.

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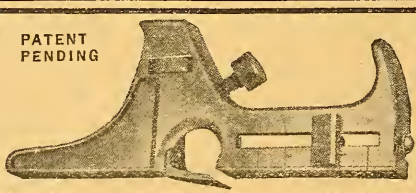

Our "Up-To-Date" Rabbet and Router Plane, Gauge, and Marker is particularly adaptable for setting Hinges and Locks, making an absolutely perfect Base. Also indispensable for fine and intricate work and readily accessible to places where no other plane could possibly reach. Gauge can also be used as a handy Square. The Bit is adjustable with a range of $\frac{1}{2}$" below bottom surface.

Weight—12 ounces. Price—$3.75, F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Show this to your Dealer. He will be pleased to serve you, or send $3.75 with an additional 20c to cover Postage.

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A Supreme Test of Material and Workmanship

We are the Pioneer builders of Aluminum Alloy Rules.

This Rule has a satin finish with Double lined black figures. Sizes 3 ft. to 6 ft., 9-16" wide.

The new Retail price of a 6 ft. Rule is

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Pay no more.

THE RUSTLESS RULE CO., INC.
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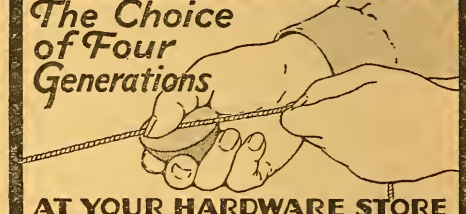
"OLD FAITHFUL" 777 Carpenters Chalk

The Choice of Four Generations



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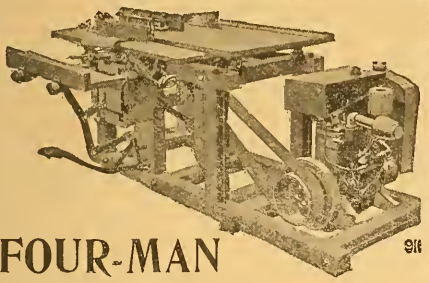

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WOODWORKER

CUT your costs and speed your work both in the shop and on the job with an American Variety Woodworker. Fourteen machines in one. Four men can do four different jobs at one time without interfering with each other.

Comes equipped with dependable, powerful, gasoline engine or electric motor. Write for Woodworker catalogue; or special bulletins on band saws, mortisers, planes, jointers, hoists, saw tables, and saw mills.

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American Saw Mill Machinery Co.
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—Need No Pushing!

They cut easily under light pressure, the thread grabs firmly and carries the bit through to a clean, crisp cutting finish.

No. 8 is ideally suited to Carpenters needs—designed in accordance with Carpenters' specifications.

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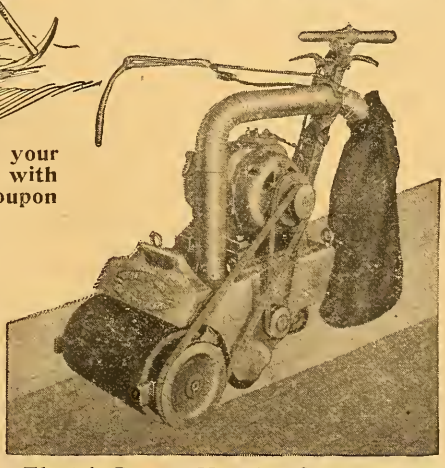
Save this Gold Dust

with a

FREE-O-DUST SUPER SURFACER



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The Ermco V-Belt for driving the drum and fan is a great improvement over the old chain drive. The Ermco V-Belt runs smoother, lasts longer, and is cheaper to replace. Also the Alemite greasing system is just one more addition to make the Free-O-Dust the Super Surfacer.

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Make certain that the shingles and roofings you buy carry the label "*Genuine* Ruberoid." ¶ There are weights, styles and colors to provide the protection and beauty you desire for every type of building you roof or re-roof. ¶ See the dealer who handles *Genuine* Ruberoid or write for samples, addressing The RUBEROID Co., Dept. 21, 95 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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Invented by a Brotherhood Man

Don't use a stick or guess at a measurement. The famous

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gives both inside and outside measurements instantly.

Quick, accurate, durable and rustproof. Use it once, and you will never work without it. Write today for liberal selling inducements to mechanics.

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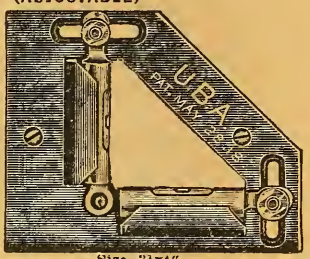
THE UBA STRAIGHT EDGE LEVEL
(ADJUSTABLE)

One of the most useful tools employed by a carpenter for leveling, plumbing, pitches and grades. Finished rust proof with clear or green double marked bulbs.



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At your hardware dealer.

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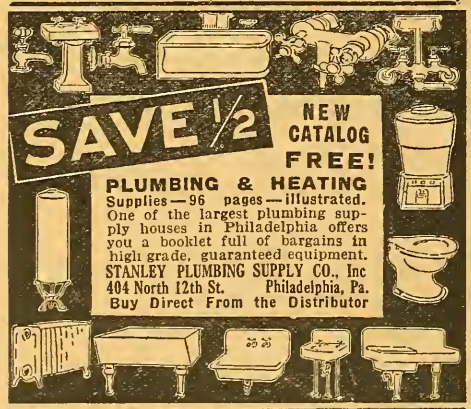

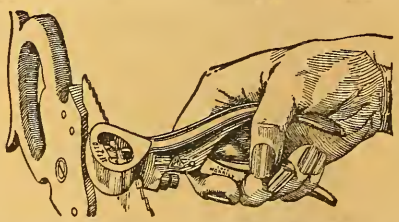

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THE ELECTRIC HAND-SAW

ONLY $95

1/2 H.P.

11 LBS.

BUILT FOR YOU to SAVE YOUR BACK

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—a handy time-saving hammer

When you use a Cheney Nailer you can often avoid building time-taking, expensive scaffolding, because the Cheney Nailer enables you to set nails with one hand in high places impossible to reach without it.

You can quickly slip any nail up to 30 penny in the nail-holding niche of a Cheney Nailer and it will stay there until the weight of the hammer—with no effort on your part—releases it when set.

The Cheney Nailer is strongly built for hard work and has the good old Cheney "hang" that's so easy on your wrist as well as every other well-made Cheney part. You can have bell face or plain face Nailers. Ask your dealer.

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HUTHER Dado head

Developed from our own patents, this adjustable groover cuts either with or across the grain. Cutters may be used singly, in pairs or in any combination necessary for desired cut.

Send for one on approval. It may be returned at our expense if unsatisfactory.

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Makers of Better Saws for More than Fifty Years

You know tools

You pick a tool because of its good points. That is the way to pick weather-stripping.

A B C WEATHERSTRIPS have these good points:--

1. Spring bronze — everlasting —construction.
2. Put in without removing or grooving sash.
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4. Follow every warp in sash or frame.
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Compare these points with any weatherstrip on the market. There is none superior; none quite so good. A B C's are easiest for you to sell.

Send $1.00 for complete material to furnish one double hung window. Try it out.

You can make a good income on ABC's.

Send for full information.

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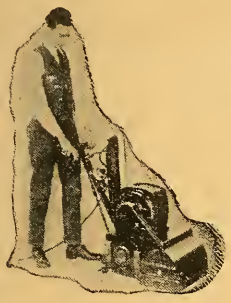
Get into the Floor Surfacing Business While the Field Is Fresh

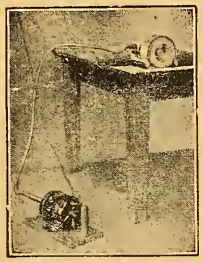
$40 to $50 a day easily earned with an AUTOMATIC—



the result of 16 years' manufacturing experience. Force Feed Lubrication—SKF Ball-bearings — Whitney Silent Chain —Roller Pressure Regulator — ALL Dust taken up on forward operation with New Vacuum Nozzle. All working parts inclosed. Write today—Let us tell you how to get started in this paying business. Free trial.

Write us about "Our Year To Pay" Plan.

The Little Automatic Surfacing Machine (on table) is a wonder for removing varnish from desk tops, counters, etc., or for all sorts of new work.



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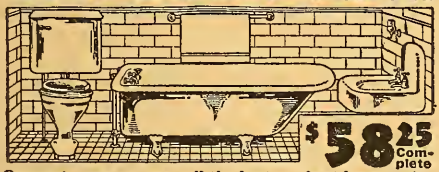

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Our customers say we sell the best goods at lowest prices and give the best service. **You** save most because we give you

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High Grade SINK **$27.50**

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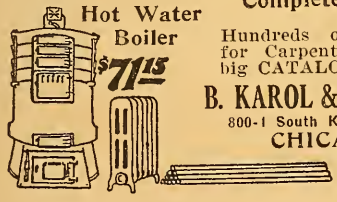

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with

PLASTERGON

WOOD FIBRE WALL BOARD

During the winter months there is an opportunity for the carpenter to use Plastergon solid wood fibre wall board and Plastergon tile board as a real profit-maker.

These wood fibre products are quickly and easily applied, as you know and you can suggest many uses for them to your customers.

Plan now to get some of this work.

Write for name of nearest dealer, also sample and literature.

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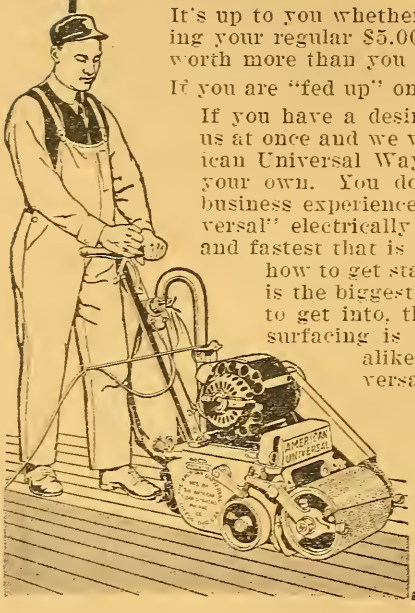
Please send me without delay, samples and literature about Plastergon.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....

YOUR TIME IS WORTH
$20.00 to $40.00 a Day



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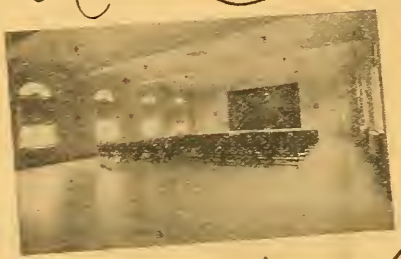
The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.

522 So. St. Clair St. Toledo, Ohio

Another Auditorium



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Call on prospects in your neighborhood, and take a copy of "The Story of Oak Floors" with you. Hundreds of homes need to be "toned-up" by laying Oak right over old worn floors. You can easily show the housewife what a saving there will be in housework with clean, bright Oak floors, how sanitary they are, permanent, and beautiful. Everything in the house will look better, newer, more up-to-date.

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The cost will be less per room than many articles of furniture. Quote cost by the room, not by the 1000 feet, and the figure will surprise your prospects. Any local lumber dealer will be glad to give you samples and prices of different grades. Figure the cost of laying yourself, and go after this profitable business.

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Please send me free literature: "The Story of Oak Floors" and "How and Where to Use Oak Floors."

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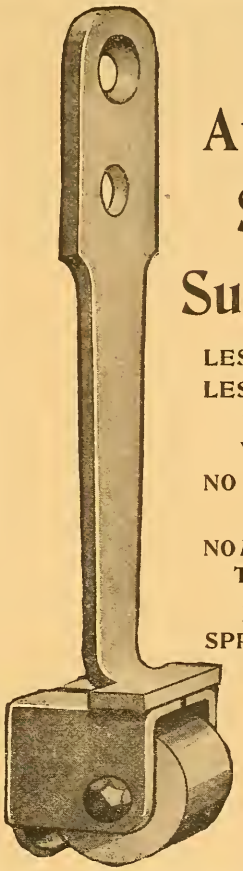

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LESS TROUBLE
NO MORE WEIGHTS
NO MORE PULLEYS
NO MORE CORDS TO BREAK
NO MORE SPRING BOLTS

USED IN BUNGALOWS, CITY HOUSES AND RURAL HOUSES

All carpenters and contractors should become familiar with this proposition.

Special discounts to the trade.

Send for a pair

The Austral Window Co.,
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Please send me a sample pair of AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINERS for which I enclose 50c (this covers only actual production cost and postage.)

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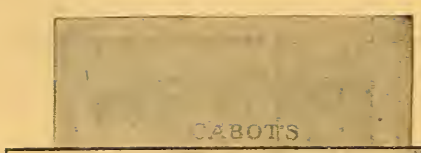


Inside Stuff

We are going to let you in with us on something worth while. So listen!

A house insulated with Cabot's Quilt can be built more cheaply than one without any insulation. The Quilt by itself is extremely reasonable in cost. When it goes into a house, it cuts down the heat losses so effectively that you can reduce radiator pipe and boiler sizes.

What you save on heating-system and plastering (another saving) **more than pays for the Quilt!**

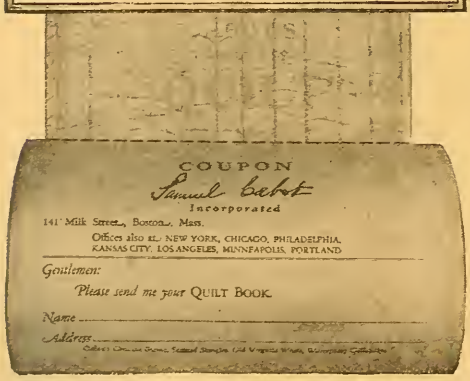
Then there is an annual fuel saving—too.

The Insulation Material that Costs You Nothing and Pays You Dividends

Cabot's Quilt

IN SUCCESSFUL USE FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS

Samuel Cabot
Incorporated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Samuel Cabot
Incorporated
141 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.
Offices also at NEW YORK, CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, KANSAS CITY, LOS ANGELES, MINNEAPOLIS, PORTLAND
Gentlemen:
Please send me your QUILT BOOK.
Name
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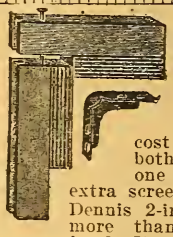
MORE CARPENTERS
WANTED AT ONCE!



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Our patented 2-in-1 Perfection Frame Stock saves half your material cost and labor. Your saw cuts both frame and screen bead at one time. No loose pieces. No extra screen bead to buy. No waste. Dennis 2-in-1 Frame stock costs no more than ordinary kind without screen bead. It enables you to beat all competition. Made in all standard sizes for windows and doors. Packed in handy sets or bulk. Carpenters everywhere are *doubling their profits* handling the Dennis line.
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CARPENTERS, CABINET MAKERS!

NOW IS THE TIME—to start a metal weatherstrip business that will KEEP YOU BUSY ALL YEAR and PAY BIG MONEY.

Let us tell you about it NOW so you can GET STARTED BEFORE THE SPRING RUSH.

NO STOCK TO CARRY

We Loan Special Tools

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STANDARD OF PERFECTION AND ACCURACY

Built for the artisan and discriminating mechanic of the craft

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IS GUARANTEED WATERPROOF

Another strong point in "BAYONNE'S" favor is that it lays flat and stays flat, does not require a white lead bedding, but is laid on dry boards and given a coat of paint.

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"BAYONNE" is not only for piazza roofs, but for the floors of piazzas, sun-parlors and sleeping porches. Being noiseless under tread of feet makes it an ideal floor covering.

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"'Who's George Jackson?' he asked. Then he looked me up. Told me he was glad to see I was ambitious. Said he'd keep his eye on me.

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Occupation.....

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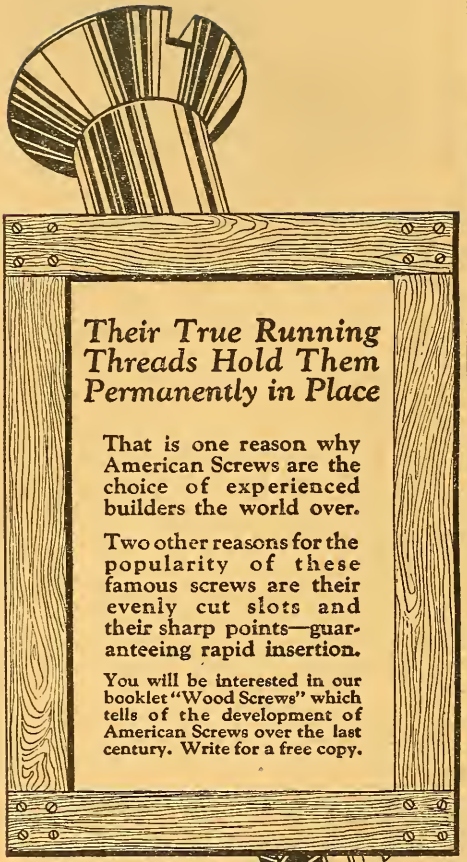

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That is one reason why American Screws are the choice of experienced builders the world over.

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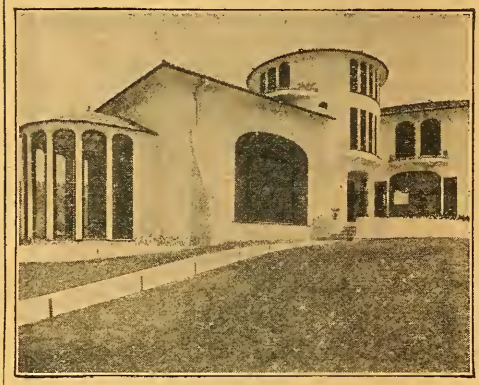

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SAVE TIME ~ SAVE MONEY

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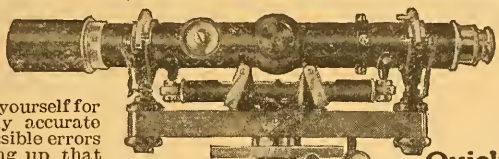

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Don't plod along in the old way! Equip yourself for bigger and absolutely accurate work. Render impossible errors in leveling and lining up that cost heavily in both time and money!

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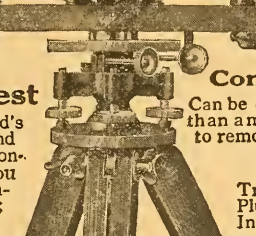
The Aloe Convertible Level is the world's best—a combination of both level and transit and quickly converted to either. You use it for leveling foundations, walls, piers; running straight lines for fences, streets, ditches; laying out lots, surveying fields, etc.



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Tripod, Case, Trivet, Plumb Bob, Sunshade. Instructions included

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No technical knowledge needed—no experience necessary. With our plain and complete instruction book, included free, you can put the instrument to use at once. It is simple in construction and operation. You can go right out on the job and get results immediately. Will do more to bring you success than years of plodding.

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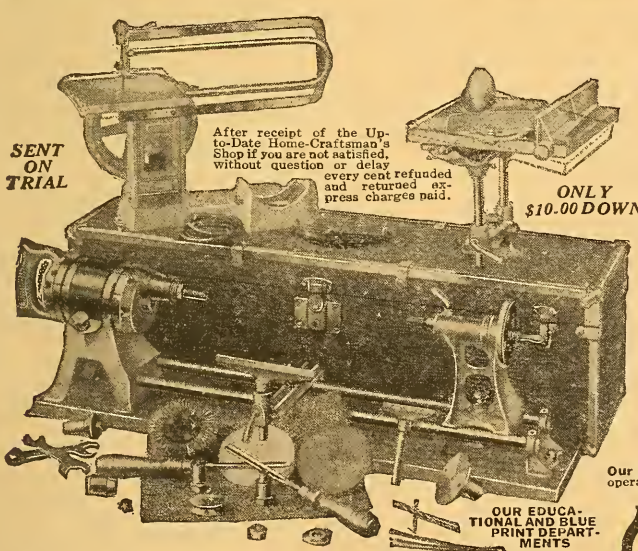

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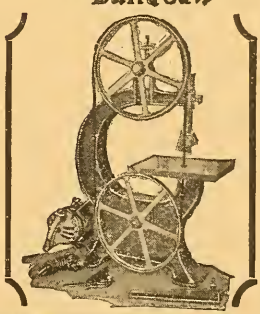
OUR EDUCATIONAL AND BLUE PRINT DEPARTMENTS

The New 12" Band Saw



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"Must make good or we will"

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Also — No. 882, made of 8 ounce, hickory stripe.

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Nail it on. It goes on quickly and easily. Houses you sheathe with Gyplap are sturdy and enduring. They are easy to heat. They are real advertisements of your work.

Look for the name, branded on the back of every sheet. Sold by lumber yards everywhere. Made only by—

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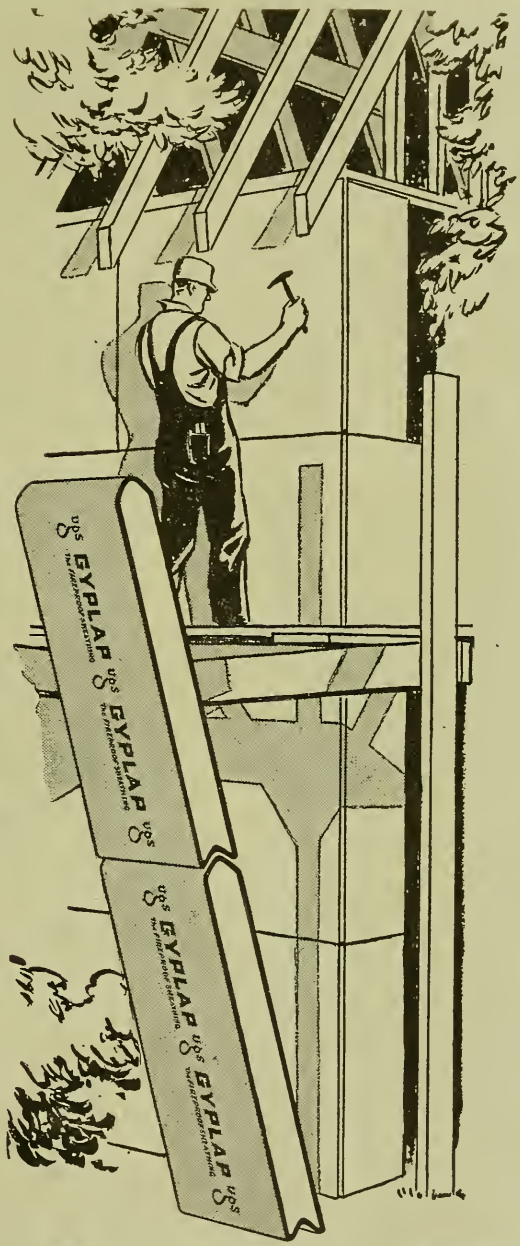

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MR. HAPPY MAN SAYS:

If you want a Saw—
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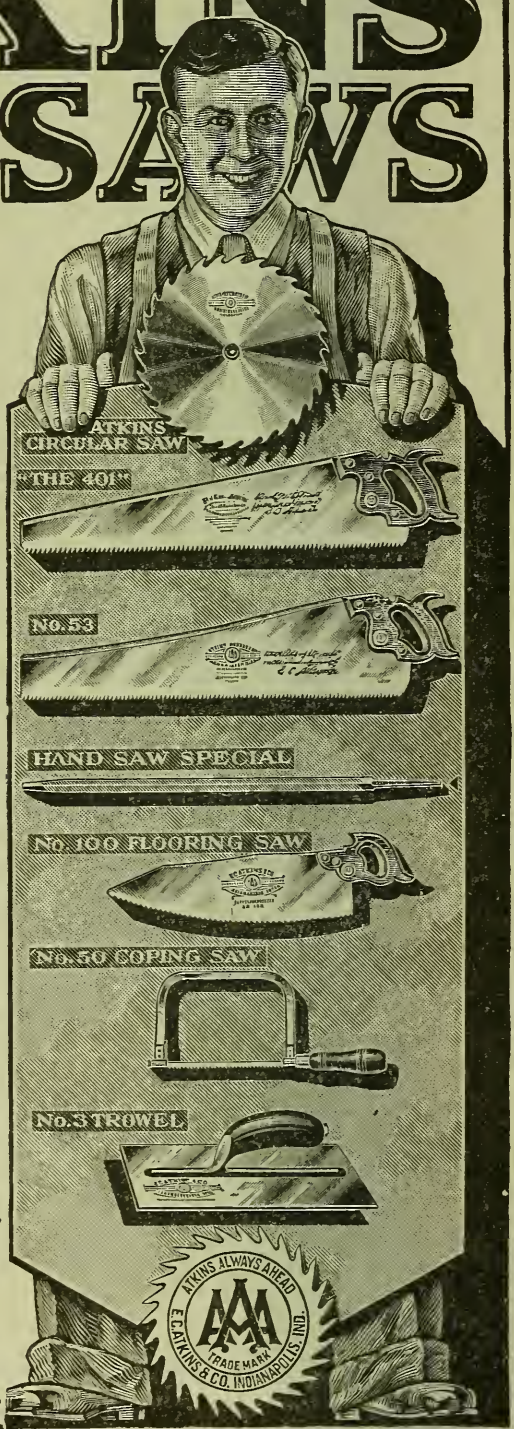

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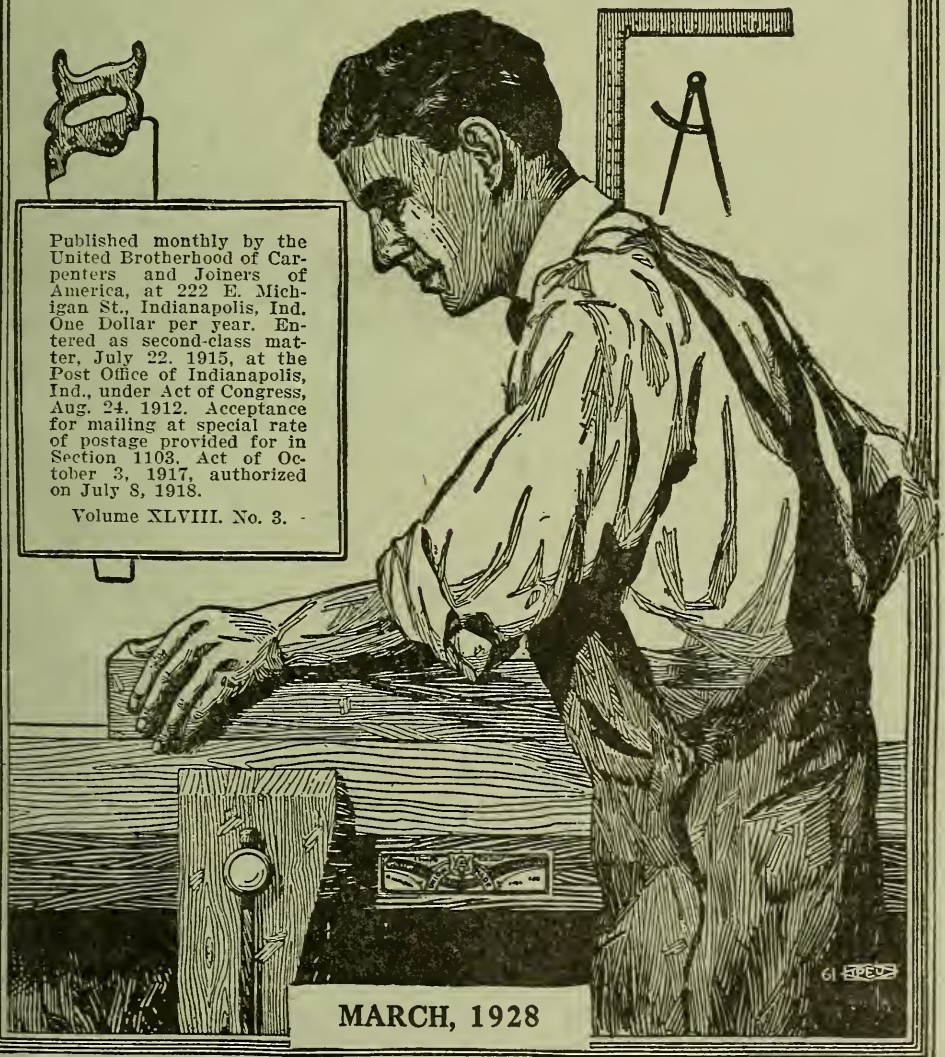

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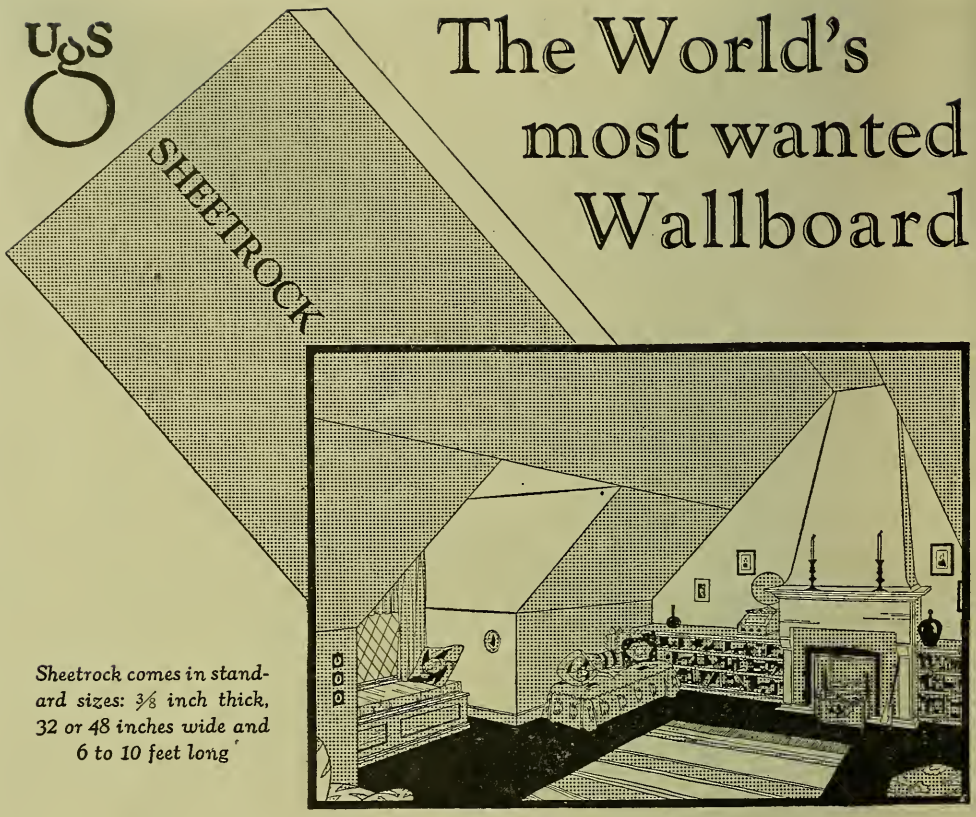
Volume XLVIII. No. 3.

MARCH, 1928

USG

The World's most wanted Wallboard



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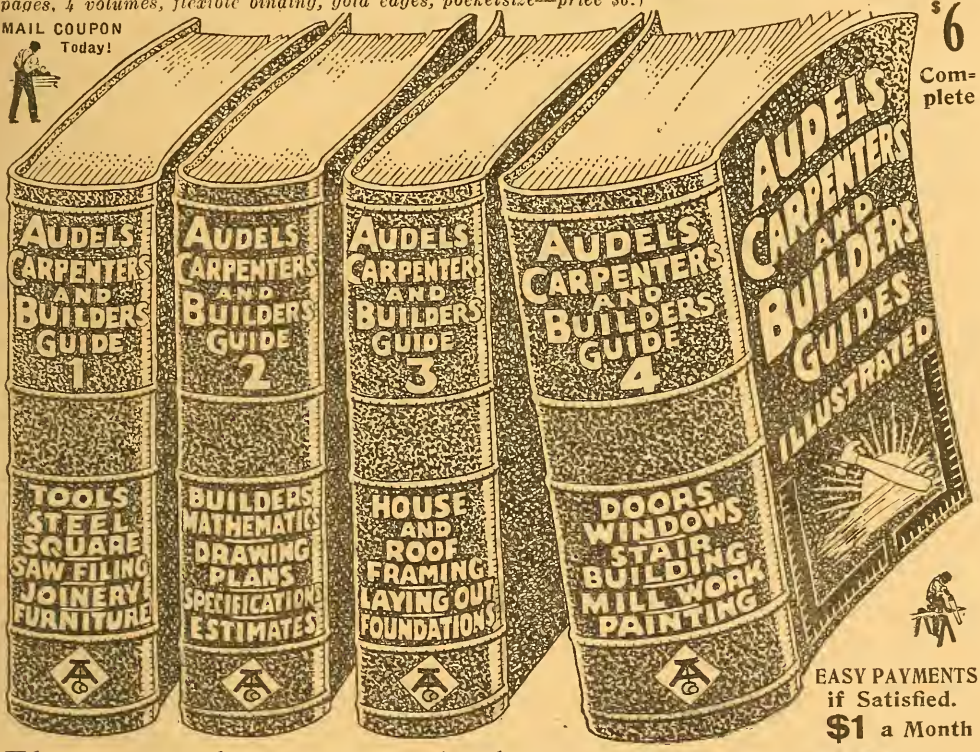

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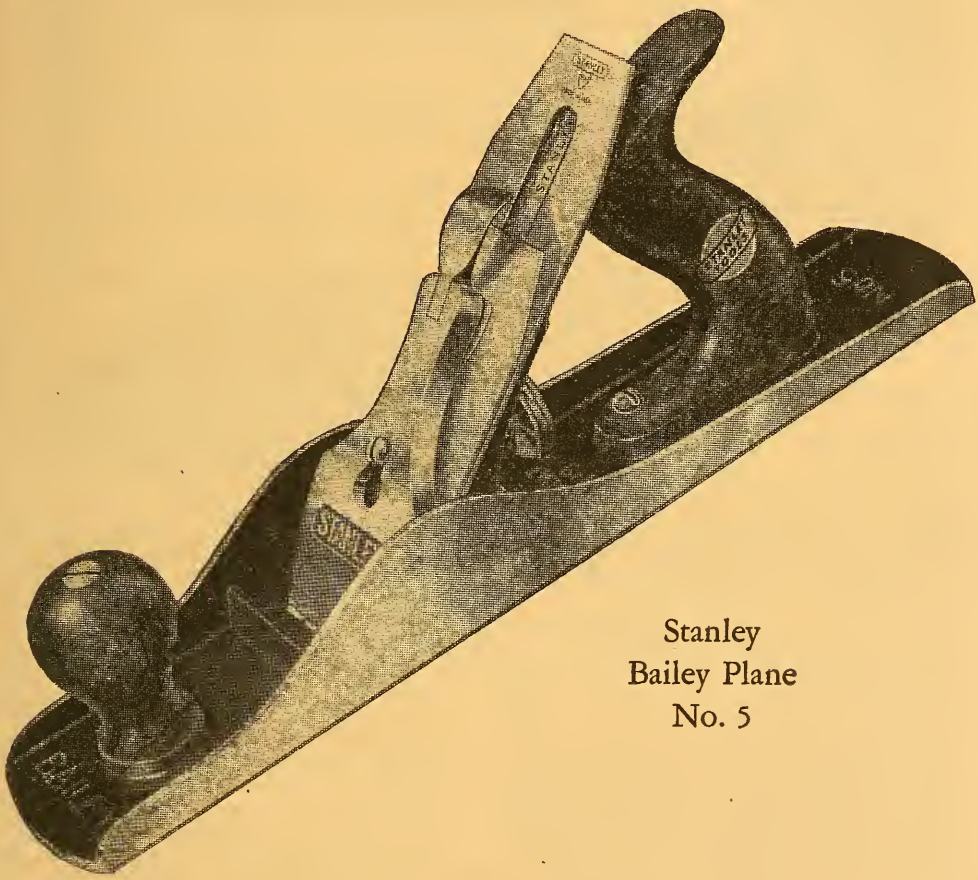

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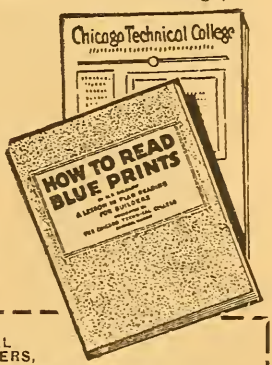

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You want BESTWALL because:

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Send for your samples today.

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Take any Sweet-Orr Overall for this test—White, Stripe, Brown or Blue. Moisten the cloth and pinch it as hard as you can. You'll fine no trace of stickiness. Sweet-Orr fabrics are not loaded with starch or glue to make them feel heavy. Starch and glue can only give you weight. As soon as a starched fabric hits the tub its strength is gone forever.

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No Starch--No Glue Honest Weight All The Way Thru

ANOTHER PROOF OF QUALITY

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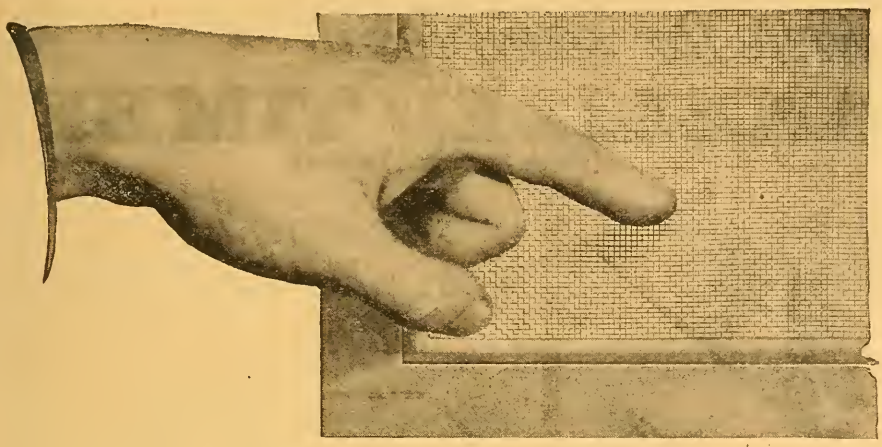

BRONZE is *Strengthened* Copper
That's Why Bronze Screens Last

When you use bronze screen cloth, you have the satisfaction of knowing that your work will last. There is a real incentive for painstaking efforts when you know that your customers will be completely satisfied with your work.

Iron or steel screening is strong only when new. In time it is sure to sag and break because no protective coating in commercial use can insure iron or steel wire against rusting.

Bronze is strengthened copper and bronze screen wire is strong and serviceable. It cannot rust, it will not sag or bulge and it never needs painting. (Be sure to use copper or brass tacks and staples with bronze screen cloth and insure a completely rust-proofed job.)

If your hardware dealer or wholesaler can't supply you, let us know and we shall be glad to tell you who handles genuine bronze in your locality—The American Brass Company, General Offices, Waterbury, Connecticut.

ANACONDA
from mine to consumer

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Made of Anaconda Bronze Wire

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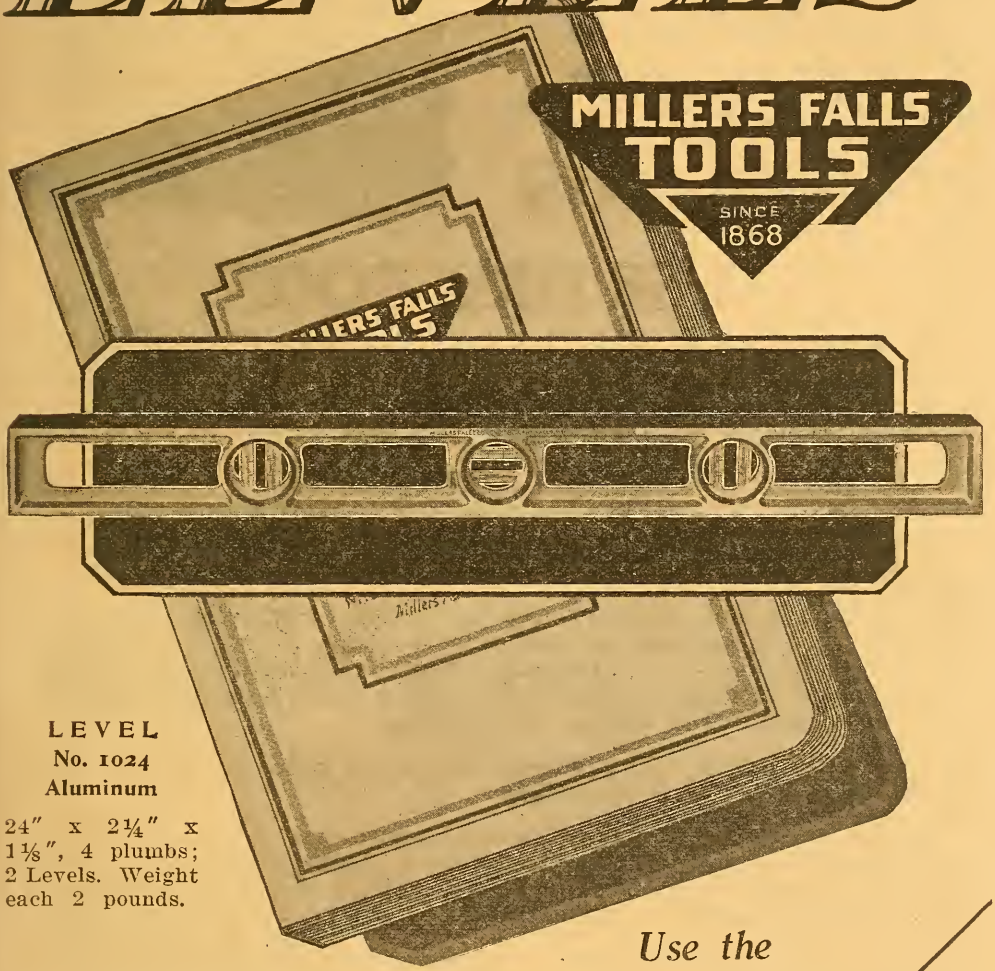
LEVELS



LEVEL
No. 1024
Aluminum

24″ x 2¼″ x 1⅛″, 4 plumbs; 2 Levels. Weight each 2 pounds.

ILLUSTRATED is one popular number from the complete MILLERS FALLS line of white pine, mahogany, and aluminum levels. Send for the MILLERS FALLS Handbook—a catalog of modern tools for the progressive carpenter.

Use the coupon and get this free book.

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY

MILLERS FALLS, Massachusetts

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY
Millers Falls, Mass.

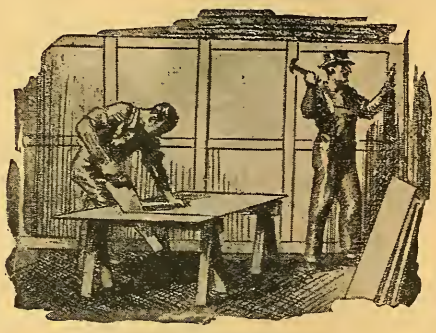
Send free level circular and the Handbook describing the complete line of MILLERS FALLS tools.

Name .....

Address .....

CARPENTERS

IMPROVE
YOUR HOMES
or
YOUR NEIGHBORS



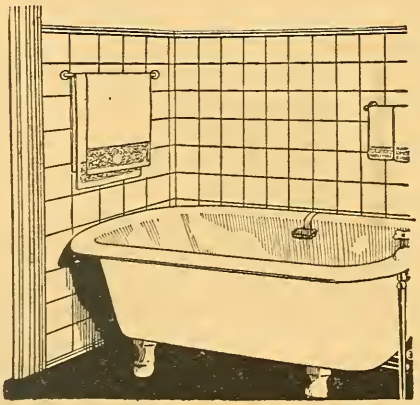
USE FIREPROOF AMBLER LINABESTOS BOARD for protection

Made of asbestos and cement, Linabestos Board is fireproof—it cannot ignite or burn.

Linabestos Board is particularly desirable for wainscoting and wall linings for bungalows, garages, schools, attics, kitchens, cellars and ceilings; the under part of wooden stairs. It is ideal for backing fireplaces, and for firestops between joists; it does not warp, split or crack when exposed to the weather or direct heat.

This material comes in a pleasing buff color, which harmonizes well with almost any other decoration.

Ambler Linabestos is extensively used where ease of application, fireproof qualities and good appearance are requisites, and offers the solution to interior paneling as it is reasonable in first cost and requires no maintenance expense in the future.



Ambler Linabestos is available in thicknesses of 3-16″, 1-4″ and 3-8″ only, and in sheets 48″ x 48″ and 48″ x 96″.

Manufactured by the

Asbestos
Shingle, Slate & Sheathing
Company

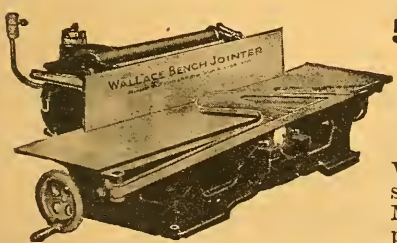
MAIN OFFICE, AMBLER, PA.

Direct Shipments Made from Our Factories Ambler, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo.

THIS IDEA SAVES BIG SUMS ON ANY Woodworking Operation

This shows a Wallace Portable Saw cutting 2-inch stock. It handles this as easily as smaller pieces.

Here is a jointer making a 7-16-inch cut. It handles this heavy work, but it is capable of the finest adjustments.



Look at this Planer. You can carry it anywhere, hook on any light socket, and do jobs that you never thought possible except in a mill.

Wallace PORTABLE MACHINES

BELTLESS—
Attach to any light socket

At Least 30% Guaranteed

Amazing results can be obtained in increased production, saving of labor and time, by this new system of bringing portable planes, saws and other woodworking machines direct to the job. They handle quickly and easily the hardest jobs on new buildings, repairs and maintenance, factory operations, and hundreds of small jobs that have always been done by high-priced hand labor. *We guarantee a saving of at least 30% where Wallace Machines are not now used.*

The Wallace Idea

1. To save wasted steps by placing machines at the elbow of the workman.
2. To save time and energy by moving the machines to the material instead of bulky material to the machines.
3. To eliminate hand work with a convenient machine capable of handling a range of work from heavy cuts on large stock to the most exacting work on the smallest pieces.
4. To save investment by working machines of the proper size to capacity.
5. To build portable woodworking machines which possess a maximum of power at a minimum expense.

Free Trial

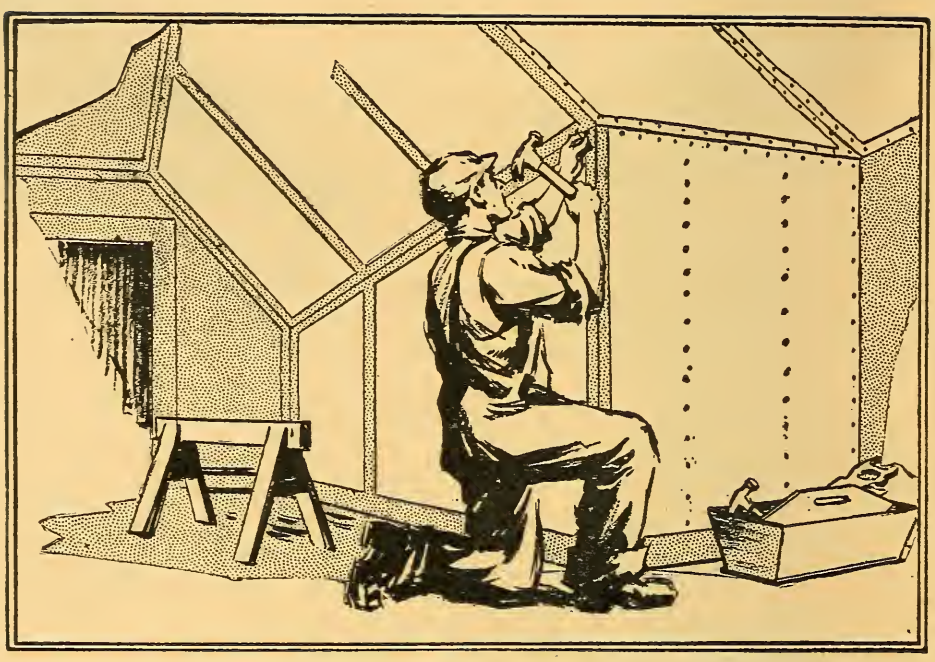
We are ready to prove on any job just how big a saving one or more Wallace Portable Woodworking Machines will make, without cost to you. We will put them in your shop or on any construction job, and let you see how they speed up production, eliminate waste of time and effort, save material, and do a better job. Wallace Portable Machines are proving every day how invaluable they can be, even on small jobs. The coupon or your letterhead will bring complete information without obligation of any kind.

J. D. WALLACE & COMPANY,
154 S. California Ave., Chicago, Ill.
You may send me complete information about Wallace Portable Woodworking Machines, with facts about jobs on which they have saved money, together with complete details of your guarantee to save 30%.

Name .....

Firm .....

Address .....



Carpenter's Time and Profits

Depend largely on materials of workability and merit. Only quality products satisfy the experienced craftsman.

GYPSOLITE WALLBOARD

Is the *original* light-weight gypsum wallboard. Easy to handle. Stronger. Nails without breaking. Use it on your next job for best results.

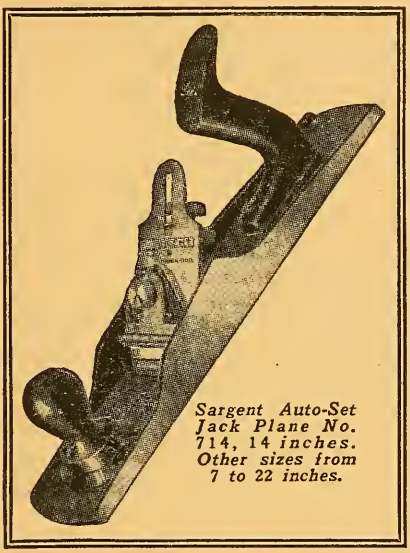
UNIVERSAL GYPSUM & LIME CO.

111 WEST WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO

New York—Jacksonville—Fort Dodge—Kansas City

Light, instantly adjusted, and easy to handle, at the same time the Sargent Auto-Set Plane is compact, strongly and rigidly built, and extremely durable. . . .

THE tough, thin cutter of a Sargent Auto-Set Plane is made from chromium steel that will take a keen edge, and keep it unusually long. Hard and sharp, it will cut into the toughest woods, do an unbelievable amount of work, without dulling. It is convenient and efficient too. Never before could a cutter be so quickly adjusted. The horizontally adjusting lever and the vertically adjusting thumb-screw work instantly and easily. *And the adjustment is not lost unless you change it.* Even though you remove the cutter to sharpen it, when you put it back it *automatically* falls into the position it held!



Sargent Auto-Set Jack Plane No. 714, 14 inches. Other sizes from 7 to 22 inches.

The Auto-Set is less tiring to use. It carries no excess weight. It's as lean as a greyhound. Pounds lighter than any ordinary plane. And built so that every ounce counts for strength, solidity and power. The Auto-Set Plane is as solid as a crowbar. The cutter *can't* chatter. *Can't* wobble. It is held too firmly. Through any wood, with, across, or against the grain, this modern plane cuts its way smoothly and steadily. The Sargent Auto-Set is used by master-craftsmen everywhere! It should be on every bench in the country.

Carpenters like the other Sargent planes too. And if you prefer the old-style planes you will find your favorite model somewhere in the long list of Sargent planes. And there is also the line of Sargent squares so useful to any carpenter. Stop in at your dealer's and have him show you Sargent tools. Mail the coupon below for booklets on Sargent planes and squares.

SARGENT

Tools & Hardware

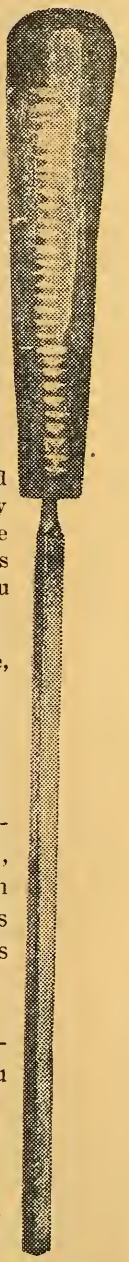
SARGENT & COMPANY, *Manufacturers,* 55 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.
Please send me, without cost, the booklets on Sargent planes and squares.

Name_____

Address_____

30 Notches on the Handle of this Carpenter's File

The following letter received from U. S. Estilow of Swedesboro, N. J., is of interest to carpenters:



Dear Sirs:

Attached please find one of your 6" Special Hand Saw Files that we sold to Mr. George I. Headley of our town. Mr. Headley is a carpenter who is a little old to follow his trade regularly and now has quite a lot of work filing saws. When your man was in some time back he gave us one of your Special Hand Saw Files, telling us to give it to someone to try out. We gave it to Mr. Headley and he claims it was the best file he ever used. We have supplied him with them ever since.

When he told us that he had one of your files with which he had filed 30 saws, we asked him to bring it in as we felt that when a company made something good they had a just right to be acquainted with the fact. We are sending you the file with the old handle showing 30 nicks —Mr. Headley made a nick every time he filed a saw—feeling that you will be interested.

Hoping you may continue to make good files for many years, we are,

Yours respectfully,

U. S. Estilow.

While we do not claim that every Simonds SPECIAL CARPENTERS HAND SAW FILE will equal the above record, we are sure you can get many more times service from one than from any other file on the market, and just as much service as hundreds of carpenters who have written us their praise of this file.

Tell your dealer you want SIMONDS SPECIAL CARPENTERS HAND SAW FILES. If he cannot supply you write us, giving your dealer's name.

Simonds Saw and Steel Co.

Established 1832

Hardware Dept. Fitchburg, Mass.

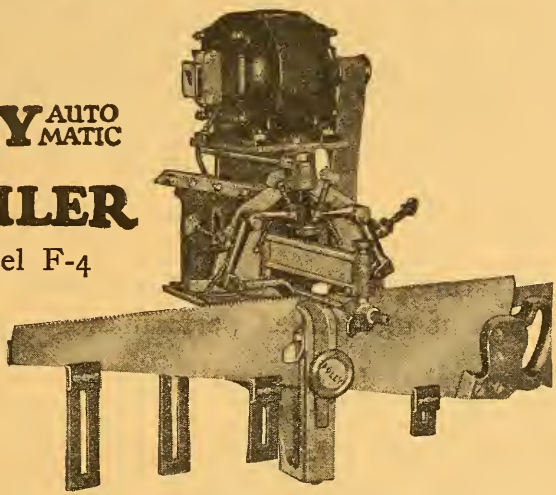
"CARPENTER'S" SPECIAL

A New

FOLEY AUTO MATIC

SAW FILER

Model F-4



Here is the machine that carpenters, builders and small contractors have wanted. It is motor driven, easy to operate, and you should see the way it files all cross-cut, rip, back, mitre box, and other hand saws, from 3 to 16 points per inch. It turns out the fastest, smoothest cutting saws you ever worked with, and files more than twice as fast as hand filing.

The busy season is just starting. You'll want a Foley in your equipment this year. You'll pay for it filing saws for the men on the jobs with you, besides keeping your own saws in better shape than when they were new.

A Money-maker for You!

You can make money with this machine! Get into a steady year around business of your own. File saws for carpenters, contractors, schools, woodworking plants, factories, meat markets, farmers and homes. You'll make good money. Read this—**"I filed 6 saws in 40 minutes at $.50 each."**—Chas. E. Fuller, Lima, Ohio. You can start in spare time and work up a full time business and be your own boss.

Special Offer!

Mail the coupon for special offer to file a saw for you so you can see the perfect work a Foley does. We'll also send you a complete illustrated description of this machine and the other Foley models which are the only machines that file all kinds of saws—hand, band and circular. Own a Foley—mail this coupon now.

FOLEY
SAW TOOL CO., Inc.

463 Foley Bldg., 9 Main St., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Please send me the special offer to file one of my saws on a Foley. Also complete description and pictures of it and the FREE Plan that will get me into business for myself.

Name .....

Address .....

About the New Nos. 811 and 911 Automatic Screw Drivers

There are two features which, alone, make these outstanding tools of unequalled performance—

1. The drive spiral is cut considerably deeper than the draw spiral.
2. The drive spiral nut has been greatly lengthened, almost doubling the life of the tool.

Note that the drive spiral is cut almost twice as deep as the draw spiral. This prolongs the life of the driving mechanism and also provides a smoother raceway for the flange on the drive spiral nut.

The greatly increased length of the drive spiral nut and the increased depth of the driving flange provide still greater strength.

Other operating mechanism is identical with that of our No. 111 Automatic Screw Driver, as listed in our Catalog No. 16. As you well know, at least ten times as much *driving* is done with an automatic screw driver as *drawing*. The increase in the bearing surfaces of the parts that do the most work makes for smoother action and much longer life. It's a Goodell-Pratt tool. That means it's a tool on which you can rely for design and quality.

The Mark of a Complete Line of Super-Performance Electric Drills

LIST PRICES

No. 811, each, $3.10. No. 911, with quick return each, $3.50.

If you cannot buy of your dealer, write us.

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY *Toolsmiths* GREENFIELD, MASS. U.S.A.

GOODELL-PRATT

1500 GOOD TOOLS

The Hammer that Distinguishes its Owner

When you take out your Estwing Hammer, the men on the job crowd around you—and envy you. The Estwing distinguishes you as a man who takes pride in good tools and *has* one. And the Estwing in addition to being the most distinctive, best looking hammer that's ever been offered to the trade, is the best, most economical investments you can make. It ends your hammer troubles forever!

Order Your Estwing Today

The Estwing is guaranteed unbreakable in coldest winter and hottest summer; and all the year 'round its leather grip is way and beyond more comfortable than the grip of any hammer you ever had.

HALF HATCHET

Large head and thin bit makes cutting and grinding easy. Notice convenient nail slot.

ESTWING UTIL AX

Strong tempered claw at end of handle gets any nail anywhere, prying, straightening clinched nails, etc. Steel hook at back of head pulls staples—opens boxes.

STANDARD PRICE LIST

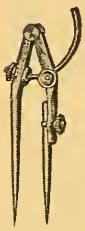
Estwing Mfg. Co. Rockford, Ill.

ESTWING UNBREAKABLE—WISHED FOR SINCE THE STONE AGE

Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order, inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered which pays postage; or pay mail man.

	East of the Rockies.
☐ Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
☐ " " " 16 " "	2.00
☐ " " " 20 " "	2.25
☐ Straight " " 12 " "	2.00
☐ " " " 16 " "	2.00
☐ " " " 20 " "	2.25
☐ Half Hatchet No. 2, Smooth Face	2.25
☐ " " " Scored "	2.25
☐ Util-ax 28 oz. with Leather Sheath	2.25
☐ Scout Ax. 24 oz. " " "	2.00
☐ Ball Pein Hammer, 16 oz. Head	1.75

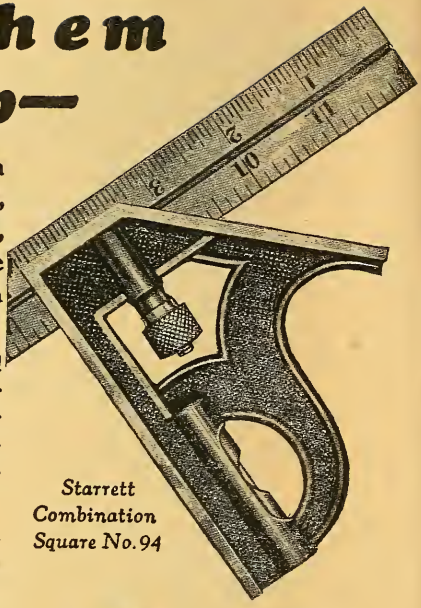
You'll need them on every job—



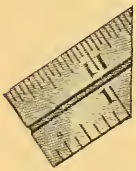
Starrett Dividers No. 92

Eight handy tools in one—a Marking Gage, Rule, Try-Square, Miter, Depth Gage, Height Gage, Level and Plumb—that's the Starrett No. 94 Combination Square.

It's the most convenient tool for all around work that you've ever put your hands on. If you haven't one in your kit, step into your hardware store—you'll find your Starrett No. 94 Combination Square there waiting for you.



Starrett Combination Square No. 94



The extra weight of the Starrett No. 92 Dividers gives a balance that makes them mighty easy to hold on a mark.

Write for free copy of the new 360 page Starrett Catalog No. 24 "E".

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.

World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy
ATHOL, MASS., U. S. A.

Use Starrett Tools

YOU CAN DO IT!

make $25 up to $75 a day easily and pleasantly in a business of your own

MEN—you've got the skill. NOW make it bring you in the greatest profit. Make it put you in a steady, growing, **paying** business of your own.

Millions of dollars are spent yearly for sanding floors—hundreds of thousands of dollars go to men, just like yourself, for doing the work.

Get in on it! Get your share of this big money—realize your fondest dreams—your highest ambitions! Hundreds of carpenters are doing so—

They are Clarke Floor-Craftsmen. They operate a wonderful machine that does the work for them—while they get the credit and the **pay.**

It's all in the machine—the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander that does the **best** work, and at the greatest profit to the operator. The CLARKE puts a finish **without equal** on 800 to 1600 square feet of flooring in eight hours; it makes old, dingy, varnished flooring **new** at the rate of 300 to 800 square feet in a day. And the beautiful, velvet-smooth finish is without question work of a superior nature.

The $25 to $75 you make a day is clear profit. The money you make stays put in your pocket. No truck and crew to haul the CLARKE — **it actually weighs only 31 pounds;** you can carry it to work with one hand. No costly special wiring—**the CLARKE runs off any ordinary light-socket.** No expensive hand-sanding following the machine—the CLARKE does a **complete** job, in the closets and hall-ways as well as the large areas. **Works so close, the base-board and quarter-round cover what's left.**

And just imagine the pleasure in operating a machine that is **absolutely dustless** in operation—that is almost as easy to run as a vacuum cleaner!

Always plenty of work. Every building in America needs Clarke Floor-Craftsman service—not only once, but every few years.

This is the field for all carpenters who want their skill to lead them into better things. If **you** want money, success, reputation, and a business of your own —prepare yourself to attain them **now!** This is **your** opportunity. You'll regret it if you don't make the most of it.

Find out how a machine can make you a CLARKE Floor-Craftsman whose services are worth $25 up to $75 a day. Find out how the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander will get you what you want: The coupon will bring you the actual facts. Mail it now! Today!

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.,
Dept. C-23, 3817 Cortland St.,
Chicago, Ill.

For eleven years, Originators and Manufacturers of Portable Sanding Machines.

POWERFUL - FAST CUTTING
CLARKE
VACUUM PORTABLE SANDER
TRADE MARK

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.,
Dept. C-23, 3817 Cortland St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Please send me the facts on the Vacuum Portable Sander and my possibilities in Clarke Floor-Craftsmanship.

Names .....

Address .....

City .....State .....

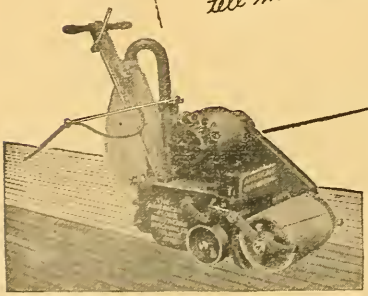
From a Father to his Son

Dear Bill,

Your Mother and I enjoyed your long letter so much and we are interested in your plans to enter the floor surfacing business. You did well to choose an "American Universal." I have seen them work and they are unquestionably the best on the market.

The reason we were especially interested in your business venture is because I long ago awoke to the mistake I made in not specializing. I have been just a carpenter all my life but a man can't get very far ahead just working at the trade. It's the specialist that gets the money these days. By doing nothing but surfacing floors, you get a reputation for fine work and then more and more business comes to you. You write that you can make $20.00 to $40.00 a day. That's a whole lot more than your Dad ever made. I'm getting a bit old for new ventures, myself, but I tell every young man I talk to, not to make my mistake but to get a special business of his own as fast as he can. So I am glad, Son, you have taken up the floor surfacing business. It's a big field, summer and winter. Nice clean, easy work and I'm sure you will make a big success. Write and tell me how you get along.

"Your Father
Carpenter Jim"



Originators of machine floor surfacing and leaders in the field since its introduction.

Clip and mail this Coupon TO-DAY!

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.,
522 South St. Clair St.,
Toledo, Ohio.

Please send me full information about floor surfacing as a profitable business with an "American Universal" machine.

Name .....

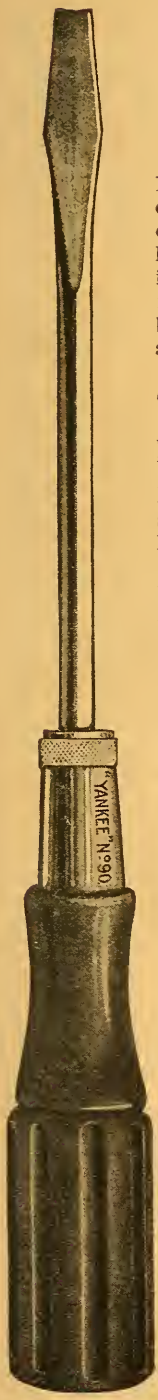
Address .....

City ..... State.....

You can't loosen a

"YANKEE"

Handle



No job can make the blade of a "Yankee" Plain Screw-driver turn or loosen in the handle. "Yankee" ingenious construction (found in no other screw-driver) makes blade and handle practically a one-piece tool.

This man drove the blade of "Yankee" No. 90 Plain Screw-driver right through a four-inch plank—without splitting the handle.

"YANKEE"
Plain Screw-drivers

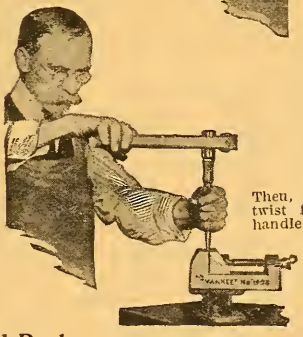
No. 90—Standard Style, 15 sizes, 1½ to 30 in. blades. Price, 30c to $2.75.

No. 95—Cabinet Style, 11 sizes, 2½ to 15½ in. blades. Price, 30c to $1.00.

"Yankee" Drivers are made to work with. Handles are shaped to fit the hand and give a firm grip. The blade steel is hardened and tempered exactly right.

Every individual blade is tested twice before leaving factory—another reason why a "Yankee" Driver lasts.

He used a heavy mallet on No. 90 but that didn't matter.



Then, this powerful twist failed to turn handle on the blade.

Write for Free "Yankee" Tool Book

Shows how "Yankee" Tools make work easier: Spiral Screw-drivers, Ratchet Bit Braces, Push Braces, Ratchet Breast, Hand, Chain, and Bench Drills. Automatic Push Drills. Ratchet Tap-wrenches. Vises, with removable base, etc.

Dealers Everywhere Sell "Yankee" Tools

"Yankee" on the tool you buy means the utmost in quality, efficiency and durability.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., Philadelphia, U.S.A.

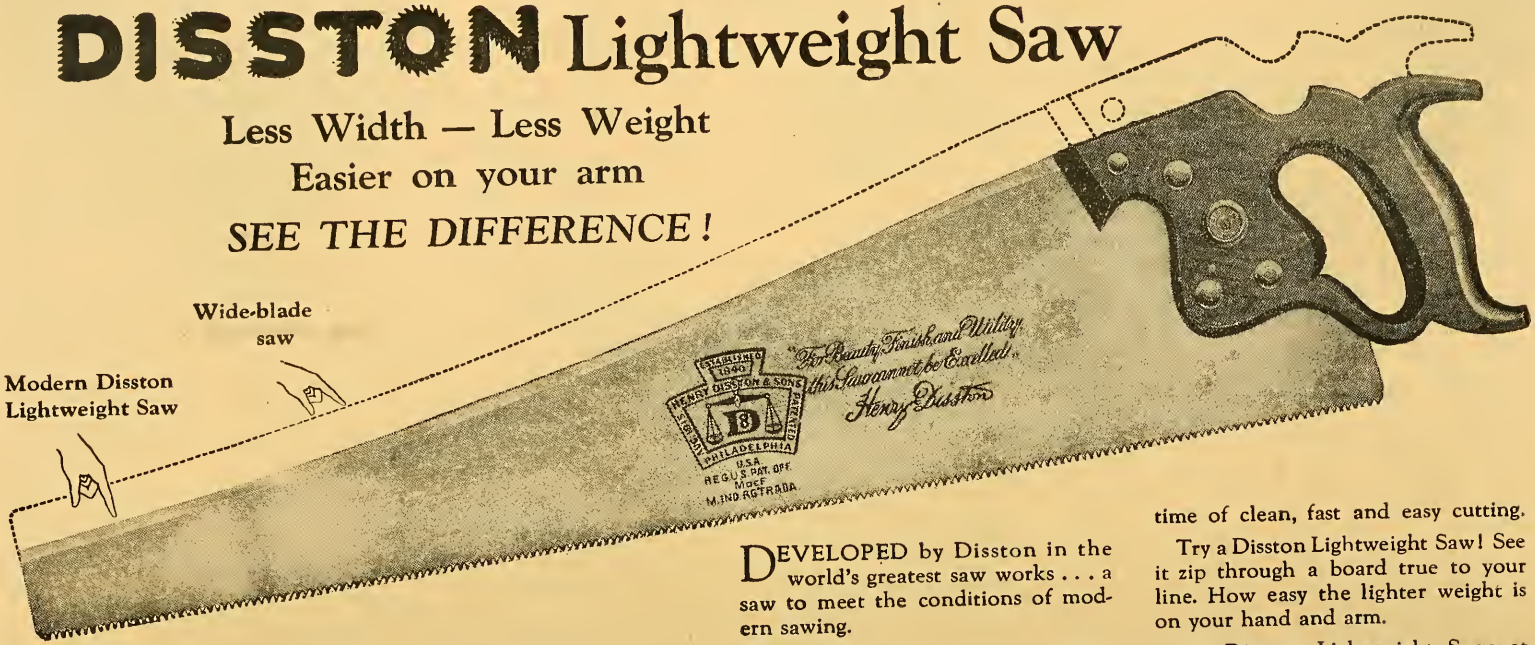
"YANKEE" TOOLS

Make Better Mechanics

For today's sawing you will want a

DISSTON Lightweight Saw

Less Width — Less Weight
Easier on your arm
SEE THE DIFFERENCE!



DEVELOPED by Disston in the world's greatest saw works . . . a saw to meet the conditions of modern sawing.

Lighter! Less width to the blade! Less weight! It saves your strength on every thrust of your saw.

Made of hard, tough Disston Steel from our own furnaces, where experts have poured saw steel for 70 years,

Tempered, tensioned, set and filed by master workmen to give you a lifetime of clean, fast and easy cutting.

Try a Disston Lightweight Saw! See it zip through a board true to your line. How easy the lighter weight is on your hand and arm.

See Disston Lightweight Saws at your dealer's today. Practically every model is now made in a Lightweight Pattern . . . D-8, No. 12, No. 16, D-20, D-23, etc.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc.
Makers of "The Saw Most Carpenters Use"
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

Established in 1881
Vol. XLVIII—No. 3.

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1928

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

The employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the Lufkin Rule Company of Saginaw, Michigan, who manufacture a number of tools used by carpenters such as rules, tapes, combination squares, trysquares and other measuring devices.

This concern recently constructed a large addition to their plant on which were employed non-union carpenters.

ECONOMIC FREEDOM AND INDUSTRIAL PEACE

(By William Green, President of The American Federation of Labor.)

THE human race has ever sought the enjoyment of freedom. It has learned, however, that this can only be secured and maintained within certain prescribed legal limitations. Men cannot be free like the wild beasts of the forest or the birds of the air. Society must be protected through the imposition of self-restraint and the adoption and enforcement of laws which will operate to protect and safeguard the rights of all. We can only enjoy liberty within the law and establish freedom when we maintain a proper regard for the rights of others.

All attempts to suppress human liberty and the exercise of individual and collective rights incite conflict and invite reprisal. This human characteristic has manifested itself at every stage of the world's history and has been the mainspring of the world's social and political progress. Invariably all attempts of one group of society to dominate and control another group are based upon some form of selfishness and greed. They usually grow out of a clashing of interests, either financial, economic or political. Behind all the achievement of modern civilization lie centuries of intense struggle, great sacrifice and determined effort.

This has been the bitter experience of the men and women of labor. From the days of barbarism and feudalism they have fought, with courage and determination, for the realization of economic and political freedom. Their heroic deeds as they broke the legal, social and economic bonds which held them constitute a glorious page in the world's history. They lifted themselves through their own efforts, from one social level to another, because they were inspired by an imperishable idealism and a consciousness and understanding of their individual and collective rights. Through all these changing periods in the social and economic status of labor the workers learned many valuable lessons. Organization and collective action grew out of these experiences. The value of concerted effort and co-operation became better understood.

The organization of working men and women represents the mobilization of their collective resources and economic strength. It stands as a protection against exploitation and serves as an instrumentality through which they may advance and promote their common interests. The gradual substitution of collectivity, among working people, for individualism in industry provoked hostility and opposition among many employers of labor. The exercise of the right of the working people to organize was not only challenged but also bitterly opposed. This has led to the extended and constantly broadening use, by many employers, of court injunctions in labor controversies.

It is this kind of opposition which has led labor to vigorously protest against the character of injunctions, with their broad and sweeping terms, issued against labor restraining it from doing things which it firmly believes it has a legal and moral right to do. This policy of fighting trade unions through the use of injunctions is embittering labor. It reasons that in many instances the courts place themselves on the side of corporations and big business in their attempts to destroy labor organizations. The situation growing out of the use of court injunctions has become acute. Labor regards it as its most serious problem. It is a real grievance against which labor emphatically complains, smarting under a deep sense of wrong and injustice. Labor is determined to seek legislative redress from the destructive effects of court injunctions.

The question of economic freedom is involved in this court injunction problem. Shall the right of labor to organize, to function, to solicit members and to strike be abridged? Shall labor be free, economically free, and may it enjoy the rights and privileges which economic freedom guarantees? What shall be the answers to these questions?

In the Bedford Cut Stone Company case an injunction was granted which restrained members of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America from refusing to set stone manufactured by a company which refused to employ these union men in their quarries. By this action union men were compelled to work against their will and to serve a corporation indirectly, at least which would not employ them or any of

their union members in the quarries where the stone was manufactured for use. The injunction in this case was based upon the allegation that the acts of the union stone cutters constituted an interference with interstate commerce. Upon this point Mr. Justice Brandeis and Mr. Justice Holmes, in a vigorous dissenting opinion, stated:

"If on the undisputed facts of this case, refusal to work can be enjoined, Congress created by the Sherman Law and the Clayton Act an instrument for imposing restraints upon labor which reminds of involuntary servitude."

This solemn warning of these two distinguished jurists made a deep impression on the hearts and minds of labor. The very suggestion that labor, through judicial interpretation and the use of the injunction, might be reduced to a condition of involuntary servitude arouses and intensifies the determination of labor to be free. A choice must be made between the exercise of the right of working men to be the master of their own labor power, to give service or withhold service at will and as free men and a condition bordering on involuntary servitude.

Free men shrink from the contemplation of a condition where, through a court order, labor would be completely stripped of the use of its economic strength, the only power which working men and women can exercise as a means of protection against tyranny, injustice and oppression. The right of labor to organize has been recognized and conceded by the courts and by a crystallized public opinion. If it may enjoy this right then it should be permitted to function. If labor may organize but cannot use its economic strength for its own protection, when organized, then the recognition of the right to organize is meaningless. If it is an illegal organization why not say so! Why say unions may exist and then enjoin them from exercising their normal functions?

There are numerous other injunctions which have recently been issued against labor which in force and effect reduce labor to a condition approximating economic bondage. In the Schoonmaker injunction, issued a short time ago, it was held that a refusal to mine coal and a resort to picketing at the mine where a strike was declared constituted interference with interstate commerce and bonding companies were restrained from furnishing bonds in appeals taken in house eviction cases. In the first Coronado case the United States Supreme Court held that:

"Coal mining is not interstate commerce and the power of Congress does not extend to its regulation as such."

In view of these apparently contradictory decisions it is impossible for labor to know or understand what constitutes a conspiracy to interfere with the shipment of goods in interstate commerce.

The whole legal status of labor is uncertain and unknown. We find to our surprise, when a new injunction is issued—more sweeping and comprehensive than the one which preceded it—that labor is enjoined from doing many things it had been doing without question for many decades. In the midst of all the confusion which has been created through the issuance of injunctions affecting labor, working men and women hold that it is more essential to the preservation of the Republic that labor should remain free, economically and industrially free, than that some corporation's goods should, at the cost of the exploitation of unprotected workers, be shipped in interstate commerce. Human rights should take precedence over property rights.

It is this distinction which labor seeks to legally establish through the passage of legislation which it proposes as a remedy for court injunctions. We propose that the equity courts return to the original purpose and use of the equity power, which was the protection of physical, tangible, transferable property. This was the practice followed in England from which we inherited our system of jurisprudence. Injunctions are not used in labor disputes in England but they are on the increase here. The power of the equity courts is not invoked in controversies between employers and employes there. Houses, land, money, buildings, supplies and materials are property. Let this and all other tangible, transferable property be protected through the use of the injunction, if threatened with irreparable injury, when there is no remedy at law.

It is the classification of business, barter, good will and other intangible values as property and subject to equity jurisdiction which forms the basis of many applications for injunctions. Labor holds that legal proceedings dealing with these values should be instituted and dealt with in the law courts instead of the equity courts.

We believe that Congress intended, through the passage of the Clayton Act, that labor should be made free and that this legislation would accord labor relief from injunctions and the anti-trust provisions of the Sherman Act. Labor was thrilled when it learned that Congress incorporated in the provisions of the Clayton Law the declaration that:

"The Labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce."

President Wilson, in a letter to Representative Underwood, dated October 17, 1914, stated:

"Incidentally, justice has been done the laborer. His labor is no longer to be treated as if it were merely an inanimate object of commerce, disconnected from the fortunes and happiness of a living human being, to be dealt with as an object of sale and barter. But that, great as it is, is hardly more than the natural and inevitable corollary of a law whose object is individual freedom and initiative as against any kind of private domination."

Later at the dedication of the American Federation of Labor Building on July 4, 1916, President Wilson expressed himself as follows:

"Referring to the sixth section of the Clayton Anti-Trust Law, the section in which the obvious is stated, namely, that a man's labor is not a commodity but a part of his life, and that, therefore, the courts must not treat it as if it were a commodity, but must treat it as if it were a part of his life. I am sorry that there were any judges in the United States who had to be told that. It is so obvious that it seems to me that that section of the Clayton Act were a return to the primer of human liberty: but if the judges have to have a primer opened before them, I am willing to open it. If any part of the United States through habit, through ancient prejudice, through long addiction to technical ideas, insists upon living in an age which everyone else with his eyes open knows has gone by, why, then we have got to sound some great note that will wake them up, but wake them up always to the same thing, with which we would thrill as well as others; that it is take as well as give; that the other man has as much right as we have; that we are not to seek for an advantage but for an equality; that though we have been put upon, we do not desire to see any other man put upon, or any other class, but that we should all have as our highest ideal merely to bask in that only nourishing sun that has ever shown on the human heart, the sun of justice and of truth and of humanity."

"The New York World in an editorial on October 18, 1914, stated:

"The Clayton Anti-Trust Bill, signed yesterday by the President, may not be the last word on the subject, but it ends for the time being an agitation that has been in progress for years and it is a fulfillment of another emphatic party promise. To the extent that it relieves labor unions, lawfully conducted, from the pains and penalties of the Sherman Act it is the most important legislative reversal of judicial decisions that has taken place in this country since the Dred Scott judgment was overturned by Civil War. In other respects, as affecting the administration of the anti-trust law, extending its scope and clarifying some of its meanings, it is quite as notable. No ceremony attended the approval of this measure and yet it is likely to be regarded hereafter as the world-mark of justice and progress."

My predecessor, the late Samuel Gompers, expressed abiding faith in the remedial features of the Clayton Act. After the passage of the Clayton Anti-Trust Bill he stated:

"The Clayton Anti-Trust Bill that has been passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate declared as a legal principle of the law of our land the declaration: 'The labor power of a human being is not a commodity or an article of commerce.' That is the reason for declaring that labor organizations do not come under the provisions of trust legislation and that their legitimate activities cannot be restrained or forbidden. This principle is the basis upon which all industrial liberty depends. It is the Magna Charta of America's workers. The labor provisions of this measure embody the highest full conception of industrial freedom ever enacted into law. The declaration contained in Section 7 of the Clayton Anti-Trust Bill is of the greatest significance—it deals with the fundamentals of industrial freedom * * *"

The late Senator Albert B. Cummins stated, when the Clayton Act became a law:

"The labor sections of the Clayton Act are not a license to do wrong but a grant of liberty to do right. The value of the legislation is found in the recognition of the everlasting difference between the conscious capacity of man to accomplish something and the inanimate commodity which his intelligent activity creates. It is a legislative declaration that contracts, combinations or actions which concern only the labor of a human being do not and cannot restrain trade in the sense in which the word is used in the law."

Notwithstanding these high hopes and expectations so fervently and eloquently expressed we find that through judicial interpretation the Clayton Act has made the conditions of labor more onerous than before. The Clayton Act has not supplied the legal relief intended. We must try again. We will try again. We will urge that the original intention of Congress to accord relief to labor be carried out. Labor must be free. The shackles which prevent the full exercise of economic freedom must be removed. With an unconquerable courage labor will fight on until it is made free.

The Sherman Anti-Trust Law was originally passed in response to a public demand for protection from extortion and price control of commodities by monopolies and combinations. It was never intended to apply to labor. In the light of judicial interpretation it is my opinion that if farmers would organize and form practical and successful cooperative organizations, as suggested by certain states and executives of our government so that they could increase the sale price of farm products, they, like labor, would be charged with conspiracy in restraint of trade and with a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

The Sherman Law has failed of its purpose. While it has borne heavily on labor and would, in my judgment bear equally upon farmers, if they were nationally organized, notwithstanding its original purpose large corporations and large combinations of capital have been formed. The uncertainty caused to both business and labor through a full and complete understanding of its scope and meaning is an impediment to industrial progress and economic production. The Sherman Anti-Trust Law and the Clayton Act should, in the opinion of labor, be repealed or so amended as to cause this anti-trust legislation to conform to the requirement of modern industrial life.

In urging the establishment of economic freedom for labor we are willing to accord to industry the enjoyment of the same right. Artificial barriers, legal or otherwise, which interfere with economic and scientific production ought to be removed. Both labor and industry should be made free so that both may work together in developing our industrial enterprises to the highest point of efficiency and productivity.

Economic freedom and industrial peace are not mere ideals about which we may speculate without hope of practical realization. The enjoyment of both are within the range of human possibilities.

Obviously industrial peace is predicated upon the establishment of economic freedom. When working men are free they do not think in terms of hate and enmity. A favorable phychological condition is thus created so that co-operation on the part of all human factors is practiced and individual and collective efficiency is promoted.

THE STRAW BOSS

(By H. H. Siegele.)

"I HAVE been wondering," the foreman said, as he was talking over his plans with the superintendent, "who I should put in the lead on the work in the basement; the work there is new to most of the men, if not to all of them; besides, I am going to be kept busy with the roof until it is completed. There are a number of men who have worked for this firm for a great many years, but in my judgment they are not the best qualified men for taking the lead * * * they can do what they can do, first-class; but on the other hand, if they are put to do what I know they can't do, they'll make a real failure of it. The best qualified man on the job for the place, has just recently completed his apprenticeship. Of course, if I give him the place, it will cause hard feeling among the 'older heads.' I want to avoid hard feelings, if I possibly can do so, but at the same time, I must have efficiency."

"It seems strange to me," the superintendent responded, "That you should come to such a conclusion. The man with the greatest amount of experience is, as a rule, the best qualified for leadership in his own line of work."

"But the work in the basement isn't in his line," the foreman went on, "there isn't a man on the job, perhaps not in this town, who has had very much experience on that class of work—not enough to qualify him for leadership. But the young man I just mentioned, has been reading and studying about, not only this kind of work, but about many other kinds of work that is entering into our building industry. While he was serving his apprenticeship, he was working out a correspondence course on building construction; besides, he has been keeping himself posted on up-to-date methods, by reading the best building magazines to be obtained." Leaning back in his chair, the foreman expressed himself in this way: "Those men will have no one to blame but themselves, for failing to get into places of leadership. For, not one of them, in their younger days, did anything outside of their daily work to qualify themselves for leadership. But this young man has, and I believe I will try him out on this job."

"You are handling the men," the superintendent said, and then other matters pertaining to the construction of the building, were talked over.

"I admire that kid," remarked one of the 'older heads,' about a year later, "and if I had my life to live over again,

there are a number of important things I would do before I would reach the age of twenty-five."

"There are things that I would do differently, too," his companion answered, "but what are the important things you would do—and why would you do them?"

Stepping closer to his companion, and speaking in a sort of a whisper, he said:

"It peeved me a little a year ago, when the foreman put 'The Kid' in the lead, but I knew I couldn't do it, and I knew very well why; so I put a few imaginary 'kicks' under myself, for being peeved, and took my medicine like a man. That is, I mean I smiled and followed The Kid's lead." Then, stepping back, and speaking in an ordinary tone of voice, he said, "You wanted to know what important things I would do before reaching the age of twenty-five, and I can tell you. * * * Just what our Kid Straw Boss did; first, serve an apprenticeship early; and second, I would study building construction, either by correspondence or in some night school; and third, I would subscribe and read the best building magazines published. The Kid gave me a few numbers of his building magazines, and after reading them, I subscribed for one, and I am reading it, too." Assuming a fatherly attitude toward his companion, who was still a young man, he continued, "If I were as young as you, I would add to the building magazine, a correspondence course in carpentry."

The younger of the two, being wise, made the application, and in due time the foreman was promoted; the Kid became foreman, and the wise young carpenter took the Kid's place as straw boss, while the older of the two men acted his part wisely, by being glad that he, too, had an important part in this inevitable outcome of things.

EYE STRAIN: WHAT IT IS AND HOW TO AVOID IT

(By Franklin Royer, M. D., Medical Director of The National Committee For The Prevention of Blindness.)

PHYSICIANS have long used the term "eye strain" as synonymous with fatigue of the eye muscles. They mean particularly fatigue of the muscles inside of the eyeball—fatigue of those muscles which change the shape of the lens to give sharp vision—the so-called muscles of accommodation. In some instances, physicians may mean fatigue of the muscles attached to the outside of the eyeball—those muscles that change the direction of the eye or rotate the eyeball. For purposes of this discussion, however, let us consider eye strain as fatigue of the muscles inside of the eyeball, those muscles which pull on the lens and change its shape.

The most common symptoms of fatigue of these muscles are: (1) Discomfort from use of the eyes for near vision. (2) Discomfort when looking sharply at any object either at work or when reading for a considerable length of time. (3) Dimness of vision coming on after much use of the eyes. (4) Confusion of lines of print. (5) Pain about the eye. (6) Headaches. (7) Drowsiness or falling asleep while trying to continue reading an hour or two, when one has slept well the night before. (8) An occasional trickle of tears over the eyelashes while reading or working. (9) Itching of the margin of the lids. (10) Burning sensation about the eye and sometimes redness along the margin of the lids.

In addition to these local symptoms noted about the eye itself, curious reflex symptoms such as vertigo or dizziness, sick stomach or nausea, twitching of the muscles of the face, and even more profound nervous symptoms such as neurasthenia or even St. Vitus's Dance (chorea), may occasionally be noted after considerable use of the eyes.

Eye strain is most frequent where the eyeball is so short that accurate focus does not occur on the retina without muscle action. The interior eye muscles of such an eye must change the shape of the lens for good distant vision and these muscles must very materially change the shape of the lens to give clear, sharp, close vision. In this sort of eye, when open, the interior muscles are always under tension, and with much close work with continuous harder pulls on the eye muscles, fatigue (eye strain) is almost certain to occur. In this type of short eyeball, wrongly referred to as

the far-sighted eye, fatigue symptoms (eye strain) rarely show until the child begins to use his eyes a great deal for near vision at play or in school.

If, in addition to having too short an eyeball, the front of the eyeball is irregularly curved so that astigmatism is also present, the eye strain is apt to show earlier in childhood and with more severe symptoms, and sometimes associated inward squint.

In either of these conditions or with a combination of the two, close use of the eye early in life may lead to serious over stretching of the side coats of the eyeball and the length of the eyeball as it grows and stretches, may pass over from one that is too short to one that becomes entirely too long, and with a tendency to become progressively longer. The so-called far-sighted eye, in such cases, changes over to become the short-sighted eye and the eye strain symptoms may become for a time less aggravated but with the additional very grave danger that with the ball of the eye stretching too much it will be impossible because of short-sight to secure good distant vision. The vision of the over-stretched eye may be greatly limited. Not only is loss of best vision likely to occur in an eye handicapped by long continued eye strain, but there is great danger that such an eye once it becomes a near-sighted eye, and overstretched, may have serious hemorrhages occur inside of the eyeball or may suffer from detachment of the retina, and serious loss of vision from such loosening of the retina.

To guard against eye strain means to recognize its early symptoms and to seek competent medical advice so that the cause of the symptoms may be clearly understood and, if they be definitely due to eye strain, that suitable lenses may be fitted to alleviate undue pull on the inside eye muscles and thus remove the continued irritation to the nervous system resulting from fatigue or eye strain.

The best fitting of lenses to eyes suffering from eye strain requires the arrest of the muscle pull on the lens while measuring the error. Drops that dilate the pupil are required to get the best results. The fitting of lenses in youth is more difficult than after middle life.

MESSAGE OF LABOR

UNDER the above heading, there appeared the following editorial in the September, 1927, issue of "The Modern Woodman," signed by Charles E. Whelan, the editor of the publication.

"I am human labor! Upon my shoulders is the past, present and future of the race of man. Whatever of progress there has been since the world began I have wrought. The treasures of the earth have yielded only to me; and the sea became my servant. The very paths on which the world moves are of my making and the ends thereof I formulate.

"My hand touches the soil and it yields its substance in harvest. I withdraw it and the world starves. Were I to cease, decay would stretch its blighting finger on every side. Therefore the destiny of man is in my power.

"No vision hath materialized, no dream become a reality and no hope reached fruition without me. I am Faith's closest friend and most ardent companion. She hath no measure of joy that is not my bringing.

"Whosoever despises me perishes. I have won every victory, climbed every height and advanced every cause. To me nations owe their existence and dynasties their strength. Refuse me place and ruin comes and desolation tarries.

"Chain me and the world stops. Isolate me and breed hate. Cast me out and reap confusion. Kill me and die.

"Free me and I give freedom. Make me a companion and my loyalty shall reward you a hundredfold. Preserve my life and I shall protect yours.

"Assign to me the dignity of equality, a place by your side, a room in your ambition, a fruitage at your goal, a seat in your counsels, a fellowship in your comradeship, and I shall not fail you.

"Give me of your cheer that I may take it to my children, and find my arms about you in your sorrow. Smile with me, not at me, and the perplexity of your problems shall be mine until solved. Take my hand in friendship and its roughness turns to tenderness.

"Thousands of years have I lifted my voice in plea for recognition of my contribution to the wealth of the world and for a place in the sun. I have borne slavery, endured malediction, survived scurrility and submitted to derision.

"By toil, by study, by sacrifice and devotion, by introspection and analysis, by brain development and enlightening contacts, by individual vision and collective stimulation, by hopes expressed and realizations fought for I have grown in stature.

"Count me, then, not slave, but freeman; not dolt, but thinker; not ignorant, but intelligent; not ruffian, but gentleman. Give me, then, to weigh with you the mighty questions which challenge today and which shall determine tomorrow's weal.

"I am Human Labor. More than that, "I am American Labor!"

AMERICAN LABOR

SECRETARY of Labor James J. Davis, in addressing the Forty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which was held last October, in Los Angeles, Cal., said in part:

"I wish to say, that labor in America deserves every credit for the encouragement of invention, rather than obstruction of it. If you turn to Europe you will discover that virtually every machine that has revolutionized or assisted industry aroused the antagonism of the greater number of workers. So great was this opposition at times as to provoke mob violence.

"When Richard Arkwright, the English barber, invented the spinning frame, he had to fly for his life, and the mill he erected was burned to the ground. Not a man helped Arkwright but to put himself in jeopardy of life or limb for a time. One would suppose that James Watt would be hailed with enthusiasm for his invention of the steam engine, but he was not. He could hardly have been treated worse if he had invented a new religion.

"One man in England, and one alone —Matthew Boulton—stood by Watts and his engine, and his loyalty almost cost him the whole of his fortune. Even in our day we have seen men like John Ruskin denouncing steam engines, railroad locomotives and virtually all machinery. If Ruskin had lived a few years later, I suppose he would have been denouncing the automobile. Indeed, the later years of the 19th century saw a school of English economists who denounced machinery as if it were an invention of the devil.

"Nothing could better show the contrast between this way of thinking and America's ready acceptance of machinery than in the American philosopher, Emerson. While Ruskin thundered, Emerson saw the real beauty of machinery in its service to man, and he sounded its praise in poem and essay.

"What he saw then we all know now. We know that the machine destroyed human slavery. It transformed the worker into a man. It has been said that but for the invention of machinery we should have a few kings, a body of lords and their armed retainers bossing the world. It was the machine that wiped out feudalism, created democracy, and handed the average man more luxuries than kings enjoyed 300 years ago.

"What we workers must do is to keep pace with machinery and turn every new development to our own advantage and to the advantage of the rest of mankind. Pastor Robinson, when the little band of Pilgrims entered the Mayflower to cross the desperate seas for the wilderness of Massachusetts, expressed his belief that more light yet was to issue from God's Holy Word. Just so we must believe there are still greater gains yet to issue to mankind from the inventive genius of man. But let us see the worker well paid for this ready willingness to use each new machine. Let us see to it that he, too, shares in the increased wealth produced by the new machine he operates. This insures continued prosperity for all, because our prosperity will continue only so long as the purchasing power of the 42,000,000 men and women gainfully employed in our country is not impaired.

"We all think in terms of what we want. 'I want' is the great human impulse in us all. Let us, workers and all, keep our wants in harmony and not in conflict. Study the history of this country, or the history of the world in gen-

eral, and you will find that virtually all the wants of mankind have been gratified, not through the creation of political parties but through education, by exerting pressure on whatever happened to be dominant.

"Wealth is a very fine thing, so long as it is well distributed. The value of wealth is in its ability to supply human wants. Wealth would have no value if it supplied the wants of nobody. It has little enough value if it supplies the wants of only a few.

"If you went to some community you had heard of as famous for its wealth, and found that only a half dozen nabobs and their families enjoyed this wealth, while the masses who sweated to supply all this had nothing, you would hardly praise what your senses observed. Wealth that is not well distributed is not truly wealth. It is merely a hoarding.

"An industrial plant is fine for any community if it pays good wages—wages high enough to supply the wage earner's wants. But there are industrial plants designed in the first place not to pay good wages but to pay high dividends at the expense of labor. Of what value are such to any community?

"In every sense the heads of industries have a very human responsibility to fulfill. A prosperous industry makes a prosperous town. An industry neglected or poorly managed cuts real estate values, reducing buying at retail stores, and affects the life of the community in many ways. The same is true in any community where low wages are paid to the workers.

"No industry that does not set aside reserves for its future, no industry that pays poor wages, that is nothing but a machine for grinding out dividends for its owners, deserves anything of those who live within its shadows. It is not a benefaction but a curse.

"We need employers and workers who consider both the present and the future, and who labor as partners for the prosperity of themselves and all about them.

"We may congratulate ourselves on the fact that by all odds the great majority of our workers and leaders of industry are of this type. Never has American industry been as free from strife as it is today. Never before has American industry been so generally filled with a spirit of good will and partnership between employer and worker. Making for uninterrupted production as this does, it has played a large part in creating our present high level of employment and prosperity.

"Now that we all see fully the solid profits in peaceful partnership, I believe worker and employer will alike strive to maintain this splendid feeling. I further believe that intelligent effort cannot only maintain this good feeling but can broaden it.

"One great step in that direction comes to mind immediately. Those who believe in collective bargaining could do their cause a wonderful amount of good if, as a matter of pride, they helped rid industry of the man who shirks on the job. The man unwilling to do his full duty by his industry and his fellow workers has no right either to a job or to membership in Organized Labor. If Organized Labor saw to it that every union card was as good as a diploma, a badge of character as well as a certificate of skill, the cause of labor would benefit beyond calculation. The time would come when an employer would no more think of employing a worker without that certificate than he would think of employing a doctor who lacked a degree.

"But it is not alone labor that has duties to perform for the country. There are duties that we all must see performed for the benefit of labor. Attention was aroused when I wrote and spoke, recently of the problem created by the rapid and ceaseless introduction of labor-saving machinery. By the figures supplied me from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, I learn that from our increase in population in the last eight or ten years, it now should take 140 men to supply the needs of the country where 100 could do so. Instead of that, and in spite of our having 20,000,000 more people, the needs of the country are fully supplied with 7 per cent fewer workers than we needed in 1919.

"What is the meaning of this? Labor-saving machinery has brought it about. The glass industry is only one of many where machinery has come in to displace human skill and labor. Is the constant introduction of such machinery to load us down with a chronic and steadily increasing unemployment?

"To me this matter is of the gravest importance to every employer and to the country at large. It is true that since the first introduction of machinery into industry this process has been go-

ing on. In times past the man whose place in an industry has been taken by a machine was left to his fate. He wandered as he could, without any help, into other occupations. Today we cannot permit him to suffer distress incident to that period of sometimes painful adjustment.

"We ought not to permit it on plain humanitarian grounds. We can not permit it on plain business grounds. The unemployed man produces little or nothing, consumes little or nothing. To himself, to industry, to the country itself, he is not only a loss but a burden. We lower national prosperity by 7 per cent if we permit 7 per cent of our workers to pass out of the consuming and buying market. In a way, whenever a man loses a job, we all lose at the same time. For business reasons we must keep our workers employed.

"I believe public opinion will soon expect every employer to regard it as a duty to introduce no new labor-saving machine without seeing to the continued employment of the men thrown out of work by his new machine. Otherwise we do not 'save' labor, we waste it.

"I believe the inventive genius in which our people are so rich must direct itself to new channels. We go on inventing new machines to speed up the older industries. We must invent new industries altogether—new articles for human use—new employment for the workers needed to produce them. This is one of the duties we expect of industrialism. It is one of the most solemn duties that society owes to labor, and so to itself.

"Some of its duties to labor, society has already performed nobly, thoroughly, and with marked effect. I wonder if labor appreciates what it owes to restricted immigration. In 1920 and 1921 we found that the war had shot industry to bits all over the world. Business depression hung over this country. I shocked the American people with the figures on unemployment that I was asked to supply the Senate.

"At the same time Europe was utterly disorganized. Not industry only, but all life was at a standstill over there. The rest of the world stood ready to send us millions of despairing men and women who looked to America for the chance to make a living that was denied them at home.

"In previous years we had allowed them to come at the rate of nearly a million a year. Somehow then we could take care of them. But keeping in mind the condition of this country as it was in 1921, I often wonder what America would be like today if we had allowed the ranks of our native and foreign-born unemployed to be swelled by these others coming in at the rate of a million a year!

"The present scale of wages prevailing in American industry—the highest in history—would have been impossible. Instead, with seven millions more workers today and with some unemployment even now, the competition for jobs would be awful to contemplate. The total of unemployment would be appalling. It is hard to conceive the distress we might have on our hands.

"A wise and timely law has saved us from that. Instead we let in new citizens only as we find it possible to absorb them into our industrial and social life. The rest of the world has profited because its workers have remained at home, producing wealth for their countries. And the worker in America has been free to develop a productive power unrivaled by any other. I claim that the Restrictive Immigration Law is the greatest piece of legislation in fifty years. And I believe, when you think it over, you will agree with me.

"I want to say now in following up legislative action on this, from what I have been able to read and learn, I pay great honor and great tribute to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor for directing this course that has brought this about in this splendid country of ours.

"I have spoken of the effect of labor-saving machinery in displacing men. Let us look on another side of the same situation. In my own days in the mills it was often the case when a fellow worker had reached the age of 50, he was presented with a gold-headed cane—and was often given, at the same time, a retirement letter. In those days any man of 50 was regarded as "old." It was thought he had outlived his usefulness.

"Now I believe the well-nigh universal use of automatic machinery is going to make it possible for the man of 70 to handle these machines as well as a fellow of 20. With the knowledge, skill and judgment that comes with ripened years, the man of 60 or over may even

be at a premium, as he should be. Instead of being a charge on his family, or on the public, he may be what society needs him to be—a producer of wealth, a consumer of products, adding his share to the total of many such shares that we call our national prosperity.

"This question of unemployment is, for that matter, ever present. Even in our most prosperous years there are always thousands of workers who, for unavoidable reasons, are thrown out of work. A great flood such as that in the Mississippi Valley, within one short week, turned thousands of workers out of productivity into idleness. We have on our hands the unemployment problem of those who follow seasonal occupations. Between jobs they must lose much time—and we lose it with them.

"Taken with those who, after years of service in a specific craft, are displaced by new machinery and methods, the problem of the unemployed is one to call for the wisest business statesmanship. It is our problem, it is your problem.

"In 1921 the total of unemployment was such as to compel thought and action. The national government, state and local governments, public spirited individuals were forced to think and to act in ways of relief. That action in the relief and prevention of unemployment must not be exercised only in times of great national emergency. The emergency is always with us. We who are so proud of our industrial development should never rest until we have devised machinery to prevent this waste of human productivity.

"Even among the millions of workers regularly employed, we all know there are many who do not share in the good wages received by the others. The skilled American worker is paid a higher wage than workers have ever received in history. What we call common labor in America is paid little higher than the same type of labor in England, and not much higher than common labor is paid in Germany. Wages for common labor in this country are all out of scale. Taken with their families and dependents, this means that we have probably 10,000,000 of people among us who are not earning what they should.

"Taken as a purely business proposition, this is bad enough. It means that the great American market is the poorer by the fact that 10,000,000 of our people are not ready consumers and good buyers. It is a known fact that a man with an income of barely $990 a year will make one poor overcoat last him ten years. A man who makes $1,500 will buy a new overcoat every five years. If his income is larger, he buys accordingly. This makes it as plain as day that for the sake of national prosperity alone we ought to make these people more prosperous. The well paid worker, by his liberal buying, makes work for other workers. The poorly paid man is a loss to the country as well as himself.

"My chief, President Coolidge himself, has put the matter in a nutshell. In his first message to Congress he said.

" 'In the industries the condition of the wage earner has steadily improved. The 12-hour day is almost entirely unknown. Skilled labor is well compensated. But there are unfortunately a multitude of workers who have not yet come to share in the general prosperity of the nation. Both the public authorities and private enterprise should be solicitous to advance the welfare of this class.'

"Another matter we must watch is the tremendous labor turnover in this country. It is fortunately becoming less each year, and while some are worried over it, I am not.

"The future, I believe, is going to test the American people as they never have been tested before. It is going to test them, I believe, as no other people have been previously tested. When the time comes it will be found, I am firmly convinced, that America has put her house in order and that much of her strength lies in the sterling character of her workers.

"Talk about population—that doesn't mean everything I say to you here in this convention, with all my heart, that the prosperity of a nation is in the pay envelope of the American working man, and in that place only. Let us keep our eyes open when this next Congress convenes.

"We have many problems that have come to us out of immigration and out of this war. Look at the over-development of our own industry, with the power that we have of manufacturing now in America, when mills are running full time—and I can say that in all my time in the mills I don't believe I had a

full year. You can make all the steel that is needed in America in about seven and a half months. You can make all the boots and shoes, with improved modern methods, in about six months, and you can make all the textiles needed in six months; you can blow all the window glass needed in America in seventeen weeks. You can dig all the coal in six months, with the men now in the industry.

"Those are the things uppermost in my mind. I believe with all my heart and with all my soul that our only advancement for our cause, for the education of our children, is to have, not a low-wage country, but to have a country of high wages, from the humblest laborer in the factory to the highest official in that particular institution. That is my feeling about it, and the business man who thinks in terms of low wages, if I had my way about it—there ought to be some sort of commission to examine him mentally, to find out what is wrong with him.

"My business philosophy is to be right. There must be a proper distribution of wealth. This will prevent the misuse of economic power that certain groups may have. It will prevent them from turning that economic power into a political power.

"We have something in this great Republic of ours under its institutions greater than money, and that is our freedom to help each other live our lives in our own way, and to have a government by the majority to give us the sort of government that we desire.

"In spite of all its weaknesses, its drawbacks and its imperfections, our economic system of government, our nation as a whole stands out among the great governments of the world as the best that man has ever produced.

"And so I say to you, my friends, with all my heart and with all my soul—let me try to leave that with you if I can—I have been a student during the past seven years as Secretary of Labor, and I say it again, let us place it on the advertising boards of the nation and on the front pages of all the newspapers of America, if we are to continue to keep happy and keep at work and all be prosperous, so that we can educate our children, then it must come to us through the pay envelope in wages sufficient for us to do it.

"The future, I believe, is going to be the test of the American people as they have never been tested before. It is going to test them as I believe no other people have been previously tested. When the time comes it will be found. I am firmly convinced, that America has put her house in order because you men will have helped her to put her house in order, and that we will find that much of her strength lies in the character of her workers."

The Result of San Francisco's 'Open Shop' Tactics

In San Francisco, Cal., there are today fifty thousand men and women walking the streets looking for work. More than seven thousand, five hundred of that number do not know where they will eat their next meal or sleep at night.

The so-called 'American Plan open shop' which in recent years has been foisted upon the people of San Francisco by the Industrial Association has brought ruin to industries and reduced thousands of workers to a state of starvation.

The unemployment situation has become so serious, that city officials have decided to start work immediately upon city projects in order to give employment to as many as possible. These officials and other prominent men are also calling upon the large industries that intend to have some construction work done later in the year, to start them now so as to help relieve the situation.

F. R. Havenner, chairman of the Finance Committee says, "Conditions are serious and we must do something."

"Let us all get together and start some work," said Mayor Rolph.

"Let us go ahead with city projects. Let us get started. Let us put our people to work. If the city starts, I am sure the large corporations will follow."

Archbishop Edward Hanna was emphatic in his declaration that something must be done immediately.

"There are more than 7,500 men in San Francisco today who do not know where the next meal will come from, nor where they will sleep tonight," he said.

"I believe that if the city got started on some of its work, conditions would be improved greatly.

"Even if it costs a little more to do work in the winter, it would be money well spent."

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1928

Unemployment

FROM information that is coming into this office, it may be judged that many people in this so-called prosperous land of ours are again under that grim spectre of starvation—unemployment.

It is estimated that approximately two millions of our working people are idle. No work for them. Daily they walk the streets searching for work, any kind of a job that will enable them to purchase a little food to hold body and soul together. It is a crying shame to Heaven that any considerable number of men and women should be forced to face privation and even starvation in a country that has the wealth and natural resources that ours has.

Everywhere you hear the remark, "Business is dull." Certainly business is dull. Why wouldn't it be? With over two million unemployed workers, what else can be expected? This isn't England, which has a government subsidy to provide doles to its unemployed. In our country, a man out of work and without funds to provide for the necessities for himself and his family, must depend upon charity to take care of him. A fine system, isn't it?

The employers of labor in this country are very slow in learning the great economic truth that high wages for everybody is the only solid, sound basis of prosperity. If this country of ours is to be prosperous, the workers must receive a wage that will enable them to enjoy the luxuries as well as the necessities of life.

When the employers, by the introduction of machinery and other efficient methods of labor saving devices increases the workers productivity to such an extent that a vast surplus is laid up and because of this surplus close down their factories, thereby creating a general state of unemployment, who is going to consume this surplus? When a man's wages are stopped, his purchasing power is stopped. And there you have the fundamental principle of prosperity.

The only remedy for unemployment is to reduce the working hours so that everybody may have a few hours work each day and raise wages so the workers, who are also the consumers, will have an increased buying power. If there is only sufficient work to employ half of our working people eight hours a day, isn't it much better to employ all of them four hours a day than to let the other half starve? Much better, but when will the employers learn?

Accidents In The Building Industry

JAMES A. Hamilton, Industrial Commissioner of the State of New York in a recent address before the New York Building Congress attributed the 50 per cent increase in accidents in the building trades during the last four years

and a total of 1882 fatal accidents last year to speculative builders. Commissioner Hamilton probably had in mind the irresponsible, careless and oftimes inexperienced builder, instead of the speculative builder, for there is an element of speculation in almost any building project undertaken by even the most responsible of builders.

The parties to blame for the great majority of accidents in the building industry are undoubtedly those builders who fail to provide adequate safety measures for their mechanics. Inadequate equipment and the lack of preparation and system characteristic of the irresponsible builder all help to swell the total number of accidents, which is ultimately felt by the rest of the industry through increased insurance rates, increased taxes and the loss to the community of useful mechanics and the suffering of victims.

If the building mechanics, and after all they are the ones who suffer the most, would insist upon adequate measures being provided for their safety on every job, the number of accidents would soon be decreased.

Less "Open Shop" Building

ACCORDING to figures issued by the National Association of Manufacturers and recently published in the "Wall Street Journal," the 'open shop' movement in the building trades is showing signs of a complete collapse.

The following figures, showing the figures of all building erected on an 'open shop' basis tells a story all its own. In 1922, 36 per cent; 1923, 39 per cent; 1924, 40 per cent; 1925, 40 per cent; 1926, 31 per cent.

These figures show that in 1926 the percentage of 'open shop' building was actually 5 per cent less than in 1922, when the great drive to put the building industry on an 'open shop' basis was started. During the building boom of 1923-24-25 when investors were anxious to have buildings of all descriptions rushed up as soon as possible and under any conditions, they patronized non-union contractors. But now that building has slackened up somewhat and investors can choose what they want, they are demanding union construction, and the 'open shoppers' are going out of business.

Reserve For Depressions In Construction Activity

SENATOR Jones of Washington has introduced a bill in Congress "to create a prosperity reserve and to stabilize industry and employment by the expansion of public works during periods of unemployment and industrial depression." This measure is one of the first moves in behalf of federal legislation aiming to encourage stabilization of building and construction activities, and is timely.

The bill in Congress proposes to authorize an appropriation of substantial sums to be used in emergency funds and for the expansion of construction and building projects when the country is threatened with a slump in these activities, and places the sum of $15,000,000 for building activities. These appropriations would not be made and the money would not be used except in seasons when depression threatened. The limitations on their use is indicated in the second section of the Jones bill, which reads:

"No appropriation shall be made pursuant to the authorization contained in this act until such time as the President finds and communicates to the Congress that the volume, based upon value of contracts awarded for construction work in the United States, has fallen 20 per cent for a three-month period below the average of the corresponding three-month periods of 1926 and 1927."

Remodeling Means More Work

THERE is a tendency sweeping the country towards the remodeling and reconstruction of old structures instead of tearing them down and building anew. At present, this tendency is more marked in regards to residences than other buildings. Huge sums of money are being expended for this type of work. Many home owners that consider their homes old fashioned and desire something along more modern lines are remodeling their homes rather than purchase new poorly constructed dwellings built of inferior materials. The members of our organization will find it is their advantage to give more attention to this work for it is going to increase in proportion in years to come, thereby providing much employment for building mechanics.

Official Information

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Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
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GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
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GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
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GENERAL TREASURER
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 United Bank & Trust Co. Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To All Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils.

Greetings:

In the January issue of our Journal, we called attention to the fact that our General Convention will be held this year, and in order that all matters may get the consideration they deserve, your attention was called to the provisions of Paragraph "D," Section 62, of our General Laws which governs the submission of proposed amendments to our General Constitution and Laws, and which is as follows:

"All amendments to the General Constitution submitted by Local Unions, District, State or Provincial Councils for the consideration of the Convention, should be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of July preceding the holding of the Convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our official Journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the General Secretary, and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any Section can be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee."

Immediate attention and careful consideration should be given this matter. Now is the time for action. Don't delay until the Convention is close at hand for it may then be too late.

If you have any proposed amendments that you wish to submit to the Convention, send them in so they can be published in our Journal so that all our members will have an opportunity to consider them.

Fraternally yours,

Frank Duffy,
General Secretary.

Get more *repair a*

How The Celotex Company can help you increase this profitable business

IN almost every home, there are many improvements that should be made. The attic, for example, can often be remodeled into an attractive extra room. Or perhaps the addition of a new doorway would add greatly to the appearance of the house.

Jobs like this mean extra profits for you. It is not difficult to get the order for the work—just suggest these improvements whenever you are working on any small job about a house.

To get these profitable remodeling jobs you will have to show your customers what can be done. The Celotex Company has made this easy for you. We issue, every month, an illustrated folder, The Home Improvement News. Beautifully printed in rotogravure, it clearly shows the possibilities of remodeling. It will help you get more of this kind of work.

Many of the suggestions given in Home Improvement News do not require the use of Celotex. They are jobs that any skilled carpenter can do. Photographs of corner cupboards, bookcases, sun porches, etc., are included, as well as suggestions for home improvements with Celotex. All the jobs shown are thoroughly practical and can be done successfully in any ave age home.

Most home owners appreciate the a vantages of building with Celotex, t amazing material that stops heat and col

You will find Celotex a good material work with. The broad boards are saw and nailed just like wood and are applie easily. As sheathing, in roofs, or for mar other uses, Celotex takes the place of wo or other materials, making homes cool in summer, warmer in winter, more ec nomical to heat.

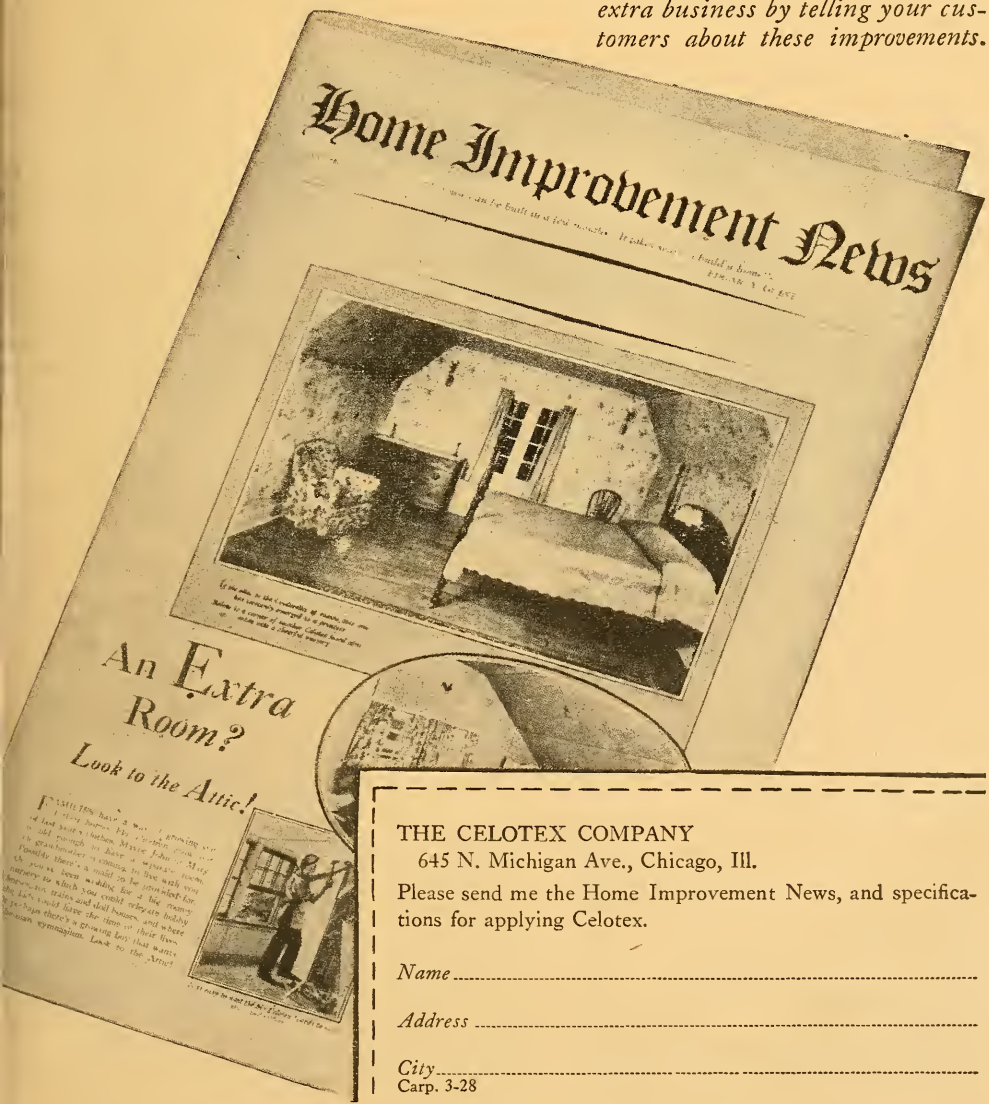
Right now, in your own communit many remodeling jobs are waiting for yo Decide today to get some of this profi able work. Look over the suggestions i Home Improvement News and see ho many you can use. Write us to be put c the regular list for this free monthl publication.

THE CELOTEX COMPAN
Chicago, Illinois
Mills: New Orleans, Louisiana
Branch Sales Offices in many principal cities
(See telephone books for addresses)
Sales Distributors throughout the World
In Canada: Alexander Murray & Co., Ltd., Montreal
All reliable lumber dealers can supply Celotex

CELOTEX
INSULATING LUMBER

nd *remodeling* jobs!

Suggestions for many remodeling jobs are given in every issue of Home Improvement News. You can get extra business by telling your customers about these improvements.



THE CELOTEX COMPANY
645 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me the Home Improvement News, and specifications for applying Celotex.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

Carp. 3-28

Proposed Amendments To Our General Constitution And Laws

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

I believe it is necessary to amend our General Laws.

First—Because automobiles take our membership on the moving tour in the summer.

Second—Having experience of election in June, never could convince enough brothers to attend meetings to select officers or delegates—the amount desired.

Third—It is a fact that we are more prosperous in summer than any other time in the year. For that reason members don't attend meetings. Therefore, be it resolved, that we submit the following amendments to our General Laws.

Amend Paragraph C, Section 31, as follows:

The nomination of local officers shall take place on the first regular meeting night in January, but may be re-opened the night of election.

Amend Paragraph A, Section 46, as follows:

A member who desires to leave the jurisdiction of his Local Union or District Council to work in another jurisdiction must surrender his working card and present his due book to the Financial Secretary, who shall then fill out his clearance card. It shall be compulsory, except in cases of strike or lockout, for the Local Union to issue said card, providing the member has no charges pending against him and pays all arrearages, together with current month's dues.

Change Paragraph A, Section 46, as follows:

Change—Said clearance card shall expire two weeks from date of issue. After said date, member must report to nearest Local, the Financial Secretary of which shall sign said clearance card. Those not complying with law, subject to fine of fifty cents per week.

Member leaving without clearance card, subject to fifty cents fine per week from date.

Paragraph A, Section 44, as follows:

Change—Beneficial and semi-beneficial members shall pay not less than $2.00 per month dues.

Anton Gult,
M. N. Waltman, Sec.
Submitted by: Anton Gult.
Approved by L. U. No. 55, Denver, Colo.

Travelling Members, Attention

The Boston, Mass., District Council requests all carpenters to stay away from that vicinity as a large number of men there now are idle and future prospects aren't very encouraging.

* * *

The Montreal, Quebec, Canada, District Council requests all travelling members to steer clear of that vicinity. A large number of men are idle and the District Council will have a trade movement in the spring, and any more outside members coming in will make matters worse.

* * *

Newspaper articles stating that there is a large amount of building in Westchester County, N. Y., are false and misleading. The Westchester County, N. Y., District Council advises that work at present is very slow and many men are idle. Stay away from that locality.

* * *

All carpenters are requested to stay away from Fall Rivers, Mass. Financial Secretary R. J. Mungall, L. U. No. 223 states that there are enough available men to take care of all the repairs and rebuilding work caused recently by the fire.

* * *

Three-fourths of the carpenters in Pottsville, Pa., are idle, advises Business Agent Wm. H. Dietrick, L. U. No. 228. Future prospects aren't very encouraging so travelling members are asked to keep clear of that vicinity.

* * *

Approximately nine-tenths of the carpenters in Augusta, Ga., are walking the streets in search of work, advises Recording Secretary R. F. Lassiter, L. U. No. 283. Work is very slack. Give the locality a wide berth.

* * *

There is very little work in East Liverpool, Ohio, advises Recording Secretary B. F. Gibbons, L. U. No. 328. Ninety per cent of the men there now are idle and there are no indications that work will pick up. Steer clear of that vicinity.

Work in Marion, Ind., is very slack advises Recording Secretary M. C. Prauty, L. U. No. 365. Many men are idle and future prospects aren't very encouraging. Steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

Work is scarce in San Francisco, Cal., and many men are idle, advises Recording Secretary W. H. Drysdale, L. U. No. 483. All carpenters are therefore requested to give that locality a wide berth.

* * *

Give Durham, N. C., a wide berth, advises Recording Secretary F. S. Dodson, L. U. No. 522. The influx of carpenters there has been so tremendous that employment cannot be provided for them. Over half the men there now are walking the streets looking for work. The Duke Endowment Construction Co., which is erecting the six million dollar Male College have brought in five hundred non-union carpenters and are paying from 40c to 50c per hour. Stay away from Durham, N. C.

* * *

Seventy-five per cent of the carpenters in Oswego, N. Y., are idle advises Recording Secretary H. A. Fox, L. U. No. 747. All travelling members who are contemplating visiting that locality are requested to communicate with the Local before making a move.

* * *

Give Elizabethtown, Tenn., a wide berth advises Business Agent W. A. McIntyre, L. U. No. 1052. Many men are idle with practically no work in sight.

* * *

There are more men than jobs in Midland, Tex., advises Business Agent R. E. Churchhill, L. U. No. 1933. While work is good, too many men are coming in than jobs can be provided for. Give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

All carpenters are requested to stay away from Coeur d'Alene, Ida. A Federal Building is being constructed there on which the contractor is using non-union carpenters. This contractor is also bidding on other big jobs there and an effort is being made to induce him to employ our members. Until this affair is settled, all travelling members are requested to steer clear of that vicinity.

Carpenters—Notice

To Union Carpenters of North America. Greeting:

The signers of this statement would like to state to you the facts as near as possible concerning the General Motor's Company job in Atlanta, better known as the Chevrolet Motor Company's Assembling Plant now being erected in Atlanta, Ga.

When buying automobiles or other products manufactured by General Motors we would like for you to consider the following:

1st: The General Motor Company through its subsidiary, The Chevrolet Motor Company let a contract for the latter's assembly plant in Atlanta to a contractor who up to this time has never recognized our organization in Atlanta and has absolutely refused to.

2nd: That the General Motor Company after being informed of the contractor's attitude towards labor by the Executive Board of the Atlanta Federation of Trades did not at the time or any time since do anything to right the wrong so far as we know.

3rd: Not only has the contractor excluded union carpenters from the job, but said contractor is paying carpenters far less than the scale in Atlanta, and working hours which have been abandoned by this organization years ago.

4th: The contractor's general superintendent made the statement to the representatives of the carpenters of Atlanta that he (the superintendent) "was merely going to feed the hungry."

Now what this Local Union wants is for General Motors Corporation to do is to sell its products to the class that has been benefited by erection of the Chevrolet plant in Atlanta.

Further, we would like to say that the contract for the Chevrolet Motors Company Assembling Plant was awarded to a concern incorporated under the name of the Seaboard Southern Co. of Jacksonville, Fla., and that the above stated contractors have come into Atlanta and taken advantage of the surplus of carpenters and have worked any hours they wanted to with disregard to our organization and that the General Motors Co. has not done one iota to remedy the situation.

Therefore, we beg of you to consider the above statement when buying automobiles.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)
H. W. Chandler,
W. L. McCulley,
W. L. Garvin.

L. U. No. 225, Atlanta, Ga.

Augusta, Ga., Ball Park Non-Union

The Ball Park at Augusta, Ga., is being erected by non-union labor, advises Brother J. C. Connell, L. U. No. 283. The City Council of that place has let the contract to a non-union concern.

Gary, Ind., Local Celebrates Twenty-first Anniversary

On January 26th, L. U. No. 985, Gary, Ind., celebrated its twenty-first anniversary with a banquet and reception, which was attended by a large crowd of members and invited guests.

President James Farley of the Local acted as toastmaster and introduced the speakers, who included the guest of honor and principal speaker of the evening, Second General Vice-President George H. Lakey; Brother J. T. Hewitt; President T. H. Pope of the District Council; President John H. Fitzpatrick of the Chicago, Ill., Federation of Labor; Judge Clyde Cleveland; Secretary-Treasurer Adolph J. Fritz of the Indiana State Federation of Labor and Brother C. F. Wills.

Two charter members of the Local were present, Brothers John T. Hewitt and W. Henry Carlson, and they related the early history of the Local.

The affair was enjoyed by all present and the committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon the success of the anniversary celebration.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Harrison Edward Mead of whom the accompanying photograph

is a good likeness. He has been missing since January 5th. He is described as being 39 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches tall and weighing 145 pounds. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts, kindly communicate with his wife, Mrs. Fanny Mead, Closter, Bergen County, N. J.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of William Sanders, a member of L. U. No. 2200, Chicago, Ill., who has been missing since last July. He is described as being 61 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches tall, light hair and blue eyes. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts, kindly communicate with his wife, Mrs. Wm. Sanders, 7002 S. Winchester Ave., Chicago, Ill., or Recording Secretary Hugh J. Devine, L. U. No. 2200, 5017 S. Hoyne Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Sarah A. Conboy Dies

It was with sincere regret that we learned of the death, early in January, of Mrs. Sarah Agnes Conboy, International Secretary-Treasurer of the United Textile Workers of America. Mrs. Conboy was a tried and true trade unionist and the Organized Labor movement has lost a valued advocate in her passing.

When Father Files His Saw

When Father files his saw,
As oft' he has to do,
They all rush for other spheres,
Until he gets all through.

Mother goes across the street,
Although it's cold and raw,
And Sister takes her sewing out,
When Father files his saw.

The cat jumps from the kitchen mat,
And stretches neck and tail,
And Towser, though he's somewhat deaf,
Sets up an awful wail.

And soon he follows all the rest,
With fleetness in his paw,
For naught can stand that awful pitch,
When Father files his saw.

When Father files his saw, it seems,
As though my time was near,
And when he says, "Young man, sit still!"
Life holds me nothing dear.

I wish I was a minister,
Or a counselor at law,
Or anything else, so Father will
Never have to file another saw.

Contributed by C. L. Strahn,
L. U. No. 523, Keokuk, Iowa.

DEATH ROLL

L. P. WOLCOTT, L. U. No. 1660, Norfolk, N. Y.

DAVID MUNRO, L. U. No. 585, New York, N. Y.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

From The American Federation of Labor

To All Organized Labor:

The American Federation of Labor is irrevocably opposed to the sale of convict made goods in competition with goods manufactured by free labor.

Where a state code does not embody such restriction the American Federation of Labor proposes to exercise all its influence to secure the passage of legislation within the states prohibiting the sale of convict made goods in competition with goods manufactured by free labor.

We interpose no objection to the manufacture of convict made goods for use in state institutions and for the exclusive use of the state and its political subdivisions.

Experience has demonstrated that after the enactment of a state law to prohibit the sale within the state of convict made goods in competition with goods manufactured by free labor, convict made goods are shipped in from other states and are sold in the open market.

Many proposals have been offered for overcoming this uneconomic practice. The law of a number of states requires that convict made goods shall be so labeled. In other states the law provides that only those dealers who obtain a license from the state may sell convict made goods.

However, in some states, as the courts have declared such laws unconstitutional and in others the laws are not enforced, these laws have failed to serve the purpose for which they were enacted.

Under the direction of the American Federation of Labor the subject of convict labor in all its ramifications has been most thoroughly studied and investigated. As a result of that study and investigation we have caused to be introduced in Congress a measure which provides that:

Convict made products imported into a state shall be controlled by the laws of that state the same as though manufactured within the state.

This measure is known as the Cooper-Hawes bill. It was introduced simultaneously in both houses of Congress. This bill reads:

"A bill to divest goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured, produced, or mined by convicts or prisoners of their interstate character in certain cases.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that all goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured, produced, or mined, wholly or in part, by convicts or prisoners, except paroled convicts or prisoners, or in any penal or reformatory institutions, transported into any state or territory of the United States and remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage, shall upon arrival and delivery in such state or territory be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such state or territory to the same extent and in the same manner as though such goods, wares, and merchandise had been manufactured, produced, or mined in such state or territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced in the original package or otherwise."

We firmly believe that the enactment of this measure into law will not only curtail but will ultimately stop the sale of convict made goods in competition with goods manufactured by free labor.

In seeking to secure the enactment of adequate state and federal laws many obstacles will be encountered. In those penitentiaries in which goods are manufactured by convicts for sale in the open market there are some officials with their political affiliations, backers and supporters who will oppose such legislation. There are other officials of penal institutions who are contractors.

All of these with their clientele will battle to the utmost to retain control and operation of their profit-making machines.

A well organized, strong lobby is now actively at work in opposition to the passage of the Cooper-Hawes bill.

The Cooper-Hawes bill, if enacted into law, would clear the way for the states to meet the convict labor problem in a practical manner. The fundamental principle of states rights, at least as applied to convict labor, would be more clearly defined, free labor in the states more rigidly protected, manufacturers who exemplify the doctrine of a square deal to their employes the better safeguarded.

Every national and international union, every Local Union, every State Federation of Labor, every City Central Body, every officer and member of every union should immediately act, and act effectually and effectively.

Write to the member of Congress from your district, to the senators from your state, and urge the speedy enactment of the Cooper-Hawes Bill.—H. R. 7729 and S. 1940.

Do this now. The officers of the American Federation of Labor need the active, immediate, constant, untiring, unceasing co-operation and help of every affiliated organization and every member thereof in the campaign we are conducting to have the Cooper-Hawes bill passed at this session of the Congress.

Many members of Congress have stated that while they believe the Cooper-Hawes bill should be enacted, they have as yet had no word from their constituents indicating their wishes. I again ask that you write the member of Congress from your district and to your senators from your state urging and demanding their support of the Cooper-Hawes bill.

Yours fraternally,

Wm. Green,
President, American Federation of Labor.

Hopes Our Home Is a Success

Editor, "The Carpenter":

A number of our brothers are giving their views in regard to the old timers in our organization, and no doubt we must do some thinking. I have been in our union since 1897, first I joined in 1892, but you know the panic of 1893 drove many of us out to the farm, and I had to drop out for a time. I am 70 and it's some time since I have asked any contractor for work and it will be some time before I will ask, in fact I became tired of working for some one else, so I buy a lot. Just give my word I'll pay some day, do the same thing to the lumber dealer, hardware man, make a loan, and build a house that will sell readily, and go to it. I find I can do better than by working for some one else. In years gone by when we were having a slump, the same as at the present time, I built several houses and never have lost any money on them.

I have tried to persuade some of our older brothers to try building a house on speculation, but they always tell me they are afraid of going into debt. I never made any until I went into debt as far as I could, am still working on my first million, but it beats doing nothing. I will admit it takes a little nerve to do it, when one has a few dollars saved up for fear of losing what little you have, but if you study it correctly you need not lose any more than your time you put in on the building. I prefer to chance having something coming than to know nothing is.

As to our Home in Florida, I hope it will be a success. Since the move has been made and the Home nearly completed. I hope it will be a success beyond our expectations.

Jas. H. Birchard,
L. U. No. 161, Kenosha, Wis.

Live And Let Live

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the February issue of "The Carpenter," I took pleasure in reading a letter from Brother E. E. McGaughy, L. U. No. 198.

This brother seems to believe in live and let live and to take an optomistic view of life in general, which is as it should be.

There also appeared a letter termed a young man's views by E. W. Johnson, L. U. No. 62. Of this I have little good to say. I was just a little surprised that the Editor gave it the consideration to print it. It appears this man in his youth and health would not give up a few paltry dollars that would ultimately benefit himself and his family for the fear it would help some of the old timers of today who wasted their oil.

It is a mystery to me where he ever heard the parable of the ten Virgins, it is a mortal cinch he never read it in the Bible. He says he would help a brother, the old adage the Lord helps those who help themselves. My advice to this boy is to cut out his little letter—put it in a safe place, twenty years hence bring it to light and see if he is as proud of it then as he is today. We have many Johnsons in our Brotherhood, it is to be hoped there are few like E. W.

It is a well known fact no organization will prosper if it does not respect and protect its old members who blazed the way for the younger generation. I saw the writing on the wall years ago. The time was coming when the old member problem was sure to come up for consideration. In conclusion I will say I am 59 years old. I have been a member of the Brotherhood nearly 25 years and if I keep my health I am going to make the burden on the young fellows as light as possible as far as I am concerned.

C. W. Singer.
L. U. No. 586. Sacramento, Cal.

Brotherly Love

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The main need in our Brotherhood today as I see it, is brotherly love. Brothers, if you can not see yourself in the looking glass, please do not read this. In writing about our apprentices, and stations in life, it shows very plainly that we are on the wrong track, and unless we get back on to the right track we surely will run into a very bad wreck. My reasons for joining the Brotherhood in 1890 was the call for the first demand for the 8-hour work day.

When I left my father's house, 50 years ago, I resolved first, to learn all I can, second, to be careful with whom I associate. To be successful, I say, make an honest living for your family and yourself, so you can at all times look everybody square in the face.

Money never made anybody happy, satisfied and contented, and never will. Every writer ought to know that there is only about four hours' work a day for every man in this country, and if anybody works more than four hours a day, somebody else must loaf that much more. My policy always was to help the weak forward and upward.

If you take any advantage of somebody else, he sure comes back some day and pulls you down. What do you call learning your trade? I say books do some good, but the best way is, serve your apprenticeship faithfully, then get out from one job to the other, from one city to the other, so as to get experience. If you follow this plan you can make a living. Give faithful service, the best you can, for every hour you get paid for, and respect everybody alike, and honor everybody in his station of life, but always remember you are just as important in your own station as any one else is in his. What is the use to talk and reduce the hours of labor and keep on increasing your speed of production; that looks very silly. Why not come out and tell the truth? We work four hours per day, give everybody a chance to make a living.

All the interest the boss has in you is the money he can grind out of you, no more. The boss plays one part in the building game, you play the other, one is just as important as the other, and if you cannot play fair, then is the time to quit the game.

Max Kersten,
Waverly, Fla.

Education

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Pursuant to the articles on education, as contributed by H. R. Bigelow, on the value of education, which have appeared in our Journal from time to time, please allow me to express an opinion on their value to me.

Adult education has been a pet hobby with me ever since it was my misfortune to leave school when I was 15 years old. Since that time, I have attended night schools with a grim determination, for the one purpose of obtaining some of the things that I feel are everyone's natural educational inheritance.

These opportunities for adult education, are many and varied in our day. It was not always so. When we go back into the archives of our national inception, we find that the labor guilds and the early church were the first institutions to appreciate the value of educational equality, as a medium of bringing aristocratic Virginia upon the same

plane of equality as democratic Massachusetts.

In Massachusetts today, the Trade Union College is attempting to bring within the reach of every trade unionist the privileges of obtaining an adult education. This is not so much of the technical type, as it is of the academic type. Some of our trade practicians denounce this method of educating the workers, in view of the fact that all our training should be specifically associated with our particular line of work. The founders of the Trade Union College, feel however, that the technical training will be more or less obtained anyway, whereas the acedemic training in the arts and classics, might be sadly neglected.

There are those, who may say: What do we care about classics and the arts? Well, maybe not, but it does seem that this fact is very apparent: Every time we associate ourselves with those persons that have helped form the opinions of the employers, we are gaining something of their psychology and philosophies of life. This understanding may serve us well in our inter-social relations. It may give us a decided advantage over our former status, of a misunderstood relationship, between employer and employe.

There are those who will decry the idea of any friendly relations between the men and the boss. They think it may tend to weaken the militancy between them. Especially on the part of the workers. This I feel is a false premise to assume. I feel that an intelligent deliberation of our differences, is more conducive to an agreeable settlement, than a hostile provocation of our disputes. This seems to be logical reasoning.

The new economic psychology, is one that is based on the greatest good for the greatest number. It is felt by all reasonable persons, that what is good for the employer, is usually good for the employe. And what is good for both is good for the community in particular and the country in general. No longer does the right thinking employer and employe fight on issues that are purely selfish and self centered. Of course, there are still some from the old school of dog eat dog, still advocating the despotic method of settlements of disputes.

I do not mean to convey the impression that we should abandon without qualification, our economic weapons of defense—the strike and organization, in the form of strong labor unions. I am strong for the latter at all times, and strong for the former, when all other means of reasonable negotiations have failed to accomplish a just and equitable result. This means of defense, has up to very recent date, been a legal and reputable way to settle differences between capital and labor. Lately, however, the courts have been constrained to make some peculiar interpretations of the Clayton Act. The A. F. of L. has been opposing this action by the courts with considerable determination. I feel it is rightly done.

Much could be said on the economic question, suffice, to say at this time: When the employer and the employe have an intelligent appreciation of their industrial inter-dependence, based on the mutual welfare of each, we shall have a better inter-social and inter-business relationship, based on the co-relation of interests of each other.

This can be substantially brought about by educational intercourse and understanding. We can appreciate our relation to our brother man more by knowing something of his likes and dislikes, his environments and associations, his training and heritage and evolution. Above all else, remember, that in union there is strength. And as no chain is stronger than its weakest link, no organization is stronger than its unity of purpose.

Peter A. Reilly,
L. U. No. 40. Boston, Mass.

A Commendation

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Permit me to commend you on your editorial which appeared in the February issue of your Journal, entitled, "Advertising Trade Unionism." It is about time some one came out and told the laboring man some real facts in regards to advertising. Your editorial should be sent to the headquarters of all the union organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, with the request to reprint it in their respective monthly Journals so that all of the union men and women in this country could read and appreciate your suggestions along the lines of advertising the trade union movement. I personally do not believe anyone could have

used more common sense in an editorial of this character than you did in yours.

Let me say further, in reference to your grievance against the Lufkin Rule Co., of Saginaw, Mich., that this information should be printed in all the labor Journals and papers in the country. The average man does not know that the Lufkin Rule Co. refuses to employ union carpenters, and as there are upward of two million union men and women in the various trades that use a rule or tape, squares and trysquares, or other measuring devices, this information should be given them.

There are many members of Organized Labor who never think or care about demanding the Union Label on their purchases. That is the reason I am taking the liberty of commending you on your editorial and I assure you that the sooner Organized Labor starts some campaign of advertising the true aims and objects of trade unionism, the better Organized Labor will be.

In closing, let me say that if every member of Organized Labor would heed the suggestions of Secretary John J. Manning of the Union Label Trades Department, organized capital would fear Organized Labor.

Vincent DeSalvo, Jr.,
Former Delegate To New York City C. F. U., Representing Barbers.
Bronx, N. Y.

"He Did His Bit"

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the December monthly report it was with great sorrow I reported the death of our late Brother James H. Lawrence. He was an officer in the Local more than 20 years, being Treasurer for several years, and took a great interest and pride in performing the duties of that office, and quite frequently would report to the Local that "We are getting a little ahead." He was a member of this Local 28 years, being a charter member when it was organized September 26, 1899, and previous to that, he told me he had been a member of a Local in New York City of which our General Secretary, Frank Duffy, was a member.

The last meeting of our Local that he attended he made a statement and I hope the younger members of all Locals will read and be impressed with that statement.

We were discussing ways and means whereby we might get a better attendance at our meetings, and he told us that during his 28 years of membership in this Local he had only missed three meetings, and that was at the time of the death of his wife about 12 years ago.

I am not in a position to know if this is a record or not, but I say to the entire membership of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., have you anything better to offer?

Occasionally he would draw our attention, and sometimes amuse us by referring back to the early days of the Local and the tactics used and sacrifices made in the successful effort to get better conditions and while the younger members of today accept the improved conditions in a matter of fact way, yet I wonder if the members of the present day are satisfied to let things drift as they may go, or are we ready to meet the tide that is ever beating against us, "The profiteer," and ready at any time to defeat us, just as soon as we show any weakness or are we going to act in a way that, in 28 years hence, our sons and boys coming into the trade will say, "The old boys did a good job."

Arthur J. Wallace, Fin. Sec.,
L. U. No. 196, Greenwich, Conn.

Regarding a Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution and Laws

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I would like to reply to a proposed amendment to our General Constitution and Laws which appeared in the January issue of our Journal. This amendment was submitted by the Ohio State Council and advocates raising the per capita tax from fifty to seventy-five cents per month.

Now the article referred to sounds very pretty if one doesn't stop and consider what a hardship this would work on small Locals and in small cities where work is scarce and the scale of wages is low. Many of these Locals are barely able to hold their charter, as it is now, and are not in any position to stand extra burdens for Pensions and old men's Home, something that many members cannot receive any benefits from. It surely doesn't look fair to many of us to have more burdens put upon us when we are not to receive any benefits from the Home or Pension. I want to say that

I am not an enemy to old men at all. on the contrary, I admire them more than younger men, but it doesn't seem fair to put an extra burden on old and faithful members that can never hope to get any benefit of either the Pension or the Home.

E. G. Bridges, R. S.,
L. U. No. 922, Maysville, Ky.

Pay Your Dues Promptly

Editor, "The Carpenter":

A great many members fail to read our General Laws enough to realize that when they fall in arrears for three months dues, they are out of benefits and some members will drag along for a long time and if anything serious happens, the Financial Secretary gets the blame for the member being out of benefits. A notice in the Journal would be a great help. Just a little explanation on Paragraph E. of Section 44, would start some of them to thinking, and I believe it would be a benefit to the Brotherhood in general.

Frank Dye, F. S.,
L. U. No. 1103, Paragauld, Ark.

A Vote of Thanks

Editor, "The Carpenter":

At a regular meeting of L. U. No. 2717, of Brooklyn, N. Y., we extended a vote of thanks and appreciation for the patience and assistance given us by General Executive Board Member T. M. Guerin, in settling the misunderstanding which occurred between our Local Union and the District Council and General Office.

Hoping that Brother Guerin will continue for a long time in his position for the good service he is giving our Brotherhood, we remain with best wishes to him and all our General Officers.

Fraternally yours,
L. U. No. 2717.
Meyer Gilgapp, Pres.
Abraham Kavowitz, Rec. Sec.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Looking for success outside our own work generally leads to failure.

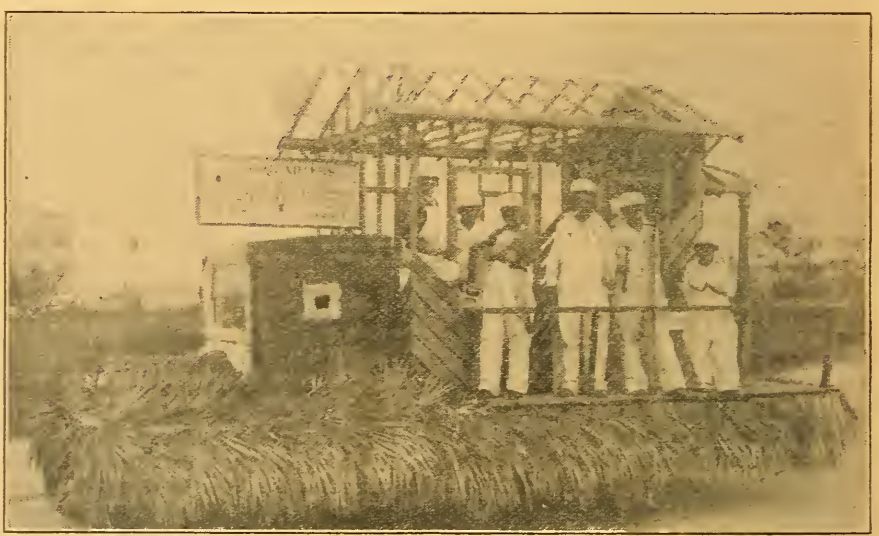
* * *

There are two classes: dreamers and doers. One howls for light wine and the other plants grapevines.

Float Causes Favorable Comment

The float pictured here was entered in the Palm Fete at Miami, Fla., on January 7, 1928, by L. U. No. 1647, Hialeah, Fla. The boys on the float, who worked industriously during the fourteen mile route of the parade are sons of members of L. U. No. 1647.

A good deal of favorable comment on this float was heard during the parade and we congratulate L. U. No. 1647 on its means of placing the Brotherhood before the citizens of Florida.



Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON I

A breeze.
A stripping sound.
A thud;
A shower, a germination;
A sprout, a leaf, another leaf;
A year, a sapling:
A decade, a tree:
A century, a marvelous oak.
A log, a mill:
A plan, a house:
A trade:
Carpentry.

There is perhaps no trade among those belonging to the building industry, that is so closely allied with nature as the trade we are dealing with here, carpentry. Every spring when the trees begin to bud, and the sap begins to circulate in the trunks and branches of the trees of our fast-diminishing forests, nature begins to do overtime work, as it were, preparing material for the building industry; which is used principally by the carpenter, as he goes about his work from day to day. If there is a class of men who should be interested in forestry, and especially in the preservation of our natural forests, it seems to us, it would be the carpenters. Wholesale slaughtering of forests, and careless handling of fires in and near forests should be vigorously condemned by everyone, and especially by the woodworker. From a standpoint of good citizenship, every man, woman and child should favor strict and honest government regulations, if not government ownership, of our large forests. Wasting of lumber, the principal product of our forests, in a manner similar to what was seen in many instances during the World War, (although no one dared to say anything about it then), should be condemned as a crime, and prosecuted accordingly.

A list of the different varieties of trees that supply, some more and some less, the lumber used in carpentry are given here in alphabetic order, with brief explanations:

Ash: The wood of this tree is hard and elastic, weighing about 39 pounds per cubic foot. It has coarse grain, and resembles red oak in strength and hardness. However, it is not a lasting wood, and for that reason is rarely used for building purposes. There are six species of this tree; namely, white, black, red, blue, green and Oregon. The wood is suitable for making wooden parts of implements and furniture.

Apple: A hard and close-grained wood. Weighs about 47 pounds per cubic foot. Used principally for tool handles.

American persimmon: Used for plane stocks and shuttles, and weighs 49 pounds per cubic foot.

American holly: Used for inlaid work, carvings, scrollwork and turning. Weighs 36 pounds per cubic foot.

Bull pine: Weighs about 29 pounds per cubic foot; is classed among the hard pines, and is resinous. Is used for framing and other rough work.

Black spruce: Is used for framing and other rough work. Makes good lasting piles, because it preserves well under water. Weighs about 28 pounds per cubic foot.

Balsam fir: Resembles black and white spruce, but inferior in quality. Sometimes called single spruce. Weighs 23 pounds per cubic foot.

Black walnut: Has a dark purplish color, is heavy and porous. Is used for furniture and gun stocks. Weighs 38 pounds per cubic foot.

Butternut: Also called white walnut. The wood is soft, and used for cabinet-work. Weighs 25 pounds per cubic foot.

Beech: Weighs 42 pounds per cubic foot, is hard and tough, and has a close grain. Used for tool handles, plane stocks and furniture. Rots easily, excepting where it is constantly under water.

Black cottonwood: Weighs 23 pounds per cubic foot, is of a fine texture. While easily worked, it is weak and not suitable for exposed work.

Basswood: Weighs 28 pounds per cubic foot, is soft, and very flexible. Is seldom used for building purposes.

Boxwood: Is of a yellowish color, and has little tendencies for warping and shrinking. Used for making rules and engraving. Weighs 50 pounds per cubic foot.

Brown ebony: Weighs 85 pounds per cubic foot, is of a rich brown color and close texture, and takes a very high polish.

California red fir: Weighs 29 pounds per cubic foot, is soft and weak. Used for making boxes, but seldom for building purposes.

California white fir: Weighs 22 pounds per cubic foot, is soft and weak. Rarely used for building purposes. Is valuable for making boxes.

Canoe cedar. Weighs 23 pounds per cubic foot, is soft and used for canoe siding.

Cypress: Weighs 29 pounds per cubic foot, is soft and easily worked. Makes good outside finish.

Chestnut: Weighs 28 pounds per cubic foot, is rather soft and coarse grained, and lasts well when exposed to the weather. Is valuable to veneer over, because it holds glue well.

California sycamore: Weighs 30 pounds per cubic foot, is used for cabinet-work, being soft and tough. It polishes well.

Circassian walnut: Weighs 35 pounds per cubic foot, is close-grained and much used for cabinetwork, because of its rich color.

Cuban mahogany: Weighs 60 pounds per cubic foot, is hard and strong, and suitable for cabinetwork and interior finish.

Cocobolo: Weighs 55 pounds per cubic foot, is a close-grained redish-brown wood, suitable for cabinet work and inlaying.

Douglas fir: Weighs 32 pounds per cubic foot, and is used for building purposes. Also called Oregon pine.

English oak: Weighs 51 pounds per cubic foot, is used for ship building and house framing, and also for cabinetwork and interior finish.

Ebony: Weighs 76 pounds per cubic foot, is a strong and hard wood, almost jet-black. It is used for turned work, cabinetwork and inlaying.

Hemlock: Weighs 26 pounds per cubic foot, is soft and weak, and inferior as a building material.

Hickory: Weighs 51 pounds per cubic foot, and is considered the hardest, toughest, and strongest of American woods. It is used for making tool handles and wooden parts of implements and carriages.

Hazel: Weighs 38 pounds per cubic foot, is used for furniture, taking a high polish.

Honduras: Also called Mexican mahogany. Weighs 32 pounds per cubic foot, is soft and easily worked; has a very rich color. Used for interior finish and furniture.

Idaho white pine: Weighs 24 pounds per cubic foot. It resembles Northern white pine and used for the same purposes, but is weaker.

Incense cedar: Weighs 25 pounds per cubic foot, is soft and lasts well in soil. It is used for interior finish, shingles and posts.

Long-leaf pine: Weighs 38 pounds per cubic foot. This wood is known in many localities as hard pine. It is strong and well fitted for building purposes, both for the structure and for finishing.

Live oak, or canon oak: Weighs 52 pounds per cubic foot, is very durable and used for ship building and heavy framework.

Locust: Weighs 42 pounds per cubic foot, is a hard wood and very durable in wet or damp places. It is used for posts, sleepers, and sometimes for turned ornaments, and cabinetwork.

Largetooth aspen: Weighs 28 pounds per cubic foot, resembles poplar and is used for the same purposes, although inferior.

Lignum vitae: Weighs 71 pounds per cubic foot, is very hard and tough, and is used for tool handles and the sheaves of black pulleys.

Mahogany: Weighs about 55 pounds per cubic foot, is a very expensive wood, and used for interior finish and furniture.

Norway spruce: Weighs 29 pounds per cubic foot, is tough and straight-grained, suitable for building purposes and ship building.

Oregon white oak: Weighs 46 pounds per cubic foot, is hard and suitable for building purposes and furniture.

Oregon ash: Weighs 35 pounds per cubic foot, is used for manufacturing and building purposes.

Oregon maple: Weighs 30 pounds per cubic foot, and is suitable for building purposes and making of furniture.

Pin oak: Weighs 43 pounds per cubic foot, and is a valuable building material.

Persian walnut: Weighs 36 pounds per cubic foot, and is used for cabinetwork.

Pear: Weighs 47 pounds per cubic foot, and is used for cabinetwork.

Quebracho: Weighs 82 pounds per cubic foot, is very hard, and used for building purposes and cabinetwork.

Red cedar: Weighs 30 pounds per cubic foot, is very durable and used for posts, building purposes and chests.

Redwood: Weighs 30 pounds per cubic foot, is soft but durable, and used for many purposes, such as posts, building material and furniture.

Red oak: Weighs 45 pounds per cubic foot, is softer than white oak and used for the same purposes, although inferior.

Rosewood: Weighs 68 pounds per cubic foot, is hard and used for tool handles and cabinetwork. It is very expensive.

Sugar pine: Weighs 22 pounds per cubic foot, is soft and used for interior finish and framing.

Short-leaf pine: Weighs 32 pounds per cubic foot, is softer than hard pine, and used for building purposes.

Sitka spruce, or Western spruce: Weighs 26 pounds per cubic foot, is soft in texture, and used for fence building, boat building and interior finish.

Sweet birch: Weighs 47 pounds per cubic foot, resembles cherry, and is used for building purposes.

Sugar maple, or hard maple: Weighs 43 pounds per cubic foot, is hard, and used for flooring and for building furniture.

Silver maple, also called soft maple: Weighs 32 pounds per cubic foot, resembles hard maple, but is inferior. It is used for flooring and for building furniture and interior finish.

Sycamore, or butterwood: Weighs 35 pounds per cubic foot, is hard and takes a high polish. Because of its tendencies toward warping, it is seldom used as a building material.

Sweet gum: Weighs 37 pounds per cubic foot, is rather soft and warps easily. It is used for siding, shingles, cabinetwork and interior finish.

Santo Domingo mahogany: Weighs 53 pounds per cubic foot, is a very expensive wood, used mostly for veneering. It is also called Spanish mahogany.

Teak, or Indian oak: Weighs 50 pounds per cubic foot, is rather hard and used for flooring, interior finish and furniture.

Tulip wood: Weighs 61 pounds per cubic foot, takes a high polish and is used for inlaid work.

White pine, also called Northern pine: Weighs 24 pounds per cubic foot, is soft and straight-grained. It is used for finishing, cabinetwork and patternwork.

White spruce: Weighs 29 pounds per cubic foot, is tough, straight-grained, and used for ship building and building purposes.

Western hemlock: Weighs 28 pounds per cubic foot, is somewhat harder than Eastern hemlock, shrinks and warps easily, but holds nails well. It is used for building purposes.

White cedar: Weighs 19 pounds per cubic foot, is very soft, and is used for shingles, boat building and cigar-box making.

White oak: Weighs 50 pounds per cubic foot, is very hard and strong. It is used for interior finish, making of wooden parts of implements, and wherever great strength is required.

White elm: Weighs 38 pounds per cubic foot, is strong and tough, and is used for flooring, piles and flumes.

Wild cherry: Weighs 36 pounds per cubic foot, is hard and very durable; is used for interior finish and furniture.

White birch, or paper birch: Weighs 37 pounds per cubic foot, is rather tough and used for making spools, cups and spoons.

White mahogany: Weighs 33 pounds per cubic foot, resembles red mahogany, and is used for fine cabinetwork, interior finish and furniture.

Yellow poplar: Weighs 26 pounds per cubic foot, is soft and tough, but not extensively used in carpentry.

The weights per cubic foot of the different woods listed above apply to well seasoned woods. It should be remembered, however, that where conditions are different there are possibilities of differences being found in the weight of any kind of wood.

What has been said in this lesson about the various kinds of wood is so brief, that the student is asked, should he want to know more about some or all of them, to go to some public library and read what others have to say about the trees he may be especially interested in.

In the next lesson we will deal with the growth of trees, and the structure of wood.

The Steel Square

"Carpenters' Geometry"

(By L. Perth.)

LESSON IV

Laying Out Polygons

A polygon is a figure bounded by straight lines. Fig. 16.

The lines that form a polygon are called the sides. Each two sides of a polygon form an angle. Therefore there are as many angles to a polygon as there are sides.

Polygons may be divided into: regular and irregular.

A polygon having four sides is called a quadrilateral.

A polygon having five sides is called a pentagon.

A polygon having six sides is called a hexagon.

A polygon having seven sides is called a heptagon.

A polygon having eight sides is called an octagon.

Any regular polygon may be inscribed within a circle. That is all its angles will touch the circumference. Each side of such a polygon forms the base of an imaginary triangle. Therefore each polygon may be regarded as being composed of as many triangles as there are sides to the polygon. Fig. 17.

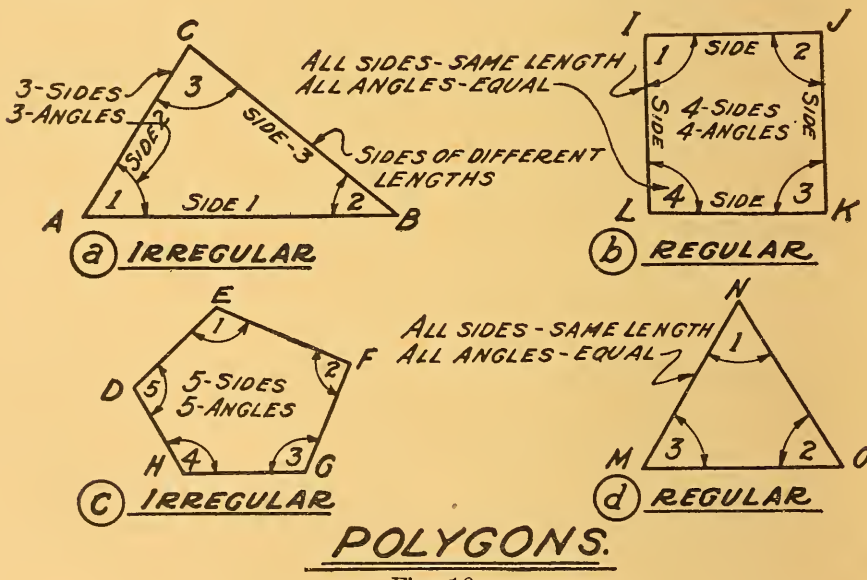


Fig. 16.

A regular polygon is one having all sides of the same length and all angles equal. Fig. 16—"b" and "d." An irregular polygon is one whose sides are of different lengths and forming different angles, "a" and "c."

Laying Out An Equilateral Triangle

A regular polygon having three sides is an equilateral triangle. All sides of such a triangle are equal in length and all angles contain the same number of degrees. Fig. 18—"a."

By the use of the steel square such a triangle may be laid out in the following manner:

Polygons are classified according to the number of their sides. Thus:

A polygon having three sides is called a triangle.

"DE" is the line on which the triangle is to be formed. Place the square so that 12 inches on the tongue and 20.79 inches on the body intersect line "DE" at points "A" and "C." Then the tongue will give the direction of one side of the triangle. By reversing the square so that the 12 inches on the tongue is at "A" and 20.79 inches is at "C" the other side of the triangle may be drawn. The intersection of these two lines at "B" completes the triangle.

The illustration in Fig. 18 shows how a frame may be constructed and how the proper cuts for miter and butt joints are obtained. The body of the square

will give the direction of the miter joint. If a butt joint is required the cut will sides. The butt joint is parallel with the sides.

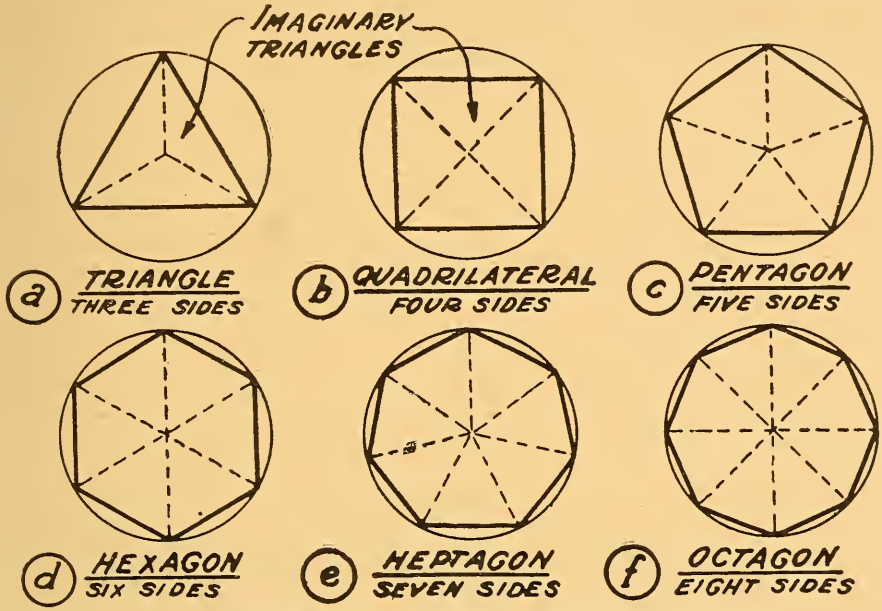


Fig. 17.

be along the tongue using the same figures 12 and 20.79.

The miter joint divides each angle of

These cuts may also be obtained by using 7 inches on the body and 4 inches on the tongue. While these figures are

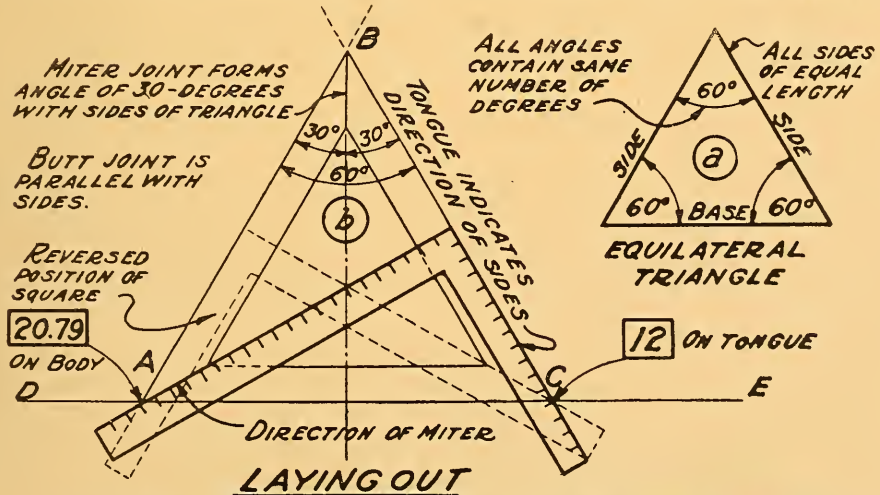


Fig. 18.

the triangle into two equal parts thus making an angle of 30 degrees with the

not absolutely correct, they are close enough for all practical purposes.

The following proportion—20.79 : 12 equals 7 : 4.04 shows that 4 inches is .04″ or about 1-32 of an inch too short. Fig. 19.

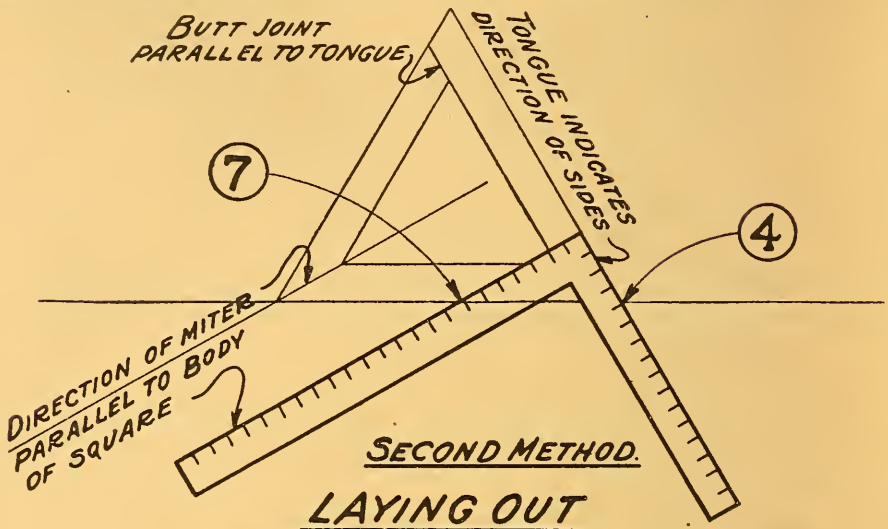


Fig. 19.

Place the steel square as shown at "A." Draw lines along outside edges of body and tongue. Mark 12 inches at "B" on the body and 12 inches at "D" on the tongue. Reverse square as shown

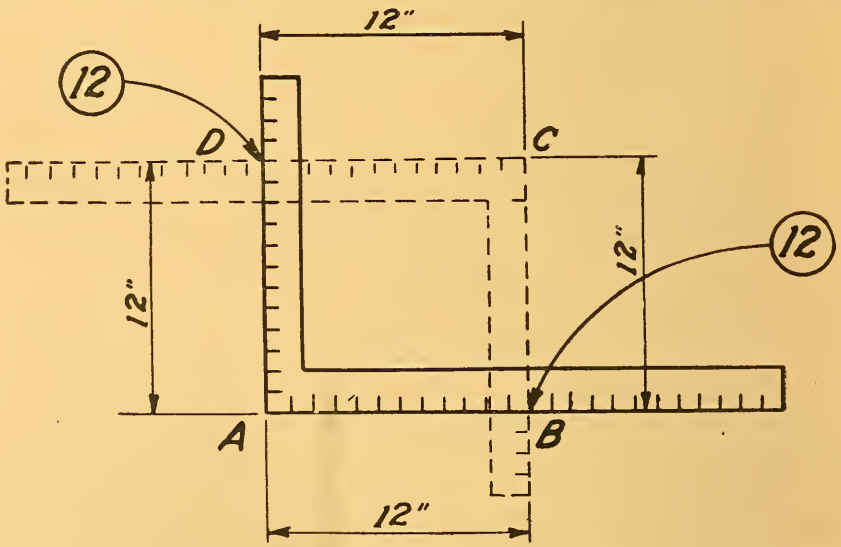


Fig. 20.

Laying Out A Square

The method of laying out a regular quadrilateral polygon or a square is

at "C" by placing 12 inches on tongue at "B" and 12 inches on body at "D." Then "A B C D" is a regular quadrilateral polygon or square.

find the direction of the cuts for these joints use equal numbers on body and tongue and mark along either edge of the square. In the illustration 6 inches

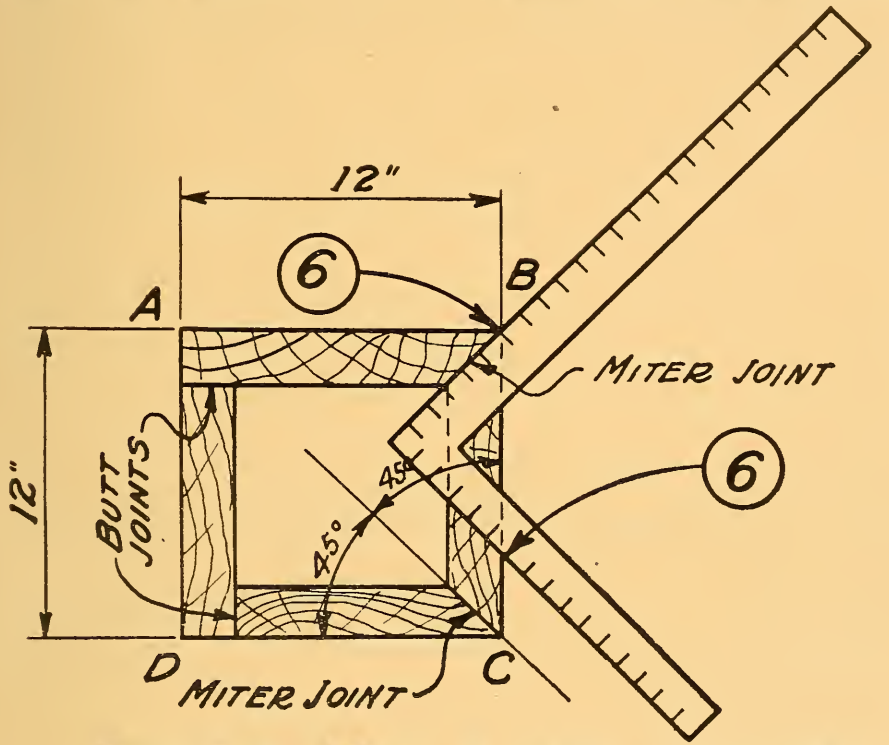


Fig. 21.

The square frame shown in Fig. 21 has miter joints at "B" and "C" and butt joints at "A" and "D." The miter joints form an angle of 45 degrees with the sides of the frame, and in order to is used on both body and tongue. The body of the square coincides with the miter cut at "B" and the tongue is parallel with the miter at "C." The butt joints at "A" and "D" are square cuts.

Brickwork

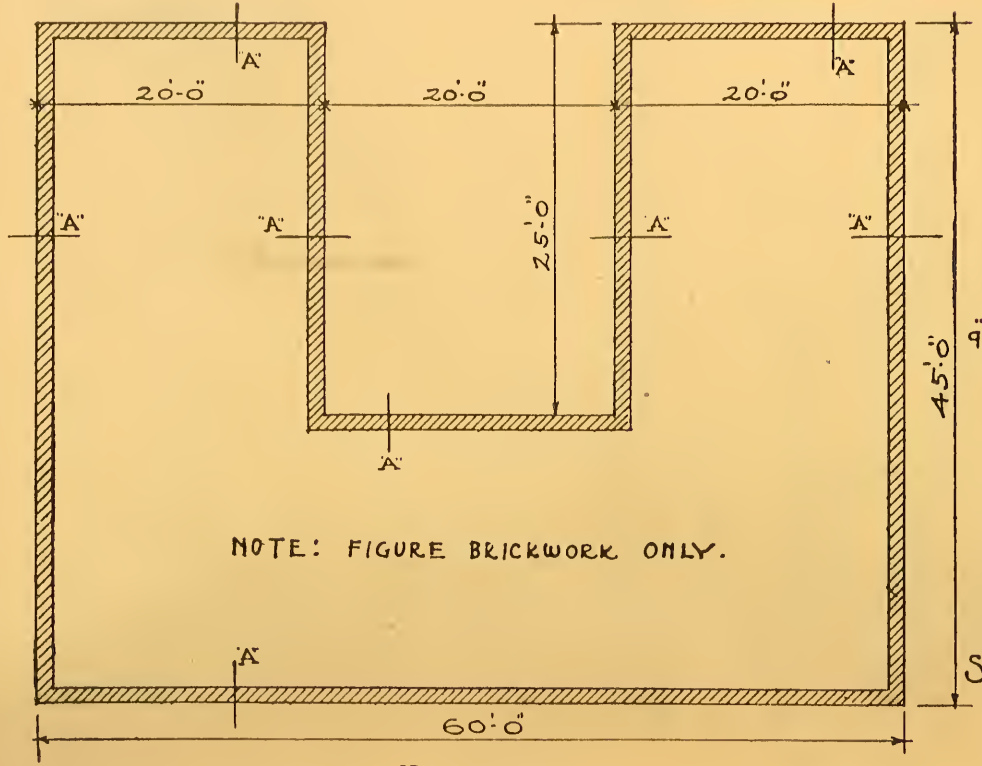
(By Gordon M. Tamblyn.)

Before doing any work on the estimate read this article through at least twice. Study the plan and Section A that goes with the plan in the main instructions and also study the walls B and C that are to be figured as substitutes for Walls Section A. Bear in mind that Wall Section A is the basis of the first estimate and walls B and C are each the basis of separate estimates.

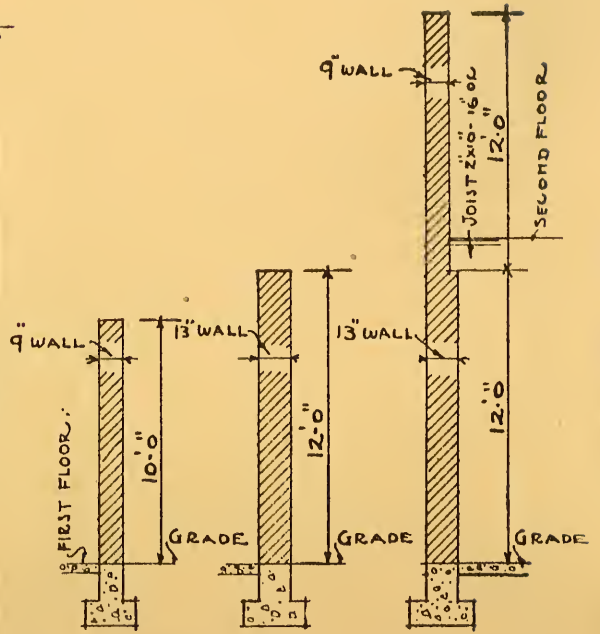
Be sure you understand what is required before you commence to make any figures. Get a clear mental picture of what is required and then follow the instructions and answer each question in order. It is very important that you carry out all instructions implicitly and don't figure the problems your way. If you have any other ideas as to how it shall be done or any questions in mind you wish to ask—put them on a separate sheet of paper and leave space enough between questions that will permit me to answer them in order. Do not write on both sides of the paper and start your figures at least one and one-half inches from the top of the page, and leave a full one inch of the sheet blank at the bottom for my notations.

PROBLEM AND TESTS No 4

TAMBLYN SYSTEM.



• PLAN •



SECTION "A". WALL "B". WALL "C".

Canadian stamps cannot be used on letters mailed in the United States. Use a large size envelope so that I can enclose answers to accompany your own work, put stamps on the envelope and address it to yourself for the return of your work. Always write your name on each sheet of your estimate.

Those who did not start the lessons in November may get the back lessons from me by enclosing stamped self-addressed envelope, attach 4c stamps.

Brickwork Specifications

All brick to be laid in mortar composed of: 2 parts of lime putty, 1 part Portland Cement and 6 parts clean sand. Brick to be hard burned of standard size (8¼" x 4" x 2¼"). Face brick to have plain cut mortar joints ½" thick and laid in common bond. Common backing brick to be slushed solid and rough struck with trowel on inside face of wall for future plastering.

Two hundred corrugated metal wall ties to be used (to bond the face brick to the common brick backing) for each 1,000 face brick.

How To List The Work

Always keep the different thickness walls separate. Walls above the first story to be listed separate from walls at first story and under.

Process No. 1. List the net length of walls (deduct laps at the corners). Make a note at the left hand side of the estimate of the thickness wall being listed on that line. Next get the heigth of wall. Multiply length by heighth to get the square feet of wall. Then multiply the square feet of wall by the number of brick required to build a wall of that particular thickness.

Note: To meet this specification is requires the following brick per square foot of wall:

9" wall 12 brick per square foot.

13" wall 18 brick per square foot.

17" wall 24 brick per square foot.

For each additional 4" of thickness add 6 brick per square foot.

When you have followed the above instructions you will have the grand total number of brick required to build the complete wall.

Example

17" wall 170' 0" x 10' 0" equals 1,700 square feet wall times 24 equals 40,800 bricks.

Next get the total length (or perimiter) of walls on the outside face (do not deduct laps), and multiply by the heighth of wall to obtain the square feet of wall face. Multiply this by 6 to get the number of face brick required.

Example

Wall facing common bond 176' 0" x 10' 0" equals 1,760 square feet times 6 equals 10,560 face bricks.

Deduct the face brick required from the grand total above and the remainder is the number of common brick required equals 30,240 common bricks.

Result of the above, 30,240 common bricks.

Gives requirements: 10,560 face bricks.

Note: Experience has taught me that following the above order is the safer method. There are certain rules that govern different bonds and joints that cannot be taken up with the beginner at this time. No attempt has been made in this problem to show or figure any openings. I am simply teaching the fundamental methods of figuring brickwork. Any variation from the above method to meet various specifications and designs is simply a matter of following certain rules which are fully explained in the "Building Labor Calculator" from which all the decimals (or constants) of labor hours and material quantities for these lessons are taken.

Under my system all work is first figured as plain and ordinary and then the extras for plumbing quoins and pilasters, projections, pattern work, setting stone and terra cotta or whatever the specifications and drawings call for are added.

When you have learned to figure work such as given in this problem the variations are simply a matter of common sense in applying the rules that govern the various extras and deductions.

To make the mortar to lay one thousand brick to the foregoing specifications it requires the following material:

Lime, 1.97 bushels.

Cement, 2.90 sacks.

Sand, .67 cubic yards.

Labor required (based on the average output per man) to lay one thousand common brick according to foregoing specifications is:

9" wall backing 7 hours, brick mason.

9" wall backing 7 hours, tender.

9" wall backing 0.75 hours, hoist and engineer.

9" wall backing 0.75 hours, foreman.

13" wall backing 6 hours, brickmason.

13″ wall backing 6.5 hours, tender.

13″ wall backing 0.6 hours, hoist and engineer.

13″ wall backing 0.6 hours, foreman.

Labor required to lay the face brick common bond:

Per thousand, 12 hours, brickmason.

Per thousand, 9 hours, tender.

Per thousand, 1.2 hours, hoist and engineer.

Per thousand, 1.2 hours, foreman.

Note: Use hoist time only on work above first story. True it would not pay to erect a hoist tower and set up hoist for the small amount of brickwork above first story on wall C. You must add this item of hoist and engineer however to pay for the additional labor of hod carrier (or wheeling brick and mortar to this heighth.)

Labor erecting and taking down scaffolds is included in the "tender time." There is a charge for wear and tear on scaffolding which we will not consider in this problem.

Workmen's compensation and public liability insurance is another item of cost which is figured on a percentage of the payroll. Not to be included in this problem.

Use the following material prices for this estimate. Prices are based on delivery at the building site.

Materials

Common brick, $12 per thousand.

Face brick, $28 per thousand.

Wall ties, $5 per thousand.

Lime, 90c per bushel.

Cement, 80c per sack net.

Sand, $1.25 per cubic yard.

Water, 10c per thousand brick laid in the wall.

Wage Scale

Brickmason, $1.25 per hour.

Tender, 80c per hour.

Hoist rental and engineer, $2.50 per hour.

Foreman. $1.50 per hour.

On the basis of the foregoing instructions, material prices and wage scales answer the following questions:

Note: The first 16 questions relate only to Section A.

1. How many common brick required?

2. How many face brick required?

3. How many bushels lime required?

4. How many sacks cement required?

5. How many cubic yards sand required?

6. How many wall ties required?

7. How many hours brickmason required?

8. How many hours tender required?

9. How many hours of hoist and engineer required?

10. How many hours foreman required?

11. What is the cost per thousand of common brick including mortar laid complete?

12. What is the cost per thousand of face brick including mortar and wall ties laid complete?

13. What is the total cost of both face and common brick laid complete? Include all materials and labor necessary.

14. What is the cost of face brick and wall ties, including mortar and all labor laid in the wall complete, per square foot?

15. What is the cost of cleaning down the face brick and odd pointing? For cleaning with acid and pointing figure 1¾c per square foot.

16. What would be the cost of building these walls of common brick entirely, striking the (inside and outside face of the wall) joints with trowel as in warehouse construction? (To figure the labor cost on this, figure first as ordinary common backing brick and add 2.5 hours brickmason for each thousand to be struck.)

Note: The above 16 questions refer only to walls A.

17. What is the estimated cost of doing this job using wall B?

18. What is the cost of doing the job using wall C?

19. In case you were called upon to submit a quick figure on similar work and prices of material and labor had not changed. What advantage would it be to have on file the information asked for in questions 11, 12, 14 and 15?

20. If you were foreman on the job and you were given a certain number of days to get the brickwork ready for carpenters, what advantage would it be to you to have the information asked for in questions 7. 8 and 9?

21. Does segregating and analyzing, in order to answer the foregoing questions. help you to form an opinion as to the value of brickwork. so that you could give a fairly close estimate of the cost and the number of men necessary to put on in order to do the work in a given time?

22. What do you learn in estimating a job in detail that you do not find out

by just working on the job at your trade?

23. What advantage has the foreman who knows cost over the one who does not?

24. Is the instruction clear to you? If not, give me your suggestions on a separate sheet of paper.

Send your estimates to me for checking and inclose stamped self-addressed envelope for its return.

Those who go through the entire series will be asked to enter a contest to determine the best estimator in each state and a special contest to determine the best of the various states and Canada. Anyone may enter now by sending for the back lessons (in case you do not have the back numbers of the Journal), as suggested in the beginning of this article.

Tamblyn System, Box 1465, Denver, Colo.

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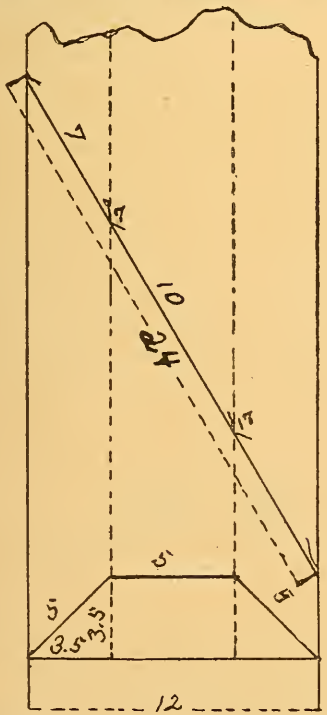
Sparmaker's Rule For Getting Octagons

Referring to solutions given in December issue of "The Carpenter" of Brother



Donahoe's octagon spire problem, I was surprised to note that no brother submitted that simple old "7-17-24" or "sparmaker's rule" of getting octagon, which requires "no figuring or geometry."

A sparmaker lays his 2 foot rule diagonally across any timber (24 inches or less), with the ends at the edges, and makes a prick mark with his scratchawl at 7 inches, and 17 inches, which gives the distance from edges of timber for points of octagon.

Sketch shows that this simple "jump rule" is accurate enough for all practical purposes, as it varies less than ⅜ of an inch on a 12 foot octagon.

With all due deference to Brother Jas. L. Gerald, would like to state that "4.9804 feet as the length of the side of a 12 foot octagon is correct to a ten thousandth" is incorrect.

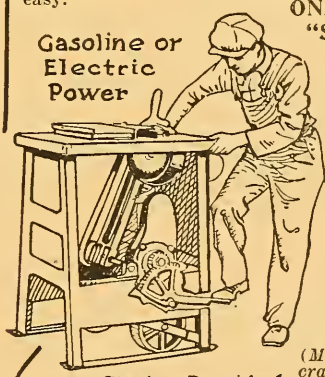
The tangent of 22½ degrees is .414213562375 multiplied by 12 equals 4.9705627485 and half the difference between this figure and 12 is 3.51471862575.

Frank DeGuerre,
L. U. No. 22. Villa Grande, Cal.

WHY SAW LUMBER BY HAND?

A CARPENTER BUILDER'S PORTABLE SAWING MACHINE

Will cut all building dimension, trim sash, doors, screens—do it smooth, square and easy.



ONAN "SAFTY SAW"

A distinctively new and modern design to meet a new and modern condition. Many features are exclusive developments, some wholly new in building practice. There is nothing quite like it in design, quality or price.

(Man shown cranking engine.)

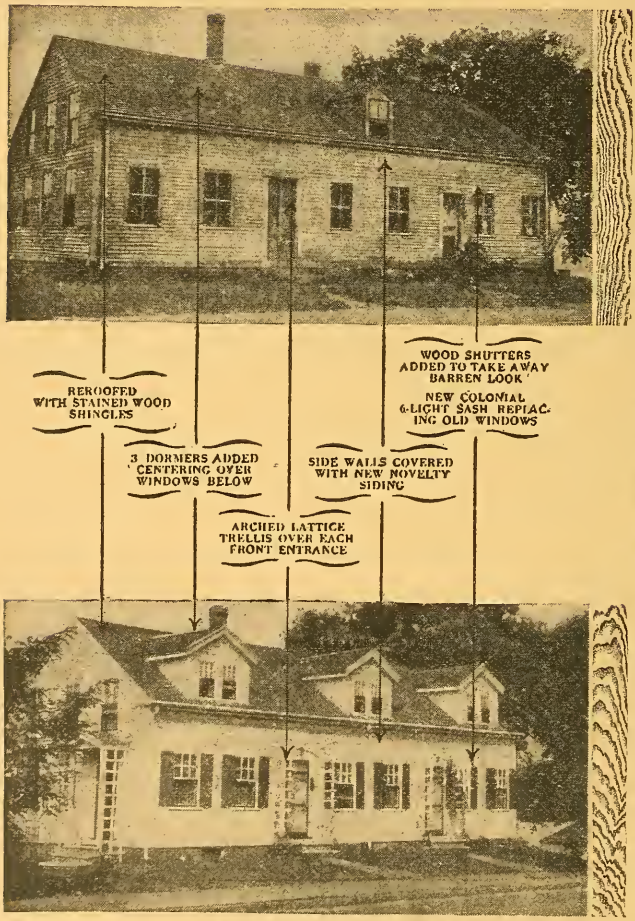
Starter Provided

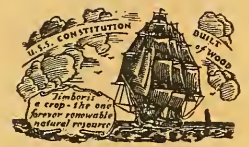
GASOLINE DRIVEN UNIT, weighs 300 lbs., cuts 2" x 12", has pedal starter, and vibration eliminator, governor controlled, or ELECTRIC DRIVEN to run from lighting socket, provided with wheels for moving. Built on swing principle. Handles CROSS CUT, RIPPING AND MITERING, DADO or PLANER BLADES.

Delivery from stock or warehouse

WRITE D. W. ONAN & SONS,
4243 Royalston Ave. Minneapolis, Minn.

There's **Profit** *in remodeling* **OLD HOMES**





THE landscape is dotted from ocean to ocean with millions of houses that are out of style, unsightly — or both. Millions of rebuilding opportunities—money-makers!

Lumber is the most adaptable, handy, satisfactory and profitable material for remodeling jobs.

It's easy to sign up lumber alteration contracts. Show your townsmen the "before-and-after" illustration on the left—and sell them the idea of making similar transformations. You'll find most of them ready listeners. They'll be surprised at how quickly the work can be done—and how little the cost.

Clinch your selling talk with the big re-sale value that modernizing will give an old house that nobody would buy. Set it off with a touch of sentiment—it's the same dear old home but renewed and revalued.

This illustration is one of many transformation examples shown in this series of advertisements. Every one of them has money-making inspiration. Watch future advertisements for helpful suggestions regarding new homes from old — *with the help of lumber.*

Use properly seasoned lumber, manufactured to American Lumber Standards, endorsed by the United States Departments of Agriculture and Commerce. Made by America's best mills. Your retailer has it or can get it for you.

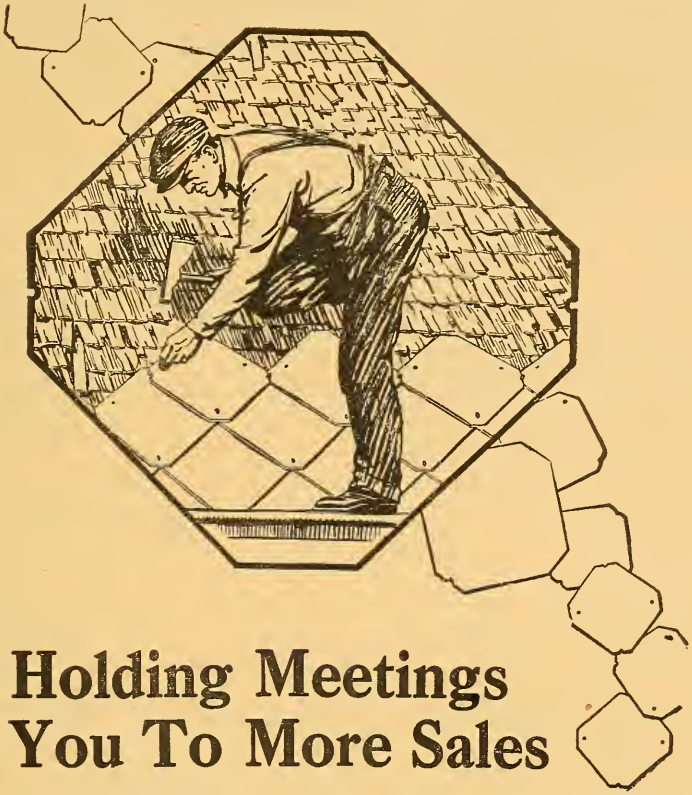
NATIONAL

LUMBER

MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AMERICAN STANDARD LUMBER FROM AMERICA'S BEST MILLS



We Are Holding Meetings To Help You To More Sales

Johns-Manville Authorized Distributors throughout the country are now holding meetings with carpenters for the purpose of demonstrating the advantages of using Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles.

At these meetings Johns-Manville representatives tell of plans by which carpenters are making money with these shingles. Various conditions which are met with in applying Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles are described and illustrated by motion pictures.

The Johns-Manville Authorized Distributor in your town can tell you about these meeings, or write dirct to us for information.

JOHNS-MANVILLE
RIGID ASBESTOS SHINGLES

Johns-Manville Corporation,
292 Madison Avenue,
New York.

Please send me information about Carpenter Meetings and your Asbestos Shingle book for Carpenters.

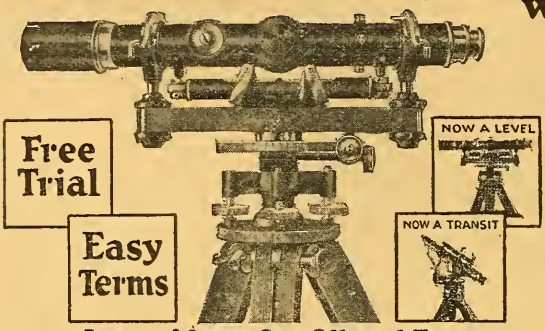
Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....

R-13

Be Safe and Sure with an Aloe Level



Why Guess With Chalk-Line, Plumb and Rule?

You can do your own leveling and plumbing—faster, better and at less cost—with the Aloe Level. It is extremely accurate—a Level and Transit combined—can be converted from one to the other in less than a minute—no parts to remove or get lost.

Practical for a Hundred Uses

For leveling foundations, walls, piers, buildings, floors—running straight lines for fences, streets and ditches—laying out irrigation—surveying lots and fields—for every job requiring an accurate Level and Transit combined. Saves surveyors' and architects' fees, guards against expensive errors and saves time and money for you.

Learn to Use It in an Hour

No technical knowledge or experience necessary. The simple and complete instructions furnished with each instrument explain every operation in detail and in a manner easily grasped and applied.

Learn About Our Liberal Terms

—and about our trial offer. Our Easy Ownership Plan requires only a very small first payment and almost a year to pay. Find out how you can pay for the Level through savings made by its use.

Get This FREE Book

Our book—"Be a Bigger Builder"—will open your eyes to the advantages of owning your own Level and Transit. It shows you how it saves you money—saves you time—and assures you greater accuracy. The coupon brings you booklet and full information.

A. S. ALOE CO., 1824 Olive Street ST. LOUIS, MO.

MAIL COUPON TO-DAY

A. S. ALOE COMPANY,
1824 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

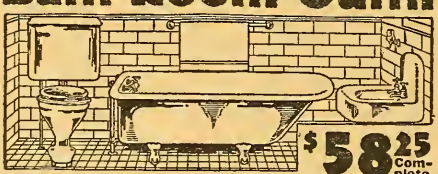
Without obligation, send me FREE your book, "Be a Bigger Builder." Also full particulars about the Aloe Convertible Level and details of your Easy Ownership Plan.

Name.....

Address.....

YOU SAVE 40%

ON THIS NEW MODERN GUARANTEED Bath Room Outfit



$58.25 Complete

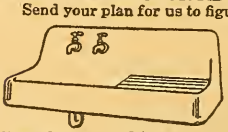
Our customers say we sell the best goods at lowest prices and give the best service. You save most because we give you

WHOLESALE PRICES

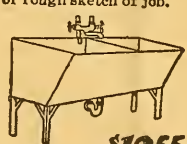
on the best **PLUMBING and HEATING SUPPLIES.** Everything **GUARANTEED** or we *Refund Your Money.* **Get our Catalog.** Compare our prices with anyone else selling high grade Goods and you will see how much you save.

ESTIMATES AND CATALOG FREE

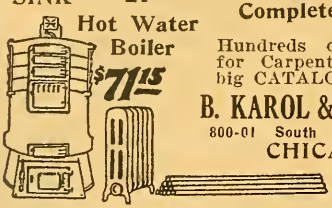
Send your plan for us to figure, or rough sketch of job.



High Grade SINK $27.50



Complete $12.55



Hot Water Boiler $71.15

Hundreds of bargains for Carpenters in our big CATALOG.

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800-01 South Kedzie Ave.
CHICAGO

The Reid-Way VACUUM CONVERTIBLE SANDER

ONLY ONE MOVING PART

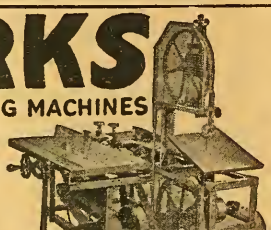
Now made DUSTLESS by powerful vacuum action. Instantly convertible from bench sander to jointer or floor sander. Only one moving part! No belts, chains, gears, to wear out. Plugs in any light socket. Eliminates hand sanding on all classes of work. A high grade, heavy duty machine at moderate cost. Write for free circulars.

THE REID-WAY CO.
764 No. 16th Street, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

PARKS

WOODWORKING MACHINES

CABINET SHOP SPECIAL
No. 10
$290
with motor



Make money on the side with this Parks! Fits in corner of your basement. Strong, compact, complete machine. Write for circular.

THE PARKS WOODWORKING MACHINE CO.
1549 Knowlton St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Can. Factory: 208 Notre Dame East, Montreal.

Maydole Quality

For eighty-five years experienced carpenters have chosen Maydole Hammers. Heads of selected tool steel, press-forged; handles of second-growth hickory, air-dried, and put on to stay —there's no hammer like a Maydole for standing up under years of hard service.

Get your money's worth. Look for the "D. Maydole" stamped on the head. Your dealer will gladly show you the genuine in the style and weight you prefer.

Write for free copy of our interesting and useful Pocket Handbook 23 "A".

YOUR HAMMER SINCE 1843

Maydole Hammers

The David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N.Y.

1638

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Ready To Lay

ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

The ideal covering for roofs and floors of piazzas, sun parlors, and all flat roofs.

WATERPROOF
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DURABLE
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LAYS FLAT—STAYS FLAT

Requires no white lead bedding.
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BOYLE'S BAYONNE ROOF AND DECK CLOTH
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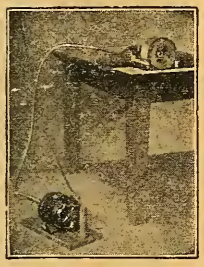
$40 to $50 a day easily earned with an AUTOMATIC—

the result of 16 years' manufacturing experience. Force Feed Lubrication—SKF Ball-bearings — Whitney Silent Chain —Roller Pressure Regulator — ALL Dust taken up on forward operation with New Vacuum Nozzle. All working parts inclosed. Write today—Let us tell you how to get started in this paying business. Free trial.

Write us about "Our Year To Pay" Plan.

The Little Automatic Surfacing Machine (on table) is a wonder for removing varnish from desk tops, counters, etc., or for all sorts of new work.



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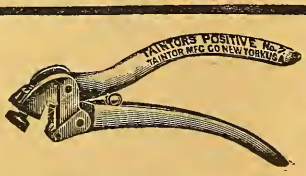
Nearly ONE MILLION MEN Have Used TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SETS Are You One Of Them?

Sold By Leading Hardware Dealers Everywhere
Send for Book: "Care of Saws," free to members of The Brotherhood.
TAINTOR MFG. Co., 95 Reade St., New York



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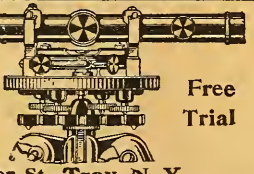

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Sheet aluminum covered chest which is a combination of good looks, strength and durability.

Size 32x15½x7, $10.00 Delivered
Send for complete catalogue of tools

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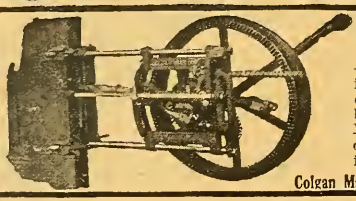

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—if you have a CHAMPION. No awkward stooping. Clamps on door quickly. Handle turns easily. Cuts any desired size mortise with flat bottom and smooth sides in three to five minutes. No risk of spoiling material. Pays for itself quickly. Carried anywhere. Year's guarantee. Try it on our 15-day trial offer. Send for free literature.

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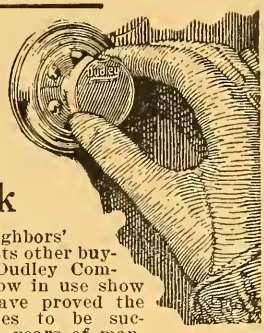
Make $25 to $50 a Day

Selling Unpickable Combination Door Locks

who wants to bother with keys any more? Here is a new lock that is absolutely non-pickable, but can be opened in four seconds by the right person.



The Dudley Combination Keyless Lock

THE greatest advance in lock making since keys were first made.

The Dudley Lock is furnished complete, or in part, to make new locks of old ones. A simple, three-number combination opens it. One set of numbers locks all the doors in the house. Almost any key cylinder latch can be made into a combination lock with the Dudley Combination Cylinder. Think of the new field for large sales this opens!

Millions of dollars now lost each year through burglary and theft can be saved by the use of the Dudley Combination Door Lock. Every lock sold attracts neighbors' attention and interests other buyers. Four million Dudley Combination padlocks now in use show the demand, and have proved the mechanical principles to be successful during seven years of manufacture. Now, applied to doors, a big new market has been created.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Here is an opportunity for men familiar with carpentry, building hardware and millwork. Choice territories still open. Representatives in every city, town or county are needed to sell the Dudley Combination Keyless Lock.

Now is the time to get in business for yourself. No experience or capital required. This lock, nationally advertised, will sell at sight. You get a liberal commission on every sale. Lock sells from $5 to $8.50. Every one you sell and install *pays you a double profit.* You can sell one or more for every house or garage.

Make big money, full or spare time. Get busy now. Write us at once.

FREE
Special Offer

For a limited time, one representative in each community who means business and can stand prosperity can secure a demonstrator lock without cost. If you are our man—if you can keep your head and go on developing our business in your locality after you have made hundreds or thousands—send quick for our proposition and territory. Mail coupon—today.

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Start Making and Saving this Money Now
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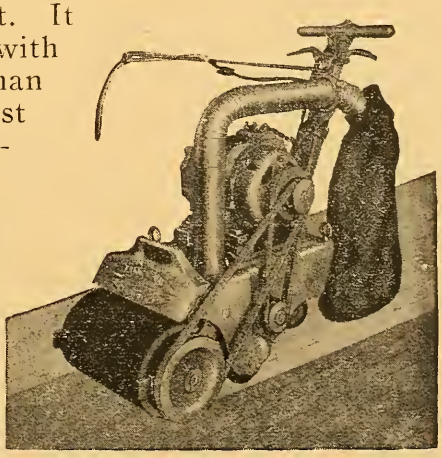
You, yourself, or any man who is handy with tools can get started with the Free-O-Dust Super Surfacer, our drum type floor sanding and resurfacing machine. It is run by electricity and handled by one man. It sands new floors perfectly and without dust. It resurfaces old floors covered with paint or varnish. It costs less than $2.00 per day to run and will last for years. All latest improvements are included.



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Please send your free booklet "A DAY'S WORK" on your Free-O-DUST sanding machine; also information on your long-life abrasive paper, with prices on both.

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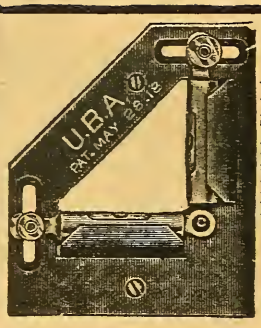
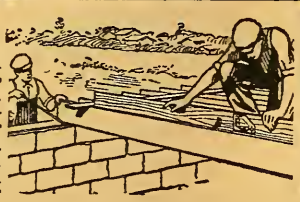


Size 3¼ x 4 inches

The UBA



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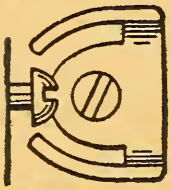

The most practical device for installing screens. ¼ turn of locks on right and left, top and bottom on inside of screen, locks screen to frame. Screen can be removed or replaced in less than one minute. If your Hardware dealer cannot supply you, I WILL SELL YOU ONE GROSS $4.25 POSTPAID. It will pay you to change. If you do not use them all, sell them to your neighbor for retail price, 5 cents.

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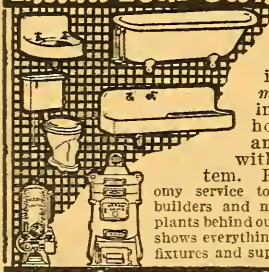
PLUMBING-HEATING

Install Your Own~Save Half



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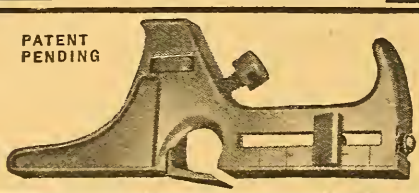

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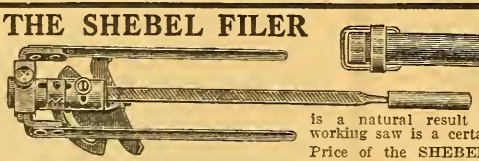

YOU CAN BE AN EXPERT FILER any time you choose to be one. It's easy—just get a SHEBEL FILER and you will be able to file a saw as good as any man in the country. And better too. A preferred workman is a natural result following its use. A speedier, smoother and easier working saw is a certainty.

Price of the SHEBEL FILER with files and complete directions is $5.00. Use the filer for a week. If it does not come up to your expectations, send it back and your $5.00 will be refunded immediately.

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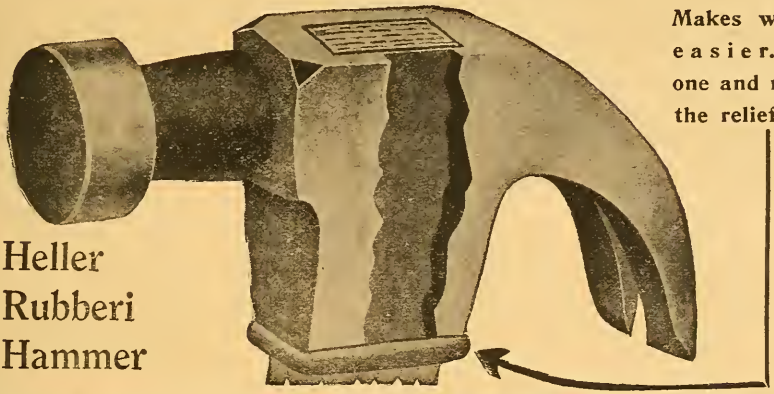

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Use Heller's Like Hand Cut Saw Files which will enable you to file more saws than any other. Made in 5½", 6" and 7" sizes.

If your hardware dealer cannot supply the above, send direct to us with name and address of hardware dealer you wish order to go through.

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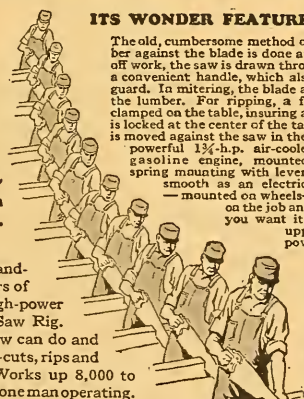
DOES THE WORK OF 10 MEN WITH HAND SAWS

FREE TRIAL **EASY TERMS**



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Save the high wages of ten hand-sawers—save hours upon hours of time—with Aloe's new high-power "Jiffy" Portable Gasoline Saw Rig. Does anything that a hand-saw can do and does it ten times as fast. Cross-cuts, rips and miters, dados, rabbets, etc. Works up 8,000 to 10,000 ft. of lumber a day with one man operating.

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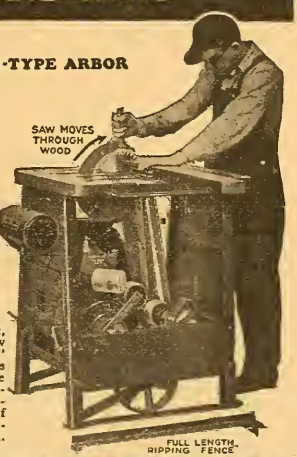

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Get our free booklet, "Sawing With Elbow Grease or Gasoline." It is filled with facts and figures that prove the wonderful money-making and money-saving possibilities of the "Jiffy" Saw. Coupon brings it to you.

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Just sign and mail the coupon—and let us tell you more about the "Jiffy" Saw—about our liberal TRIAL offer—about our Easy Ownership Plan, which gives you several months to pay and all this time the "Jiffy" Saw in your possession is paying for itself faster than the small monthly payments come due. Mail the coupon now.

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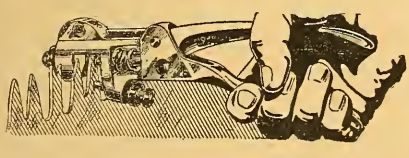

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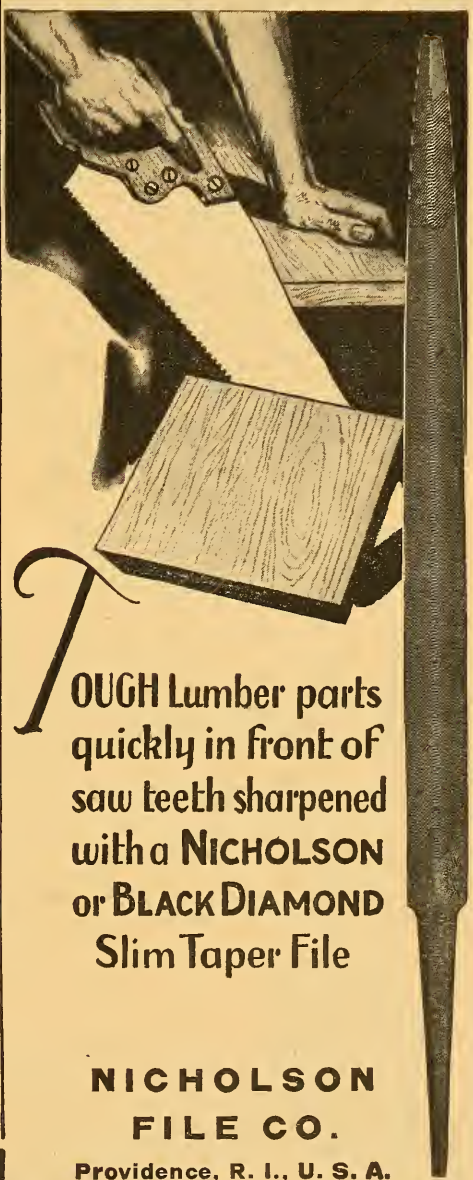

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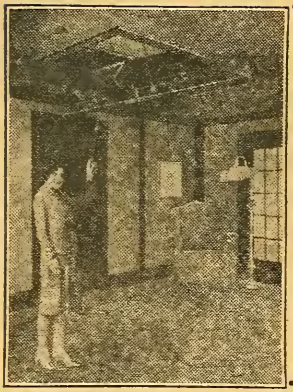

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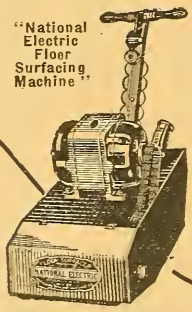

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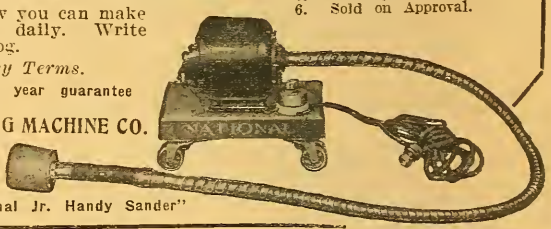

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Boot & Shoe Workers' Union
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
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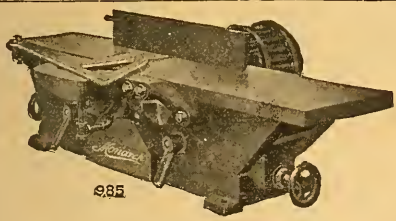

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227 West Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Without obligation, please send me samples and literature.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....

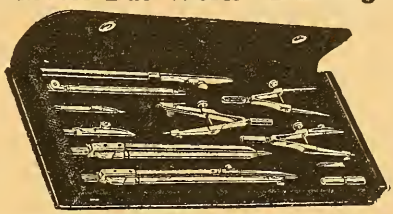
FREE

This Genuine Ivorine Pocket Rule

Copy This Jack → and Get This ← Rule

Just copy Jack—that's all. That may tell me what kind of a draftsman you would be. If you are 16 years old or older and will mail me your sketch at once, I will send you free and prepaid a Draftsman's Ivorine Pocket Rule shown here. Hurry. Send your sketch to me today.

Draftsmen Needed In Auto-Work—Electricity—Aviation Motor Bus Work—Building



FREE! *My Pay-Raising Plan*

Successful Draftsmanship

Write to me. I will send you my new book. Not a catalog. My Pay-Raising Plan and money-making advice. I can prove that men trained by me make from $3,000 to $9,000 per year.

In addition to sending you at once, free, my Pay-Raising Plan, I show you above the fine imported drafting instruments you get as soon as you become my student. You get also 14 other drafting tools and a drafting table, included in my course.

Employment Service

After training you I help you get a job without charging you a cent for this service. Employers come to me for men.

Age or Lack of Education No Draw Back

No experience nor high school education necessary. My practical home study course is so simple, your spare time is all that is necessary.

Earn While You Learn

I give you special work and tell you how to make money. You can start making extra money soon after beginning my training.

Satisfaction or Money Back

If my training does not satisfy you after you have finished, you get every penny back.

I train you at home!

If you earn less than $70 a Week Write to Me *for My Pay-Raising Plan*

Send sketch and get free Rule

Engineer Dobe

1951 Lawrence Ave., Div. 16-93 Chicago

Send me free your Ivorine Rule, your two books, "Successful Draftsmanship" and "My Pay-Raising Plan," also plan to earn money while learning and proof of big money paying positions.

*Name*_____ *Age*_____

*Address*_____

*Post Office*_____ *State*_____

Cross Out *the expense of*

~~TEDIOUS HAND SANDING~~

IMPROVED TAKE-ABOUT Sander

Don't let your men waste hours in the back breaking, irritable work of scraping, planing or sanding by hand when the work can be done five times faster with the

And it gives your work even a better finish.

It's made right—light of weight for quick handling—but strong enough to live up to its job.

Larger roller and larger insulated handle for easy operation and perfect balance.

Long slits let in plenty of air to cool the motor. Removable cap makes the motor readily accessible. Sands slightly curved surfaces—sands right up to the baseboard. Many added features in the Improved Model at no added cost.

Write today for printed matter or a free demonstration.

PORTER-CABLE MACHINE CO., 1700 N. Salina St., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

HEADLIGHT
Carpenter's Overalls
UNION MADE

THE WONDER GARMENT

Made of
Extra Fine Quality Tough White Sailcloth

Features:

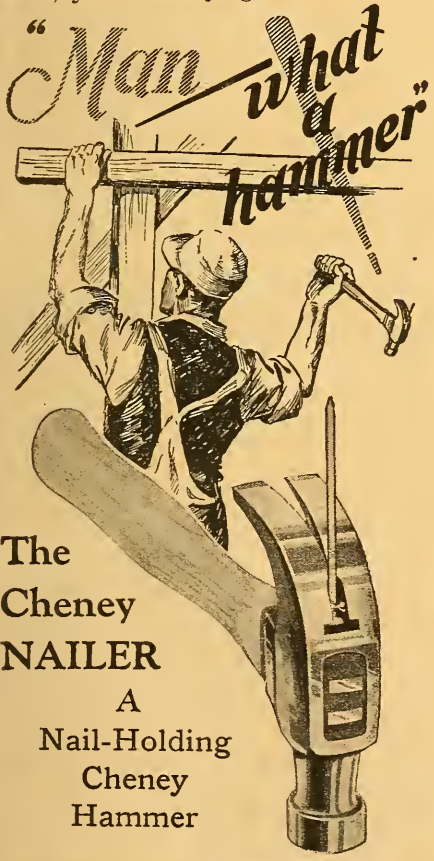
4 big nail pockets — Patented safety rule pocket
2 big front pockets — High back protects clothing
Double cloth at the front — 2 side hammer straps

Mail your order to our nearest factory if your local Headlight Dealer cannot supply you.

LARNED, CARTER & CO.
World's Greatest Overall Makers
Detroit, St. Louis, San Francisco, Perth Amboy, N. J., Atlanta, Toronto, Ontario
New York Office: 5 Union Sq. Chicago Office: 653 S. Wells St.

You
need a Cheney Nailer

The handy nail-holding hammer—the Cheney Nailer—is just the kind of hammer you've always wished to own = = = a regular hammer that holds practically any size nail and built so you can set the nail in work high above your head with one good blow. The weight of the hammer immediately releases the nail while a quick turn of the handle places the driving end of the Nailer in position to finish your job. Ask your dealer today for a Cheney Nailer. The first time you use it, you'll be saying—



The Cheney NAILER

A Nail-Holding Cheney Hammer

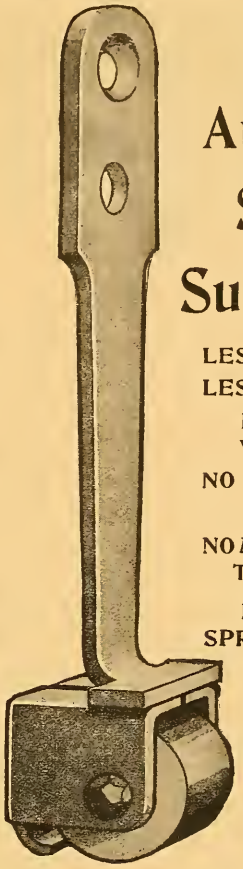
PRENTISS VISES

PRENTISS VISE CO.

106-110 LAFAYETTE ST. NEW YORK CITY

CHENEY HAMMERS

1652



The Austral Sash Sustainer

LESS COST

LESS TROUBLE

NO MORE WEIGHTS

NO MORE PULLEYS

NO MORE CORDS TO BREAK

NO MORE SPRING BOLTS

USED IN BUNGALOWS, CITY HOUSES AND RURAL HOUSES

All carpenters and contractors should become familiar with this proposition.

Special discounts to the trade.

Send for a pair

The Austral Window Co.,
101 Park Ave.,
New York

AUSTRAL WINDOW CO.,
101 Park Ave.,
New York.

Please send me a sample pair of AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINERS for which I enclose 50c (this covers only actual production cost and postage.)

Name .....

Address .....

MAFTEX

The new Insulating Board with structural strength.

Maftex is made to fulfill exact specificational requirements for insulation, sheathing, and lathing—in the one material.

The advantages that follow the use of insulating material that also takes the place of sheathing and lathing are obvious. But there should be definite assurance that insulation so specified will be applied in a manner to insure structural performance as satisfactory as that of the material which it supplants.

Maftex is offered to the trade with confidence, for rigidly conducted tests have thoroughly substantiated the claims made for it.

Learn what MAFTEX is, how MAFTEX is produced, how MAFTEX should be applied, by sending this coupon for samples and literature.

The Plastergon Wall Board Co.,
196 Philadelphia Ave.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Please send me without delay literature and sample about Maftex.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....

Adding another room to the house, by turning the attic into a playroom.

REMODEL

Give the children an attractive indoor place to play. The attic is ideal; they can romp to their hearts' content, without disturbing the household. Oak Flooring, laid over the present unsightly floor, helps to make a real room out of the attic, and keeps it clean and sanitary besides.

Make More Money

In addition to the opportunity that every unimproved attic affords, you can make money by interesting your friends and neighbors in "toning up" the home, by laying Oak Floors in every room that has old, worn, ordinary floors. Quote by the room, not by the thousand feet, and prove how inexpensive the remodeling job will be. You can get in touch with a local Oak Flooring dealer, get samples and prices, and figure, yourself, the cost of laying and finishing. Then call on prospects.

We Will Help You

MAIL THE COUPON BELOW *for free booklets* giving you necessary information on grades, measurements, etc., also on how to lay, scrape, and finish Oak Flooring.

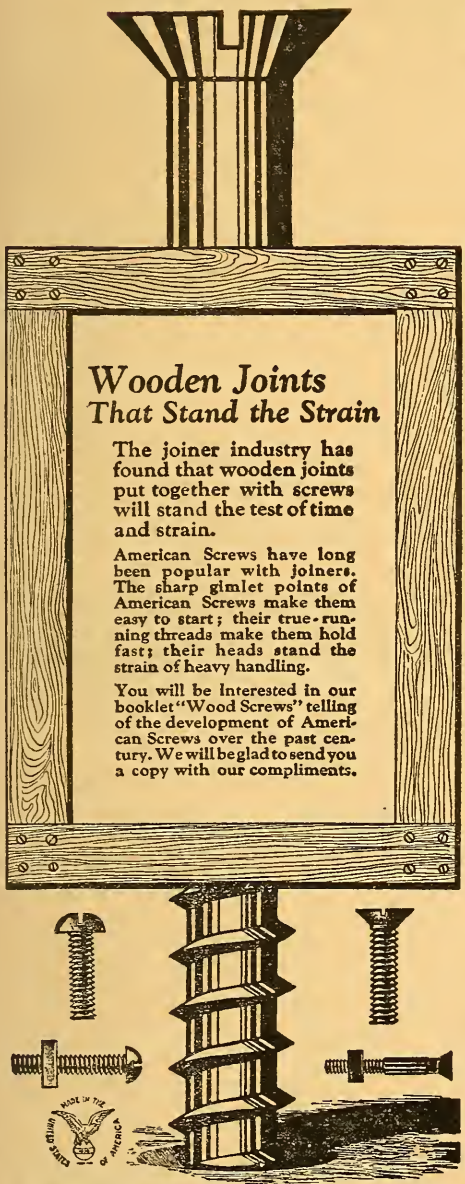
Oak Flooring Bureau
1251 Builders' Bldg., *Chicago*

Please send me "The Story of Oak Floors," and "How and Where to Use Oak Floors."

Name.....

Address.....

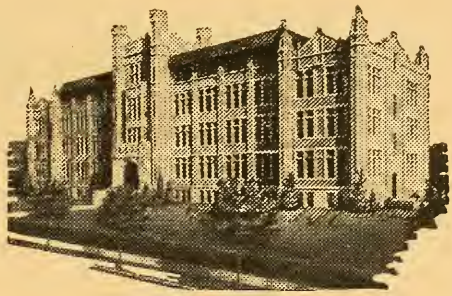
City.....*State*.....



AMERICAN SCREW CO.
PROVIDENCE, R.I. U.S.A.

Western Depot: 225 West Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

"Put It Together With Screws"



Go to High School at Home

YOU can secure a high school education right at home by studying the splendid new courses recently prepared by the International Correspondence Schools.

These courses are equivalent to the courses given in resident high schools. They have been specially arranged for men and women who wish to meet college entrance examinations, to qualify for a business position, or to make up the education they missed when forced to leave school too soon.

The College Preparatory Course, the High School Commercial Course and the High School English Course include English, algebra, ancient, medieval, modern and U. S. history, physiology, literature, geography, Latin, bookkeeping, drawing, geometry, shorthand, physics, chemistry, salesmanship, advertising, civics, trigonometry, economics, American business law, corporation finance, money and banking, business and trade economics, etc. A diploma is given at graduation.

The lessons are easy to understand and you will make rapid progress because you will be *in a class by yourself* and you will study under the guidance of instructors who are sincerely interested in helping you to get ahead and achieve the bigger things of life.

Just mark and mail the coupon and we will gladly send you interesting free booklets describing the High School Courses of the International Correspondence Schools or any other subject in which you are interested.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
Box 8827-C, Scranton, Penna.

Without cost, please tell me how I can qualify for the position or in the subject *before* which I have marked an X:

☐ College Preparatory Course
☐ High School Commercial Course
☐ High School English Course
☐ High School Vocational Course
☐ High School Agricultural Course

☐ Industrial Management	☐ Salesmanship
☐ Personnel Management	☐ Advertising
☐ Traffic Management	☐ Business Correspondence
☐ Accounting and C. P. A. Coaching	☐ Show Card and Sign Lettering
☐ Cost Accounting	☐ Stenography and Typing
☐ Bookkeeping	☐ Railway Mail Clerk
☐ Spanish	☐ English ☐ Civil Service
☐ French	☐ Common School Subjects
☐ Secretarial Work	☐ Illustrating ☐ Cartooning

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL COURSES

☐ Electrical Engineering	☐ Architect
☐ Electric Lighting	☐ Architects' Blueprints
☐ Mechanical Engineer	☐ Contractor and Builder
☐ Mechanical Draftsman	☐ Architectural Draftsman
☐ Machine Shop Practice	☐ Concrete Builder
☐ Railroad Positions	☐ Structural Engineer
☐ Gas Engine Operating	☐ Chemistry ☐ Pharmacy
☐ Civil Engineer	☐ Automobile Work
☐ Surveying and Mapping	☐ Navigation
☐ Metallurgy and Mining	☐ Airplane Engines
☐ Steam Engineering	☐ Agriculture
☐ Radio	☐ Mathematics

Name.....
Street
Address.....

City.....State.....

If you reside in Canada, send this coupon to the International Correspondence Schools Canadian, Limited, Montreal

Genuine

RU-BER-OID

SHINGLES — ROOFINGS

Make certain that the shingles and roofings you buy carry the label "*Genuine* Ruberoid." ¶ There are weights, styles and colors to provide the protection and beauty you desire for every type of building you roof or re-roof. ¶ See the dealer who handles *Genuine* Ruberoid or write for samples, addressing The RUBEROID Co., Dept. 22, 95 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Down Goes The Thermometer — UP GO YOUR PROFITS

FEDERAL METAL WEATHER STRIP

It is easy to sell Federal Metal Weatherstrips when cold winds are boosting your customers' coal bills. Every sale means an attractive profit to you. Federal Metal Weatherstrips have a reputation for practicability, durability, and unfailing protection against drafts, snow, sleet and rain. Every home, school, church, office and apartment building is a prospect. And, they are easy to install.

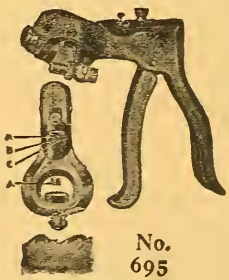
Write for our remarkable agency proposition.

Federal Metal Weather Strip Company

4540 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Illinois

SET ANY SAW—

quickly easily and right with the



No. 695

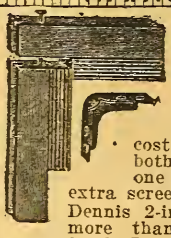
Stearns PISTOL GRIP SAW SET

GOOD workmen want good tools. This remarkable saw set makes it possible to set the teeth on both sides alike and prevents the saw from running to one side. The exclusive oscillating plunger does the trick.

On sale by your dealer—if not send $2.25 and we will send direct, postage prepaid.

Manufactured by
E. C. STEARNS & CO., INC.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

MORE CARPENTERS WANTED AT ONCE!



to Earn Big Wages Spare or Full Time with the Dennis Line

Our patented 2-in-1 Perfection Frame Stock saves half your material cost and labor. Your saw cuts both frame and screen bead at one time. No loose pieces. No extra screen bead to buy. No waste. Dennis 2-in-1 Frame stock costs no more than ordinary kind without screen bead. It enables you to beat all competition. Made in all standard sizes for windows and doors. Packed in handy sets or bulk. Carpenters everywhere are *doubling their profits* handling the Dennis line. Get the facts NOW on this money making business. Send the coupon in TO-DAY.

W. J. DENNIS & COMPANY

2110-20 W. Lake St. Chicago, Ill.

CUT HERE

SAND'S WOOD AND ALUMINUM LEVELS

STANDARD OF PERFECTION AND ACCURACY

Built for the artisan and discriminating mechanic of the craft

CARPENTERS ALUMINUM LEVEL

No. 24-24" 6 Glasses, $6.00.

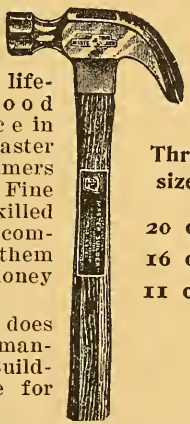
Also made 26" 28" 30" lengths. Reversible. Can be used in any position. Will plumb any end or level any edge up.

Sand's Levels Tell The Truth

Sold by hardware dealers everywhere, or sent direct on receipt of price. Parcel post charges prepaid. Send for complete catalogue.

SAND'S LEVEL & TOOL CO.
Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

LIFETIME SERVICE



THERE'S a lifetime of good honest service in Germantown Master Builder Hammers and Hatchets. Fine materials and skilled workmanship combine to make them the best that money can buy.

If your dealer does not carry Germantown Master Builder Tools, write for our catalog.

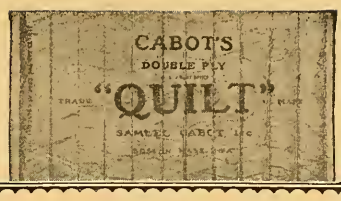
Three sizes

20 oz.
16 oz.
11 oz.

GRIFFITH TOOL WORKS

Philadelphia, Pa.

Hammering away for 74 years.



Not Only for New Construction

There are dozens of daily uses for Cabot's Quilt for the progressive Carpenter and Contractor. Here are some of them.

1. Insulate unfinished attics against cold and drafts.
2. Protect automobiles in leaky garages by lining the buildings with Quilt.
3. Use Quilt for insulating ice boxes and cold-storage rooms. (Better and cheaper than cork).
4. Use Quilt as sound-deadening and cold insulation under new floors when they are laid.
5. Line demonstration booths in phonograph and radio stores to cut off the noise between booths.

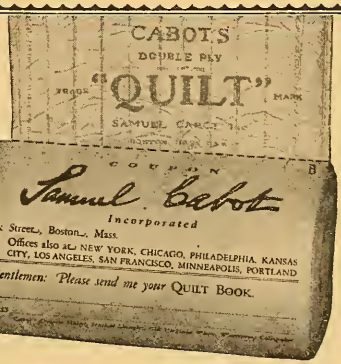
These are only a very few of the profitable applications to which Cabot's Quilt may be put.

And in new houses, Cabot's Quilt saves its own cost and more, too, by reducing the size of radiators and boiler.

No other just like it.

Cabot's Quilt

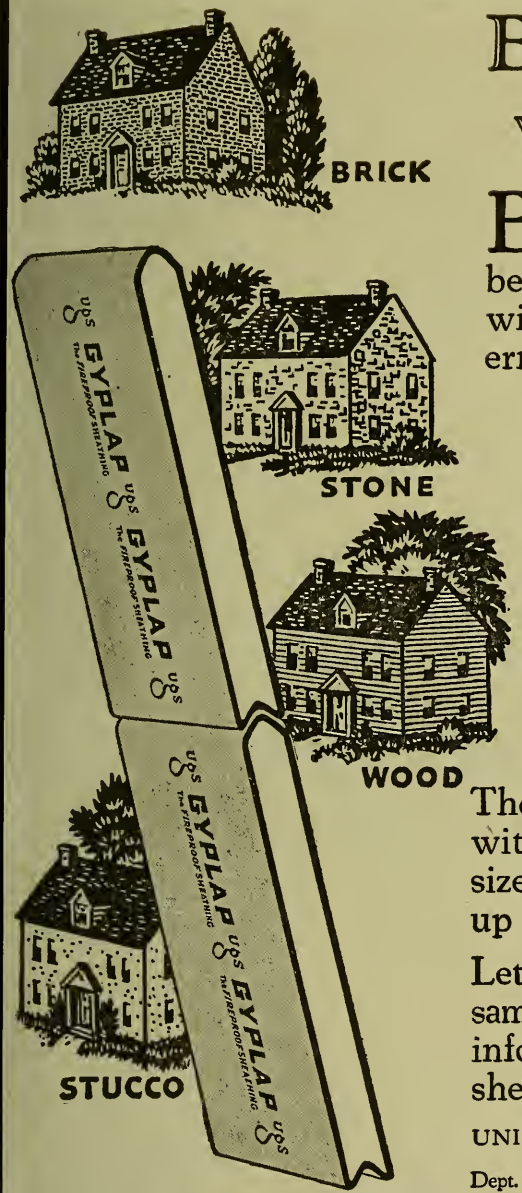
IN SUCCESSFUL USE FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS



SKILSAW

Cutting wood with a hand saw is, mostly, just hard work. Cutting wood with Skilsaw is no work at all. It makes any kind of sawing so easy that it is a pleasure. Simply attach Skilsaw to any electric socket and you have power to saw all day without effort. It cuts wood ten times faster than a hand saw. Skilsaw is safe, too, and it is accurate enough to cut a piece from a board as thin as a plane shaving. Skilsaw is built for you to save your back.

Skilsaw, Inc., 1801 Bernice Ave., Chicago.



Build it better with Gyplap

BUILD your outer walls as you will, your house will be a better house if sheathed with Gyplap. Use of this modern sheathing material means:

Resistance to heat and cold offered by Gyplap's thick core of gypsum.

Added protection against fire; Gyplap does not burn, ignite nor transmit flame.

The Gyplap tongue-and-groove joint which reinforces the material itself as a barrier to wind and weather.

Added strength and rigidity. Gyplap provides a remarkably stout bracing for the wood frame.

The work will be easier, too, with Gyplap in the new handy size, 24 in. by eight feet. It goes up quickly with less nailing.

Let us send you a desk size, sample sheet of Gyplap with full information about this modern sheathing. Just mail the coupon.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices:
Dept. 404, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

GYPLAP

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

The *FIREPROOF* Sheathing

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

Mail this today!

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY, Dept. 404, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
Please send me a sample and folder telling about Gyplap.

Name..... *Address*.....

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS

The Finest On Earth

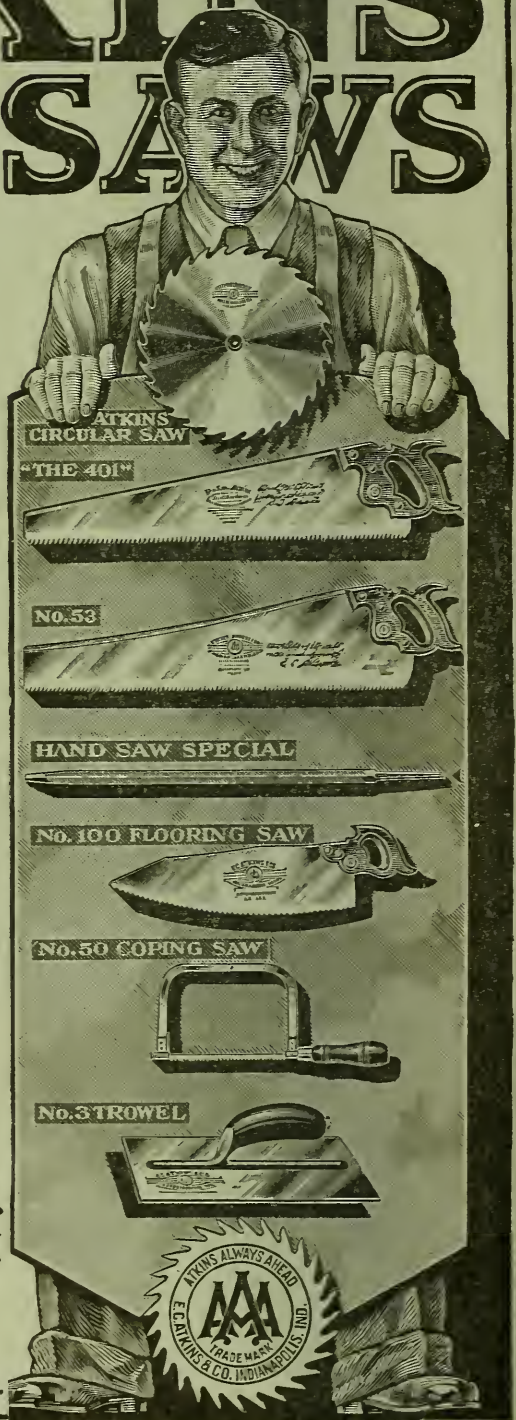
Mr. Happy Man says:—"The thinking, reasoning, analyzing mechanic knows the real worth of trade marked products, such as ATKINS SILVER STEEL Saws, Saw Tools, Specialties, and Plastering Trowels."

SILVER STEEL stands out as the hall mark for the best saws, tools, and trowels that brains and skill have developed, and besides they command a price based on their value.

SAW SENSE

Send for our New SAW SENSE book and read the big features in the manufacture of Atkins products, then you will know the points that make them favorites with all mechanics.

SPECIAL—Enclose a quarter for nail apron and useful souvenir.



E.C. ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

Home Office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

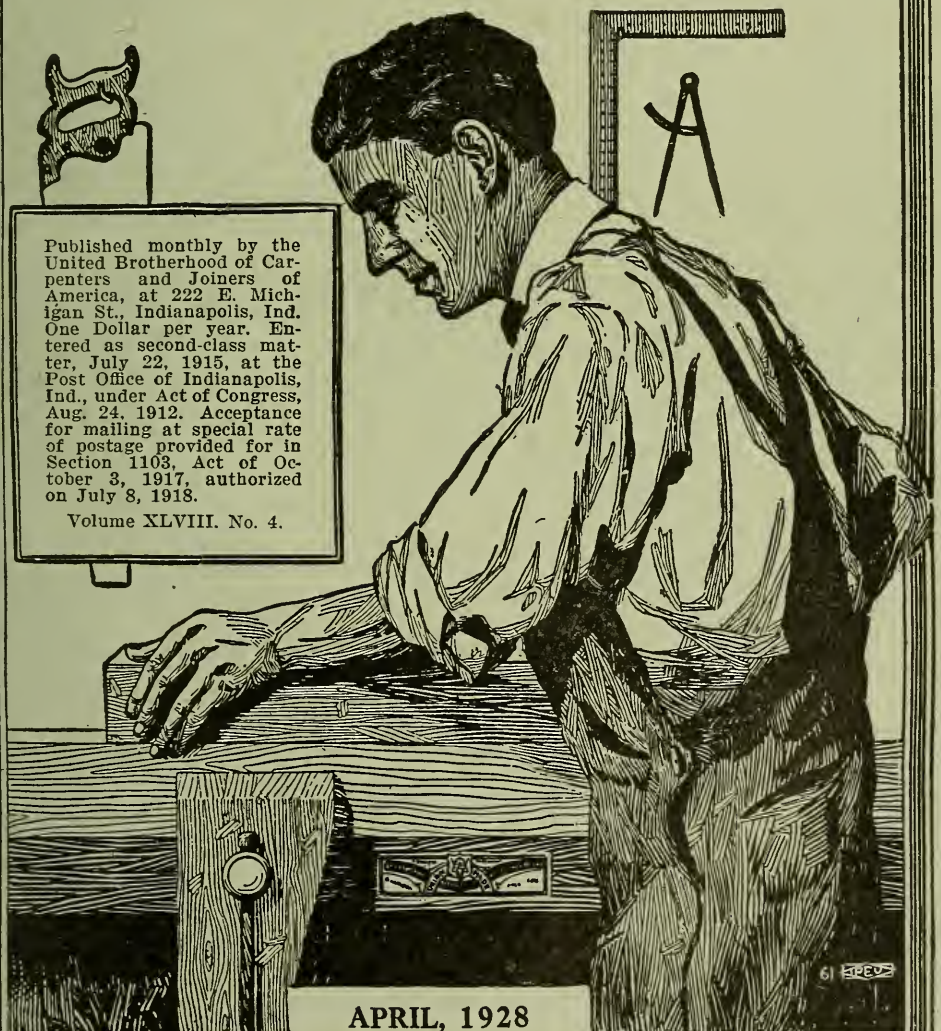
Canadian Factory, Hamilton Ontario

Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster N.Y.

Branches Carrying Complete Stocks In The Following Cities:

Atlanta
Memphis
Chicago
Minneapolis
New Orleans
New York City
Portland, Ore.
San Francisco
Seattle
Paris, France
Vancouver, B.C.

The Carpenter



Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume XLVIII. No. 4.

APRIL, 1928

Grinding gypsum rock, one of the early steps in the manufacture of Sheetrock

Solid reasons for this better wallboard

IF you like to do a solid and substantial job, you will like that extra strength and rigidity peculiar to Sheetrock. Due of course to the material from which it is made.

That material is gypsum rock, mined, processed and made into Sheetrock by the United States Gypsum Company.

Gypsum rock not only gives greater strength, it makes a fireproof wallboard, one that does not buckle or bulge.

This better wallboard, Sheetrock, comes to you all ready for use with USG patented folded edge for extra nailing strength. It has the exclusive joint reinforcement which seals and conceals all joints.

Sheetrock is sold by good dealers everywhere. For pocket sample and free Time Book, just mail the coupon.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices:
Dept. 4, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

Sheetrock bears the inspection stamp of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

SHEETROCK

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

FIREPROOF...INSULATING

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

Sheetrock comes in standard sizes: 3/8 inch thick, 32 or 48 inches wide and 6 to 10 feet long

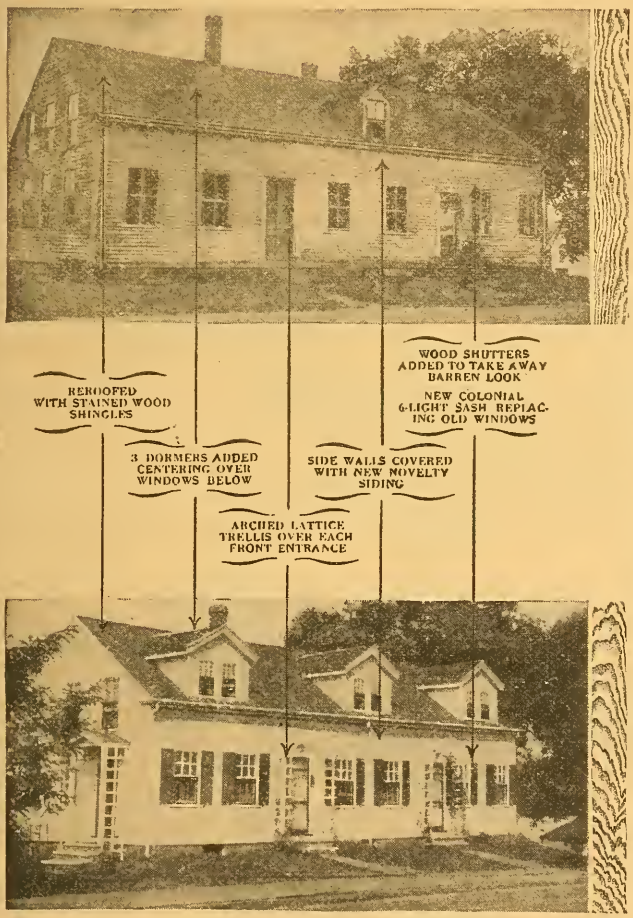
MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

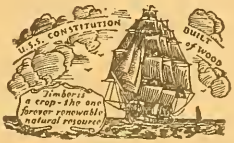
UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY, Dept. 4, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
Please send sample of Sheetrock and Time Book.

Name.....*Address*.....

City.....*State*.....

There's **Profit** *in remodeling* **OLD HOMES**





THE landscape is dotted from ocean to ocean with millions of houses that are out of style, unsightly — or both. Millions of rebuilding opportunities—money-makers!

Lumber is the most adaptable, handy, satisfactory and profitable material for remodeling jobs.

It's easy to sign up lumber alteration contracts. Show your townsmen the "before-and-after" illustration on the left—and sell them the idea of making similar transformations. You'll find most of them ready listeners. They'll be surprised at how quickly the work can be done—and how little the cost.

Clinch your selling talk with the big re-sale value that modernizing will give an old house that nobody would buy. Set it off with a touch of sentiment—it's the same dear old home but renewed and revalued.

This illustration is one of many transformation examples shown in this series of advertisements. Every one of them has money-making inspiration. Watch future advertisements for helpful suggestions regarding new homes from old—*with the help of lumber.*

Use properly seasoned lumber, manufactured to American Lumber Standards, endorsed by the United States Departments of Agriculture and Commerce. Made by America's best mills. Your retailer has it or can get it for you.

NATIONAL

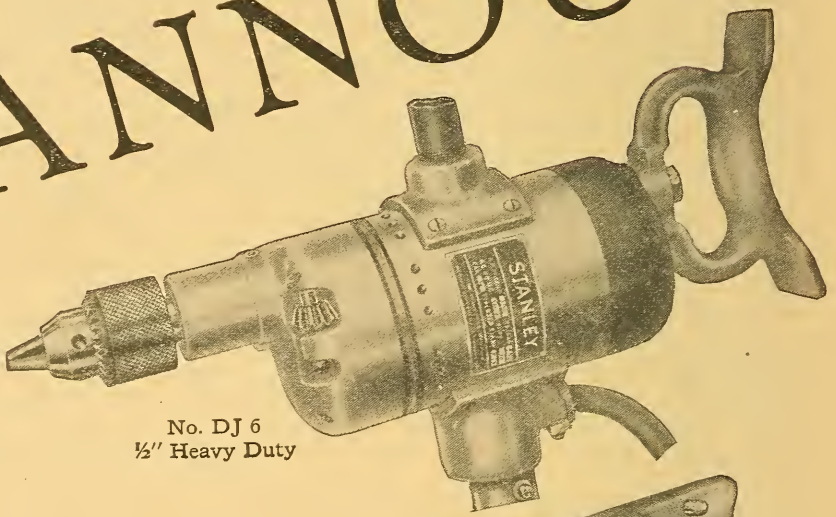
LUMBER

MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

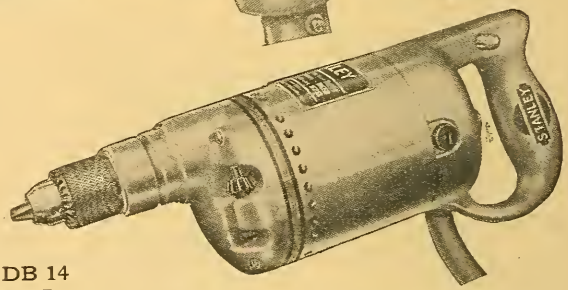
WASHINGTON, D. C.

AMERICAN STANDARD LUMBER FROM AMERICA'S BEST MILLS

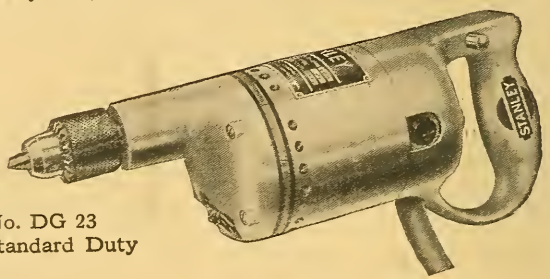
ANNOUNC



No. DJ 6
½" Heavy Duty



No. DB 14
¼" Heavy Duty



No. DG 23
¼" Standard Duty

STANLEY

ING

. . a line of better electric drills

with new standards of performance

Now Stanley makes electric drills. These drills are the result of two years of research, experiments, and exacting tests. They have the same high quality and efficiency as all Stanley Tools.

Before offering Stanley Electric Drills to you, we have placed a number of them in woodworking shops and manufacturing plants for practical tests. Without exception, the carpenters and mechanics who have worked with them report that the Stanley Electric Drill is superior to any similar tool they have used.

You will appreciate the full merit of this drill when you get it in your hands, test its balance and try it out.

You can examine the new Stanley Electric Drills at your dealer's. Our booklet Sj59 contains full information on the drills. We will be glad to send you a copy upon receipt of the coupon below.

THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT

New Britain, Conn.

New York Chicago San Francisco Los Angeles Seattle

The Stanley Rule & Level Plant, New Britain, Conn.

Please send me your folder Sj59 describing the three Stanley Electric Drills.

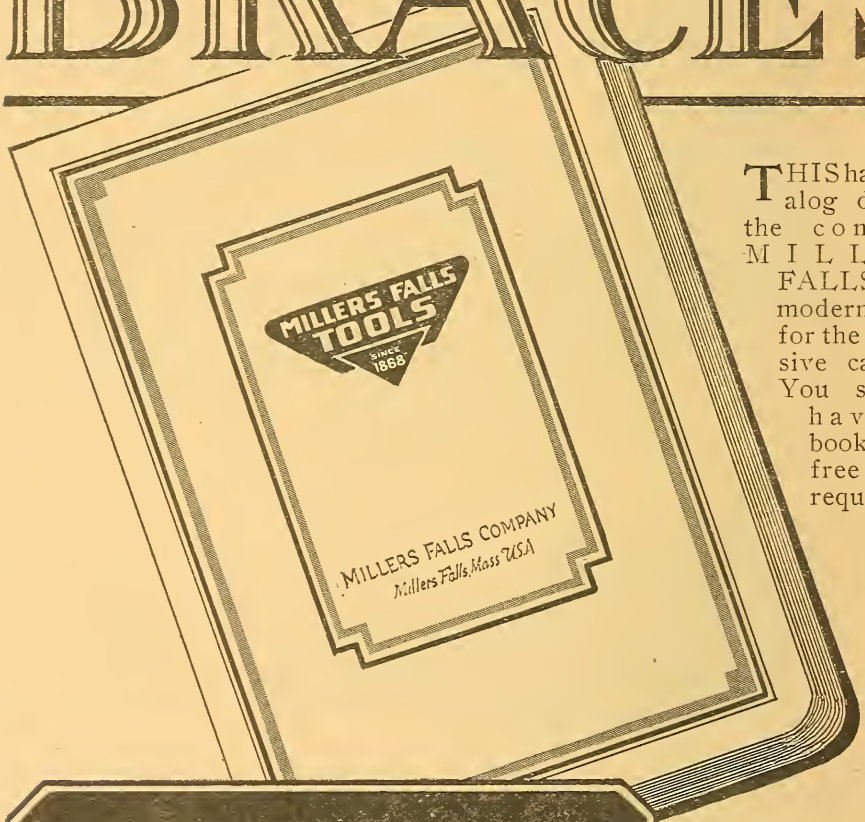
Name_____

City_____ State_____

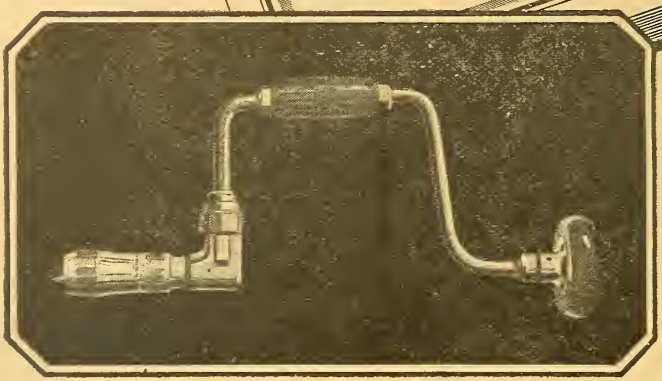
TOOLS

MILLERS FALLS TOOLS
SINCE 1868

BRACES



THIS handy catalog describes the complete MILLERS FALLS line of modern tools for the progressive carpenter. You should have this book—sent free on your request.



MILLERS FALLS 10" BRACE NO. 32

The standard of comparison for 50 years. Right design and honest construction have made MILLERS FALLS Braces accepted as the best to be had.

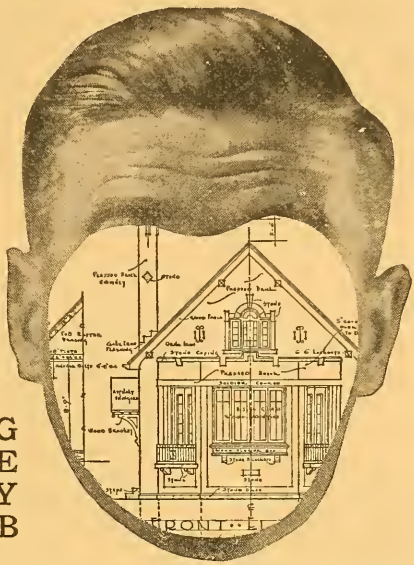
All sizes and types completely described in the MILLERS FALLS Catalog of good tools.

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY

MILLERS FALLS
MASSACHUSETTS

A FRANTIC CALL FOR MEN WHO CAN READ BLUE PRINTS

And Run Jobs ... at $4,000 to $12,000 a Year



See how easy it is now for any Carpenter to get ahead in the building game. Nowhere else does such simple training count for so much. Nowhere else are there so many countless thousands of openings as there are with contractors, builders and real estate firms, who are constantly calling for *practical* men who can read blue prints. Seven billion dollars will be spent this year for building. Trained men are at a premium in this gigantic industry. Untold thousands are needed at steady salaries far above the scale wage.

90 DAYS EASY TRAINING PUTS YOU ON THE WAY TO A BIG-PAY "BLUE PRINT" JOB

NO longer is it necessary for carpenters to spend years learning all the "mysteries" of blue print plan reading. For now you can get the blue print training in three months that has taken others years to pick up "on the job." We train you at home in spare time by the fascinating "blue-print method", with lessons that are as easy to read as your newspaper. You do not need more than a common school education. There is no hard, grinding study—the whole course is just like playing some interesting new game.

SIMPLE AND EASY AS A-B-C

These plans and lessons come to you from the oldest and largest school of building construction in the country. This is the kind of training that puts men quickly into the $5,000 to $15,000 a year jobs, and in contracting businesses of their own. You learn from actual blue print plans — from practical building experts. You learn how to read all the plans—estimate all the costs—and supervise the entire construction of a building. You learn everything a foreman, superintendent or contractor has to know.

IF YOU LIVE IN OR NEAR CHICAGO

Visit our School for Builders, open day or evening. A thousand men attend each year. Enter any time. You can get the same training at home, by mail. Same plans; same lessons; same instructors. The Coupon brings all facts Free.

A BIG-PAY JOB — OR YOUR OWN BUSINESS

With this quick, easy training, the building field is wide open to carpenters who want to become foremen and superintendents—or who would like to go into business for themselves. Burgert, Ill., stepped into a Foremanship at a 200% increase in salary. Clifford Scholl went from laborer to Ass't Superintendent in 8 months. Marchand, La., writes: "My salary is now increased 196%." After finishing his training, Baker, Ohio, made $3,800 clear profit in 3 months as a Contractor. Depke, R. I., increased his salary 700% in 12 months.

If you really want more money—if you hope to own a business of your own—if you want quick advancement in the building business—decide now to get this training that you must have for a real success.

FREE Book

Simply mail the coupon below for an intensely interesting Free Book, "How To Read Blue Prints," and full information. See what amazing opportunities open up for you in the seven billion dollar building field. Don't delay. Act now. Simply mail the coupon below.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL SCHOOL For BUILDERS

Dept. D-101, Chicago Tech Bldg.
118 E. 26th St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Chicago Technical School For Builders,
Dept. D-101, 118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

Send me without obligation your free book, "How To Read Blue Prints" and full details of the course and the opportunities in the Building Field. It is understood that no salesman will call on me.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

UNBREAKABLE

The Plane with a solid FORGED STEEL Plane Bottom and Vanadium alloy Tool-steel cutters

Look for the Words "DROP FORGED" On the Nose.

Bottom is Drop Forged from a Solid Bar of Supersteel

Cuts Easier—Stays Sharp Longer—Can't Break

Just as the cast iron or steel plane put the wooden plane out of business, so the **Forged Steel** Unbreakable plane—a Vaughan invention—is rapidly replacing cast-bottom planes, all over the world. And, just as the wooden plane makers first fought the metal planes, and later copied them, so the present-day makers of cast-bottom planes are either fighting or starting to copy the Vaughan Forged Steel construction.

THE VAUGHAN FORGED STEEL PLANE BOTTOM will resist a blow or a fall that would shatter the brittle cast planes. As it can't break and there's nothing about it to wear out, it makes the plane practically everlasting—except for the easily-replaceable cutters.

It is so rigid that it holds the frog, and other parts in perfect line, with a firm grip that prevents chattering.

Cutter is made from a solid piece of special-analysis Vanadium tool steel, scientifically heat-treated and tempered. There is no soft section to this cutter, so it can be sharpened far back. Each blade is tested to cut wire. These cutters hold their cutting edge longer, because the steel is harder and tougher.

Big comfortable walnut handle gives you ample hand room. Walnut knob is also larger and higher than on most planes—easier on the hand.

A **beautiful** plane that you'll swear by. So much better as a **working tool** than any other plane, that you will be thankful you made the change, every time you use it.

HOW TO GET ONE

First, try your hardware stores; and look for the words "Drop Forged" on the nose of the plane as shown in the cut. If no local store has it, write us, enclosing the price, and giving the name and address of the merchant you wish to favor—and the plane you select will be sent you by parcel post, prepaid.

Prices—by parcel past prepaid.

No. 903—8 in.	$4.75
No. 904—9 in.	5.25
No. 904½—10 in.	$5.75
No. 905 —14 in.	5.75

Specify whether plain or corrugated bottom

"It pays to use Good Tools"

VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Makers of Fine Tools

2114 Carroll Ave. - Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.

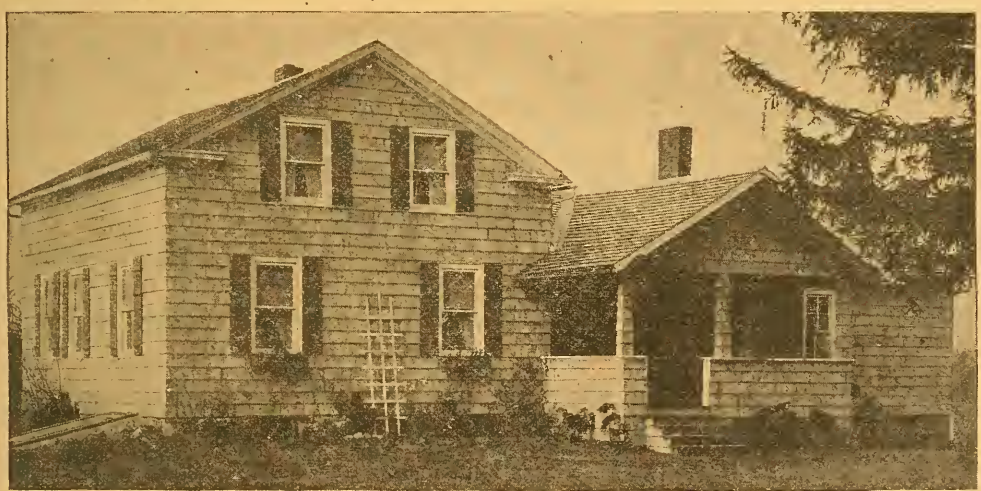
Send for Catalog

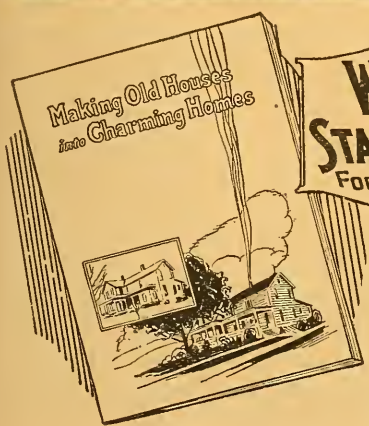
To Remodel Old Houses

IF you own or can buy old houses in desirable locations, you can remodel and improve their value by putting WEATHERBEST Stained Shingles right over the old sidewalls. An old porch badly in need of repair can be enclosed effectively and a "cleaning up" of out of date "gingerbread" will help you sell the old house at a nice profit.

In every community there are old houses of excellent construction which can be modernized easily . . . to increase their sales value immediately . . . to save repainting cost and insulate against heat and cold . . . to make more business of the same kind in the same neighborhood.

Our Remodeling Service Dept. will help you without charge. Send a snapshot or photograph any size and give general dimensions and floor plans of an old house and we will submit free sketch showing practical changes. WEATHERBEST STAINED SHINGLE CO. INC., 2201 Main St., North Tonawanda, N. Y. Western Plant—St. Paul, Minn. Distributing Warehouses in Leading Centers.





If not convenient to send picture, write for free book "Making Old Houses Into Charming Homes" and Broadside showing WEATHERBEST 1927 Remodeling Contest Prize Winners with actual results and costs.

Weatherbest
STAINED SHINGLES
FOR ROOFS AND SIDE-WALLS

$1000 First Prize Winner WEATHERBEST 1927 Remodeling Contest.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford J. Foster, Rives Junction, Mich., used WEATHERBEST Stained Shingles for sidewalls. Total remodeling $801.94.

WEATHERBEST STAINED SHINGLE CO., INC.,
Remodeling Service Dept.,
2201 Main St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

☐ Send Free Booklet "Making Old Houses Into Charming Homes" and Broadside showing 1927 WEATHERBEST Remodeling Contest Prize Winners.

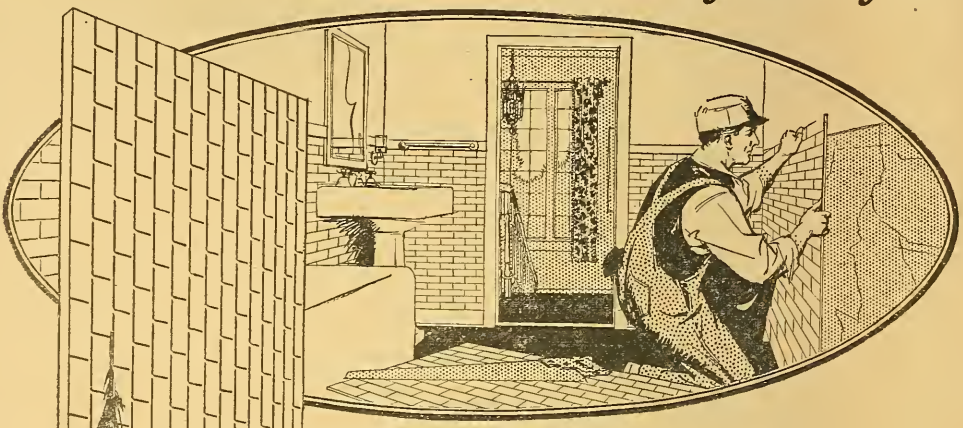
☐ From the enclosed photograph and data, submit free sketch showing suggestions for exterior remodeling.

Name _____

Address _____

Cornell Tile Board

will make money for you



NOW that the bathroom is sharing in the growing use of color, there is a splendid opportunity for you carpenters to "get busy" and tile the bathroom walls of the homes in your respective neighborhoods, with *Cornell Tile Board.*

When enameled in color to harmonize with the rugs and window curtains, the deep, clean-cut tile patterns stand out with all the glistening beauty of ceramic tile.

Take advantage of this vogue for color. Make real money tiling kitchens and bathrooms this inexpensive way.

Write us for samples and the name of your nearest Cornell dealer.

Cornell Wood Products Company
190 N. State Street, Chicago, Illinois

Cornell
TILE BOARD
Panelized Timber

tool facts!

About the No. 2510 Heavy Duty Ratchet Brace

Exclusive features, fully protected by patents, give to this brace those qualities which a master carpenter will appreciate. Built for heavy duty, it will stand up under punishment, and yet it is so perfectly balanced that you'll find it a delight to use on even the most delicate work. Now more about some of those features illustrated in the border:

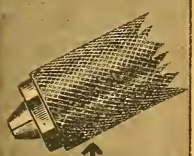
1. The Chuck is universal. It will securely hold round, square or taper shanks. Having greater capacity than usual, it will take the largest bit brace shanks.
2. The Chuck Shell is turned from a solid steel bar and carefully hardened. End of the shell is hexagon, permitting tightening with a wrench or in a vise, if desired.
3. Ratchet Mechanism is tremendously powerful. Teeth are broached the entire length of the drop-forged steel socket. The hardened tool steel dogs are set directly in the chuck shank and engage the ratchet teeth 1¼ inches, giving tremendous strength.

If you will examine this brace at your dealer's, you'll buy it. It's the brace you've always wanted to own. And being a Goodell-Pratt Tool, it's a good tool—made right, finished right.

List Prices

No. 2510	10 inch sweep	$7.00
No. 2512	12 inch sweep	7.20

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.



Universal Chuck with Hardened Steel Shell and Jaws

The Mark of a Complete Line of Super-Performance Electric Drills

Drop Forged Socket

Patent Ratchet Long Tool Steel Dogs With 1¼ in. Bite

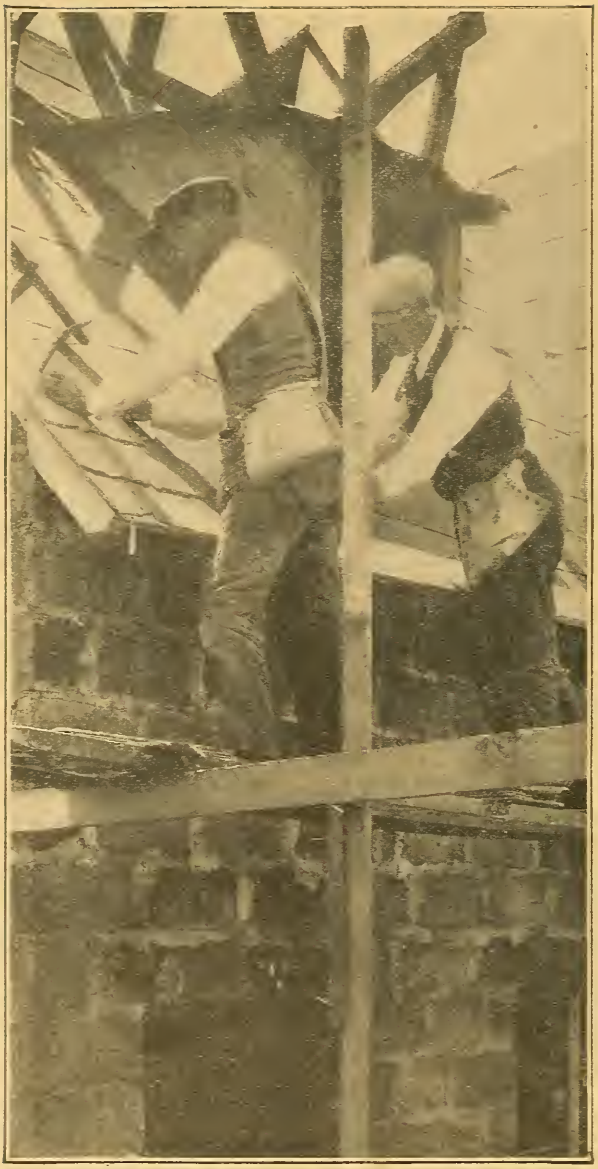
Adjustable Collars

Roller Bearing Steel Clad Head

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY *Toolsmiths* GREENFIELD, MASS. U.S.A.

GOODELL-PRATT

1500 GOOD TOOLS



AMBLER
ASBESTOS SHINGLES

Tapered or uniform thick are easily applied by any carpenter. We quote the following from a letter of the General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"There is no ruling on the part of the undersigned or of our Brotherhood preventing our members from applying Asbestos Shingles: in fact, we instruct them to contend for and insist that they our members, are employed for the application of all composition and other shingles, including Asbestos".

No Union Carpenter should hesitate to apply Ambler Asbestos Shingles the Fireproof, Weatherproof and Everlasting roofing and satisfy their customers.

FOR SAMPLES and Special Carload proposition, return this clipping.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

CARP. State .....

ASBESTOS
SHINGLE, SLATE and SHEATHING CO.

Factories ST. LOUIS, MO.
AMBLER, PENNA.

Direct Shipments made from Ambler, Pa. or St. Louis, Mo.

The Hammer that Wins

The Estwing Unbreakable Hammer. Best for carpenters; and for electricians, gas fitters, etc. Its leather grip is a non-conductor of heat, cold, or electricity. You can't beat it!

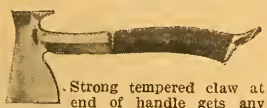
Real Admiration

The Estwing Unbreakable Hammer is not like any other hammer in the world.

It's the **better** hammer that the owner is proud of, and which wins the real admiration of every man on the job.

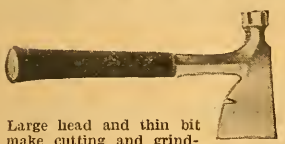
And the Estwing is yours for a life-time! No handle to break or head to loosen. You can depend on it forever!

Estwing Util-Ax



Strong tempered claw at end of handle gets any nail anywhere, prying, straightening clenched nails, etc. Steel hook at back of head pulls staples, opens boxes, etc.

Estwing Half Hatchet



Large head and thin bit make cutting and grinding easy. Notice convenient nail slot.

Guaranteed Unbreakable In Coldest Winter And Hottest Summer

The Estwing Hammer is guaranteed *unbreakable* in any extreme of heat or cold. And its *leather* grip is the most comfortable in the world, summer and winter—every day in the year.

GET YOUR ESTWING TODAY!

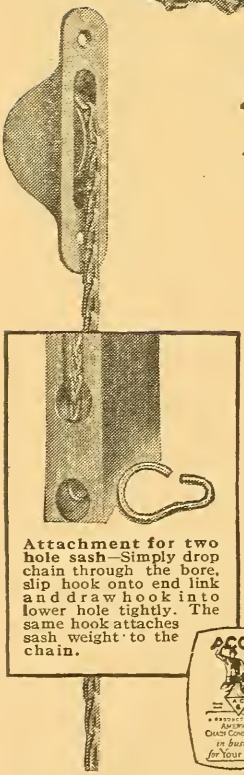
Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order, inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered which pays postage; or pay mail man. East of the Rockies.

☐	Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
☐	" " " 16 " "	2.00
☐	" " " 20 " "	2.25
☐	Straight " " 12 " "	2.00
☐	" " " 16 " "	2.00
☐	" " " 20 " "	2.25
☐	Half Hatchet No. 2, Smooth Face	2.25
☐	" " Scored "	2.25
☐	Util-ax 28 oz. with Leather Sheath	2.25
☐	Scout Ax. 24 oz. " " "	2.00
☐	Ball Pein Hammer, 16 oz. Head	1.75

Estwing Mfg. Co.

Rockford Illinois

100 *feet of* ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain will hang 7 average windows



Attachment for two hole sash—Simply drop chain through the bore, slip hook onto end link and draw hook into lower hole tightly. The same hook attaches sash weight to the chain.

It will pay you to use ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain. Your men will like the way it hooks to weights and fastens to windows. And when the job is in, ACCO Sash Chain looks neater—and if desired, it can be painted to harmonize with the interior color schemes.

ACCO Sash Chain is made of Copper-Bearing Steel—a corrosion-resisting alloy—galvanized or coppered. Will last as long as the window.

No change is necessary in the window casing construction. *ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain operates perfectly over ordinary cord pulleys.* It is packed 100 feet in a bag, with necessary attachments, which makes it handy for use on the job.

Fill out the coupon below and we will send you a sample length of ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain for testing. If your lumber yard or hardware specialty dealer cannot supply you with ACCO Sash Chain, give us his name and we will see that you have a convenient source of supply.

ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain

AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY, Inc., Dept. C-4, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Gentlemen: Please send me a sample length of ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain for testing.

Name..... Address.....

I would buy sash chain through..... (Name of Dealer)

HERE is a plane that cuts more easily and smoothly, keeps its edge longer, and makes for quicker, less tiring and more efficient work. The Sargent Auto-Set plane, modernly and efficiently designed, is being used by master-craftsmen everywhere. This plane is pounds lighter than the ordinary plane, yet it is strongly and rigidly built, and its thin, tough chromium steel cutter is so firmly held that it *can't* chatter or wobble. The whole plane is as solid as a crowbar. And its instantaneously adjusting thumbscrew and lever, and its automatic setting at any adjustment, save time and trouble and make for better work.

There are old-style Sargent planes too—fine, faithfully made ones that are very popular with those who prefer such types. Mail the coupon today for descriptive booklets on Sargent planes and squares.

Sargent Auto-Set Jack Plane No. 714, 14 inches. Other sizes from 7 to 22 inches.

SARGENT

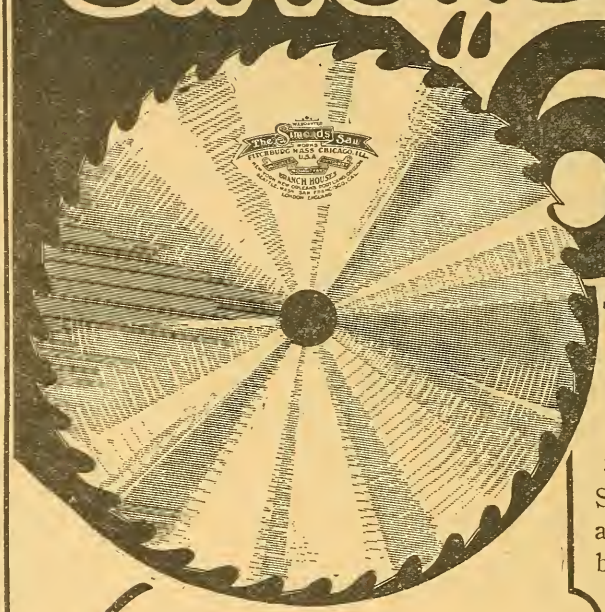
Tools & Hardware

SARGENT & COMPANY, *Manufacturers,* 55 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.
Please send me, without cost, the booklets on Sargent planes and squares.

Name_____

Address_____

SIMONDS "60"



STANDARD

Made to fit any style Electric Hand Sawing Machines, Steel—Tooth shape and temper make it better.

Your Electric Hand Saw Machine is only as good as it's Saw

You don't have to experience the annoyance of a saw that is unsuited for your work. Get the Simonds "60", a circular saw made special for Electric Hand Saw Machines. Do not accept an ordinary saw for it will not give the satisfaction you get from this new Simonds blade. This Saw stands the gaff for hard, fast cutting. The dealer who sells the machines can get this new blade for you.

More Service and Better Hand Saw Filing

Most carpenters know how good the Simonds Special Hand Saw file is. If you want to file more saws and better be sure to tell your dealer you want Simonds Special Hand Saw Files.

Simonds Saw and Steel Co.

"The Saw Makers"

Fitchburg, Mass. **Chicago, Ill.**

At Home *in ANY surroundings!*

Design your residence—your garage—as you desire, you may be sure that the "Overhead Door" will harmonize with any arrangement.

And you know, when building private garages, the question of space is always a prime issue. How to economize in space without sacrificing utility and appearance is the problem. The "Overhead Door" is the answer.

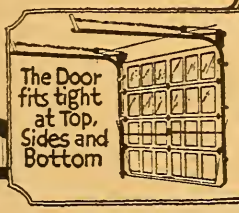
A slight pressure puts the "Overhead Door" up out of the way or closes it "tight". Installed and counterbalanced so that it will "Stay Put" in any position.

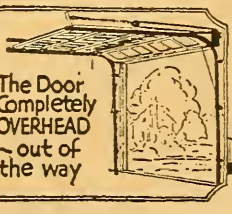
In Spring winds, Summer sun, Fall rains, or Winter snows, the "Overhead Door" operates perfectly. In fact, this truly unusual door will withstand all weather conditions.

OVERHEAD DOOR CORPORATION

3=1002 W. Kickapoo St. HARTFORD CITY, INDIANA

The "OVERHEAD DOOR"





A Good Combination

Square Edge

and

Both Sides Alike

IF you've never used Rockwall, you've missed something. You've missed the satisfaction of clean true joints—the pleasure of working with a board that nails up either side out with no difference in either face, the relief of handling a board that has real structural strength.

But you needn't keep on missing the features that are making Rockwall popular with carpenters everywhere. Ask your dealer to stock this improved board, made from the finest Nova Scotia gypsum. Then try it out on the job. When you do you will join the fast-growing club of Rockwall Boosters.

In the meantime get a Rockwall Time Book sent free on receipt of the coupon at the right.

TIME BOOKS

ATLANTIC GYPSUM
PRODUCTS CO.,
40 Central Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Send the new Rockwall Time Book to

Name

_____

Address

_____

_____

_____

My Dealer is

_____

ATLANTIC GYPSUM PRODUCTS CO.
NEW YORK · BOSTON · PORTSMOUTH

ROCKWALL
GYPSUM WALL BOARD

DON'T READ THIS!

if you make more than $25 a day

Investigate!

All you men who want to get ahead — LISTEN! Here is **your chance** to make the money you want.

You've got the skill to work in wood—turn it into Clarke Floor-Craftsmanship, and it will **return** you real money.

No training necessary—because you work with the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander. It's already got the training built into it. You just draw it out—you get the credit and the **pay** for the exceptional work this machine does.

The CLARKE makes you the most money because it does the **best** grade of work—and **more** of it. Quality and quantity—that's where the CLARKE excels!

Quality—to put the smoothest, sweetest, most beautiful finish you ever saw—on all kinds of grades of flooring. **Quantity**—to turn out 800 to 1600 **up to 2000** square feet of new floor in eight hours. Or 300 to 800 square feet of old floor in a day—without the use of varnish removers or neutralizers, and without gumming the paper.

And it's **good honest work**—in the closets and hall-ways as well as the large areas, and up so close to the wall that the base-board and the quarter-round cover what's left.

Clarke Floor-Craftsmen count the money they get as nearly all clear profit. Profitable because it is a One Man Proposition. No helpers needed—no overhead expense—no trucks needed to haul the CLARKE (It is carried to work with one hand.) No special wiring to pay for—because the CLARKE runs off any ordinary light socket.

Answers All Calls

Think of operating a powerful, fast cutting machine that is almost as easy to run as a vacuum cleaner and is absolutely dustless in operation.

Plenty of work is guaranteed by the great number of buildings in construction over the country. Remember—they not only need Clarke Floor-Craftsmen services once—but every few years, in refinishing.

This is your field—these profits belong to you, and all other carpenters who want their skill to lead them into better things.

Then find out **right now** how Clarke Floor-Craftsmanship will bring them to you! Get the facts—send the coupon. Mail it today and you are on your way.

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.,
Dept. C-24, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.

For eleven years, Originators and Manufacturers of Portable Sanding Machines.

POWERFUL — FAST CUTTING
CLARKE
VACUUM PORTABLE SANDER
TRADE MARK

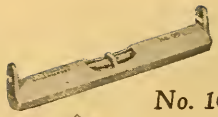
CLARKE SANDING MACHINE CO.,
Dept. C-24, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please tell me more about Clarke Floor-Craftsmanship. No obligation to me.

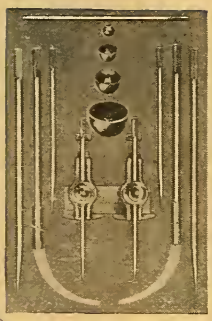
Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....



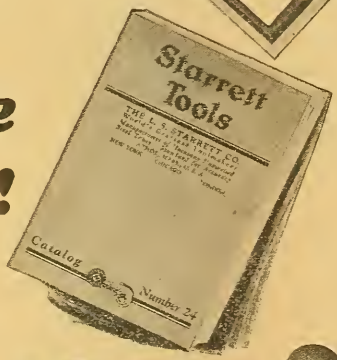
No. 108



No. 59

No. 132

You can use these Starretts!



Here are only a few of the scores in the big Starrett Catalog—the No. 108 Aluminum Line Level, No. 59 Trammels, No. 132 Iron Level with Double Plumbs, No. 50 Improved Trammel Points, No. 194 Universal Scraper, No. 800 Square Head Nail Sets, No. 265 Square and Knurled Nail Sets and No. 810 Burnisher for turning scraper cutting edge.

Every one of them of Starrett quality and enduring value. It pays to ask for Starrett's. Your dealer has the genuine. Write us for free copy of the new Starrett Catalog No. 24 "E".

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.

World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
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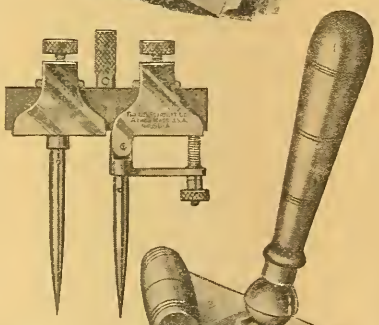

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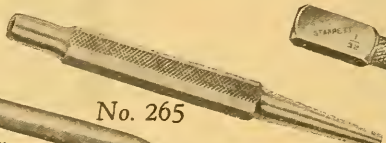

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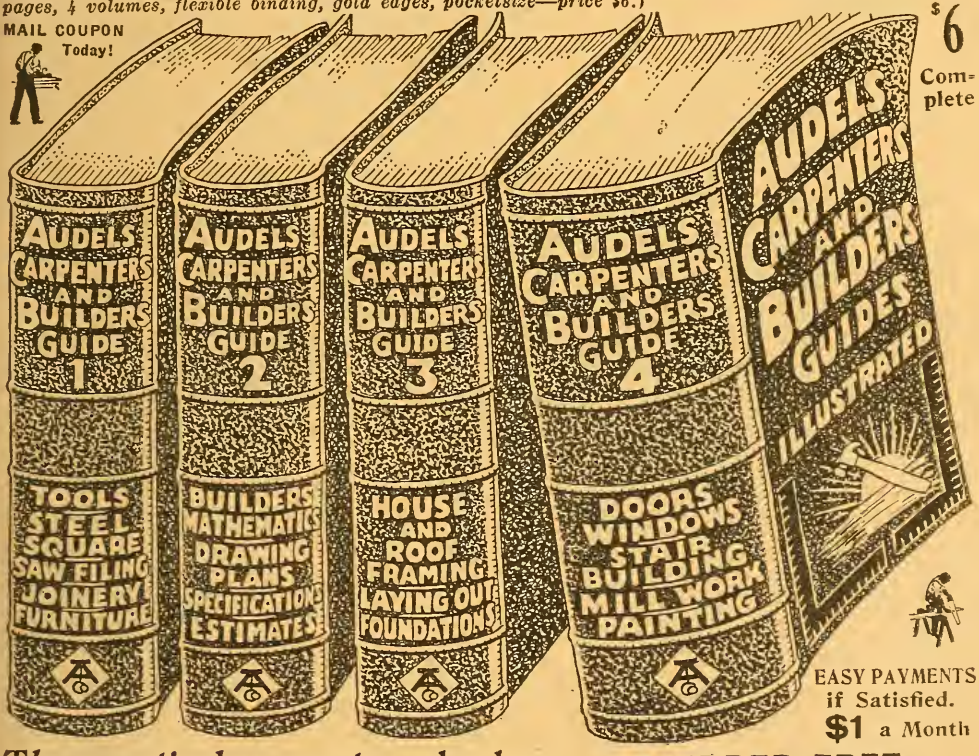

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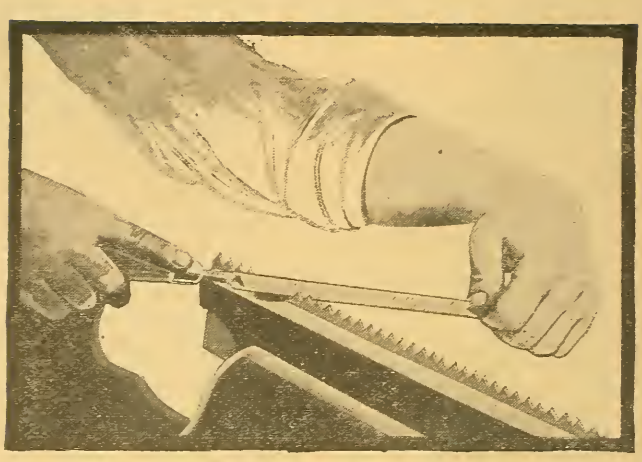

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NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

The employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the Lufkin Rule Company of Saginaw, Michigan, who manufacture a number of tools used by carpenters such as rules, tapes, combination squares, trysquares and other measuring devices.

This concern recently constructed a large addition to their plant on which were employed non-union carpenters.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF LABOR UNIONS

(By Wm. Green, President, A. F. of L.)

WE may dream of a world without poverty and distress but our dream can never be realized. The underlying causes of human suffering have always existed and in all probability they will ever remain with humanity in some measure or degree. Human want and human woe can be traced to various causes and I am confident that it is the will and the desire of society to remove the causes which make for human suffering and human distress. While we cannot attain the ideal by eradicating all causes of human ills we can deal with some of the causes from which our social ills originate in a concrete and effective way. Chief among these are the social problems growing out of industry and inseparably associated with industrial development. In this category may be placed industrial accidents, child labor, unemployment, occupational diseases, sanitation and industrial hygiene. There are other classifications which, while important, are considered of a minor character. All have their bearing upon the main and principal matters of interest.

We are amazed when we consider the expansion and growth of industry. Our country is comparatively young but notwithstanding this fact we have outdistanced many of the older nations of the world in our industrial productivity. But as the older countries of the world have been grappling with social questions originating in their industrial development so America is called upon to deal with those questions which are peculiar to her industrial development. In the older countries social experts and the representatives of labor organizations have long been engaged in studying remedies for their social and industrial ills. They have been experimenting in the application of many theories and processes in an effort to meet the exigencies of all periods of time. While we have been much benefited by the research work which these countries have carried on and by the experiments which have been made we have found that in our land many of the remedies which have been used in Europe are not applicable to our needs. We find that we must apply American ways and methods to the correction of the wrongs and American remedies to the complex ills which arise out of our American industrial life.

Labor has a lively interest in all public questions. It is affected by all matters of public policy because it suffers more quickly than other groups of people from the ill effects of an unsound public policy. It is especially interested in social problems because it suffers directly from social and industrial injustice. It is vitally interested in remedies which may be proposed or applied in the attempted cure of social ills. Organized Labor in the United States has given much thought and study to the economic and social questions which affect the well-being and happiness of its members. It has sought to increase the wages of working men and women through organized effort so that they could live in accordance with the requirements of American citizenship. The demand for the establishment and maintenance of high wage scales is based upon the American needs of American working people. Included in this is the American standard of living, education for children, protection during the intermittency of employment and during periods of illness and adversity. It has contended for shorter hours of employment so that the worker may have some leisure and may thus have an opportunity to develop the cultural and spiritual part of life. Through the establishment of trade union benefit funds Organized Labor has afforded protection to many working people and their families during periods of idleness and ill health. Most all labor organizations have given this sort of service to their members. Many others have established "superannuated" benefits providing for the payment of pensions to members after they have reached the age of incapacity for service. It is impossible to measure the service which Organized Labor has rendered in this way and it is impossible to estimate the amount of assurance which many working men and women have experienced as a result of the establishment of beneficial agencies by Organized Labor. All of this work performed by Organized Labor has been of a purely voluntary character. It has endeavored to meet in a practical way both the needs and the desires of the workers for a degree

of protection during periods of illness and in some instances in old age.

In a broader way the American Federation of Labor has been making its contribution to the development and application of a remedy for industrial accidents. It early realized a practical remedy which could be applied both specifically and generally could only be found through the passage of adequate legislation. It therefore declared itself in favor of the passage of workmen's compensation legislation. When this sort of legislation was proposed and was given support by the American Federation of Labor and other public spirited groups, it was considered revolutionary and it met with strong opposition. The acceptance of this principle required a decided change in the thoughts and attitude of employers, employes and those who composed the law-making bodies of the land. Under the old concept working men and women accepted employment under a legal rule which assumed that they had full knowledge of the risk and hazards of the industry. Because of this assumption the employer and the industry were relieved of liability in case of accident or death resulting therefrom. This legal principle was firmly imbedded in our system of jurisprudence. It was a part of our common law procedure and its operation had been clearly defined by legal interpretation and legal precedent. The new doctrine, as represented in workmen's compensation legislation proposals held that industry was both liable and responsible for all accidents. It proposed that injured workmen should be compensated and the dependents of killed employes should be cared for regardless of the circumstances which caused the fatal accident. By this process the cost of industrial accidents became a lien upon industry and all accidents were compensable. Industry owed this to the injured employes and to the dependents of killed employes where the accident was sustained during the course of employment. Organized Labor has concentrated its efforts in support of workmen's compensation legislation. Today forty-two states have passed workmen's compensation legislation. Only six have failed to enact workmen's compensation laws.

The American Federation of Labor has given the subject of workmen's compensation special thought and special study. It has drafted and prepared a report on workmen's compensation legislation defining and announcing the standards which it believes should be embodied in an ideal workmen's compensation law. The El Paso convention of the American Federation of Labor recommended to the membership of Organized Labor that it earnestly endeavor to secure amendments to the existing workmen's compensation laws which would embody within them the standards recommended and contained in the report adopted by the American Federation of Labor. The Organized Labor movement of the United States is now engaged in carrying forward this policy and will continue its work and its efforts to secure the passage of workmen's compensation legislation in every state in the Union, conforming to the standard act approved and adopted by the El Paso convention of the American Federation of Labor.

In the field of education Organized Labor has manifested a very deep interest. It was one of the first organizations in our country to declare in favor of compulsory school attendance and compulsory education. It has pursued a consistent policy in support of its initial and original position upon the subject of education.

The working people must always rely upon their earning capacity for the acquisition of the necessaries of life. This is their capital and when this is impaired through illness or disability their income must necessarily cease. It is the consciousness of this fact that fills the mind of the working man or woman, with a dependent family, with anxiety and apprehension. The wage earners know that so long as they are employed and so long as they enjoy health they can earn money and with their earnings they can meet, in a reasonable way, at least, the requirements of the family budget. But during each day's work and throughout each day's experience they are constantly reminded of the fact that sickness may overtake them, that accidents may occur and that even death itself might cut them down. It is this constant, anxious, haunting fear of the future that is ever present in the hearts and minds of the workers. Society is interested in finding a social cure for this state of mind. If the cause may be removed or even if it may be modified a more tranquil and happy state of mind will prevail among working men and

women. It is to the removal of the cause of social anxiety and social apprehension, resulting from sickness and incapacity among working people, that labor wishes to make its direct contribution. If we can find, through the application of social justice methods, a way by which the worker and his family may be cared for during periods of illness we will do much toward solving a most difficult social problem. If we can further the cause of workmen's compensation legislation so that there will be no waiting periods and so that adequate medical and hospital care is furnished injured workers, with adequate compensation, we will do much to relieve social distress. If we can find a way by which intermittent employment may be avoided and opportunity for employment can be made continuous we will correct one of our most distressing social ills. Through its support of workmen's compensation legislation, through the opportunity for insurance against sickness and death and through the education and agitation which is being carried on against the evil of unemployment labor is contributing very substantially and in a most helpful way to the bringing about of an ultimate solution of these vexing social problems.

A CAMPAIGN FOR CARPENTER TRADE EXTENSION

(By Walter F. Shaw)

FOR the first time in the history of the lumber industry in America, there is a united effort on the part of all manufacturers of lumber to stimulate greater and better use of their product. This effort, sponsored by more than 200 leading lumber producers, is known as the National Lumber Trade Extension Campaign. It is really just as much a National Carpenter Trade Extension enterprise.

Ever since the time of the earliest settlers in America, lumber has been a necessary commodity. It has been used to house the Nation, to carry civilization on its march over wild and virgin fields, and to make the commodities of a hundred important industries. Three-fourths of the people of the United States are housed in wooden dwellings. That fact alone attests the popularity of wood.

Despite the important part that lumber has played in the development and growth of this Nation, the time has come when lumbermen and all others interested in lumber must take a different attitude toward the product they sell and use. This is an age of intense competition. Every industry is corralling its best minds to present its products in the most attractive and convincing way. Not only that, new products are being manufactured and every day the buying public is being asked to discard the old and tried commodity for something new. Too often the consumer does not stop to consider whether the new-fangled product is as meritorious as the old-fashioned.

In the Lumber Trade Extension Campaign, users and consumers of lumber are being impressed with the properties and characteristics of lumber hitherto little known. One of the phases of this program is to study wood and to find out more about it to the end that lumber salesmen may present their product to consumers in a way they have never done before. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are being spent annually for research work that is revealing solid scientific reasons for the preferability of wood for many uses.

But the trade extension movement primarily is one to sell lumber—more lumber and better lumber. If there is a constantly decreasing amount of lumber used in the construction industries, the half-million men who depend upon the use of lumber for their employment are going to suffer. The campaign of the lumber manufacturers should be of utmost importance to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. They will reap the benefits of greater use of lumber as it is being advocated by the National Lumber Trade Extension Campaign.

Specifically, the campaign, although but a few months old, is pushing construction and remodeling work through the retail lumber dealers of the country. It is keeping close watch on municipal ordinances so that lumber will not be ruled out in the construction of large city buildings. It is conducting an in-

tensive drive to stimulate building and remodeling on the farm, and in this work it is expending approximately $60,000 in the form of advertising in farm publications.

Whether this movement will be successful depends largely on the extent of the co-operation it receives from organizations and individuals who are doing work closely related to lumber. If there is more lumber sold, there is bound to be more work for carpenters and others whose business it is to fashion the product of the manufacturers into useful and usable articles. On the other hand, if lumber is replaced by other materials and the consumption dwindles, the ancient trade of carpentry—famed and honored in history—also will pass into oblivion.

THE FOREMAN

(By H. H. Siegele)

THE junior member of the firm came back from the job which was in charge of a rather singular man, a new man with the firm. "That fellow up there is going to run through with all of the profits," he said disgustingly, as he entered the office. "He doesn't do a thing but just walk around, and I am not in favor of keeping a man on the payroll who will not produce."

He was speaking to the senior member of the firm, who had hitherto visited the job and had several conversations with the new foreman. He had been in the business long enough to know that this rather singular man, in charge of this particular job, understood his business, although, to an ordinary observer it would seem otherwise.

"What do you mean by 'not producing?' " asked the elderly man, speaking in his accustomed way.

"I mean," replied the younger, sarcastically, "that the job that he is running for us is not big enough to need a man on it wearing 'go to meeting' clothes . . . It wouldn't take over fifteen or twenty minutes every morning to tell the men what to do—the men are all mechanics and don't need any one to watch them. After he has given the men their orders, he should get his own tools out and go to work."

His fist came down on the desk in order to give the "go to work" a full-rounded emphasis.

The elderly man, meanwhile, was somewhat amused at this outburst of his partner against the man, who, according to his own mind, was an ideal foreman.

"You are," said he with an amusing twitch playing about his mouth, "a young man at this game, and probably need to learn a few things before you are permitted to use the 'firing stick.' "I am convinced," he continued, "that the man in charge of the job that you just came from, is the best man in our employ—probably he doesn't produce, what of that? He keeps the job organized, and the men busy; he eliminates the unnecessary labor and reduces the waste-material to a minimum; he plans his work and sees to it that the men work accordingly. In fact, from what I have seen of him, and from what I have heard from his own lips, he builds the building, mentally, a week or two before the work is actually performed. He knows exactly how every piece of work is to be installed before he puts any one to work on it. That is producing the abstract—producing the invisable. A man who handles work like that has no time to work with tools, for he will not only be busy on the job, but off the job, his mind will constantly be occupied with matters pertaining to it.

"This man—and you mark what I say—that you are so anxious to fire, will receive an apology of some kind from you before the job is done. Let me show you, with a few instances how he has saved us more money than we have paid him in wages up to the present time, by a few labor-and-material-saving systems he has used while in charge of this work."

Then he walked over to his desk and made some pencil sketches, showing how the present foreman braced brick walls over windows to prevent the green concrete from pushing them out.

"You remember," he continued, laying aside his sketches, "how the foreman who had charge of the first story, did this bracing—that awkward, clumsy old way that always takes more labor and

material than is necessary, and then occasionally a weak spot gives away, in spite of anything you do. The wireing and bracing, and the cutting up of good material, seems rather wasteful and absurd, when compared with the way this new foreman is bracing these walls."

"That may be true," the young man said, "but the other foreman made up for the difference by working with his tools himself—it will take labor and it will take material to brace such walls and brace them right—your new man may have a new way, but he can't get away from these facts."

"Well, since you are speaking about facts," the elderly man said, taking from his pocket a memorandum book, "I have the facts here: The labor for bracing these walls on the first story cost us $34.50—a conservative estimate of the cost of material wasted would amount to about $30, bringing the total up to about $65. The cost of bracing the second story, under this new foreman's directions, was $7.50 for labor with no wasted material—there are your facts."

The young man failing to offer a rebuttal, the other went on. "It can readily be seen by this, how he is saving us money every day by systematizing and planning his work in advance; and by using methods in whatever he and his men do, that eliminates almost all of the unnecessary labor, and keeps the waste material at a minimum."

Seeing that what he had just said was making a favorable impression on his young partner, he chuckled a little, and continued:

"I am of the opinion that for the best interest of this firm's welfare, we will have to raise this foreman's wages, rather than to fire him, as you suggested, a while ago, all bristled up."

"Well—a-hem—maybe—if that is true," stammered the young man, "we —we could make him gen—general superintendent—o—of all of our work."

And in due time, the change, which made necessary a number of other changes, was made.

THE CHURCH AND ORGANIZED LABOR

(By Rev. Mgr. Hunt)

THE Church respects the rights of contract and requires every man to fulfill his contractual obligations, but so clear is the mind of the Church on the necessity of a living wage that she will not consider a contract valid that provides for less. For a valid contract, there must be freedom on the part of both contracting parties.

When a man is compelled by circumstances to take any wage offered by unscrupulous employers he is not free. If he makes an agreement it is from necessity—not choice. The Church considers the agreement no binding contract.

The Church recognizes the rights of workingmen to form associations. If their programs are directed toward obtaining just conditions of work for the workingmen, the Church not only permits but approves of and encourages them. If their programs carry them beyond the limits of justice, if they seek to defraud the employer, or to impose unjust burdens upon business or upon the community of consumers, then the Church disapproves and condemns.

As to such methods as the boycott, limitations of output, limitation of apprentices, and the closed shop, the reasoning of the Church is this: There is nothing essentially wrong in any of them; the morality is to be judged from the motives and from the effects.

The boycott is not bad in itself. No doubt it may produce harm; but, also, it may produce good. Now, if it is the good that is intended, the harm being unsought but unavoidable, and if the good result comes directly from the boycott, then the only question is: "Does the good that is intended outweigh the bad that is unavoidable?" If this is answered in the affirmative, the boycott is justifiable. It is the same with the limitation of output and the limitation of apprentices. And it is precisely the same with the closed shop.

There is nothing essentially wrong or sinful in an employe saying to an employer: "I will not work for you if you employ certain other men." It is his right to say that, and therefore it is the right of a group of men. Since, then, the act is not bad in itself, its morality must be judged from the purpose which

prompts it and from the effects which flow from it. If the union men demand the closed shop as a means of securing conditions of employment to which they are justly entitled, and if it appears that the closed shop will contribute to that end, the policy is justifiable; even though unavoidable it causes considerable harm to employers, to non-union employes and to the public at large.

You see, it is imperative that workmen receive living wages, living wages for their families, reasonable recreation and freedom to worship on Sundays, imperative for man to live as God and nature command him to live, that the good to be derived from the security of those rights very often outweighs the unavoidable and incidental harm the loss of profit to employers, temporary harm to business and the rise in the cost of living to the consumers.

WORKING CONDITIONS IN FACTORIES

(By N. C. W. C., Department of Social Action.)

ABOUT nine million persons, of whom one out of five is a woman or girl, work in American factories. Their wages are low. They are often out of work or on part time work. Relatively few of them belong to independent unions.

The average wage of the "unskilled" men, as given recently by a federation of employers' organizations, the National Industrial Conference Board, is $24.08 a week. They range from thirteen dollars a week in southern cotton mills to $28.49 a week in rubber factories. Average wages of the "semi-skilled and skilled," lumped together, are $31.33 a week, ranging from $18.70 a week in the southern cotton mills to the printers' wage of forty and forty-five dollars. Most of the wage rates are around thirty dollars. Women make an average of $17.38 a week, ranging again from the lowest paid in the cotton mills to the highest among the printers. The average wage for the "unskilled" men is $4.00. For the "semi skilled and skilled" men, it is close to $5.25 a day. For the women it is $2.88. Over half of them at the last computation worked beyond eight hours a day and nearly a fourth worked nine hours or more.

Great changes in the chance for work fall upon factory workers. In 1919 there was an average of nine millions. Two years later there were two million less. In 1923 nearly as many had work as in 1919. In 1925 there were only eight million. In September, 1927, the number had dropped another quarter of a million.

There are too many factories in the United States for the business they can command. In 1923 with nearly as many persons employed as in the extremely active year after the war, the factories reported to the federal census that they were only producing 75% of their maximum possible output. In other words, they could have produced 40% more. In 1921 they reported that they could have produced 75% more. Industrial engineers are generally agreed that even these figures are too low.

Over half of these workers are in ten thousand establishments, one twentieth of the total number of American factories, and they produce two-thirds of American factory products.

A situation somewhat similar to bituminous coal appears to exist, except that single mines are in camps where no other work is available, and the factories tend to concentrate in cities and towns so that when there is no work in one factory a person may possibly get work in another or in some other types of work. Yet this is not true of all factories and it is not true always that when work in one factory is slow there is work to be found elsewhere. Factory workers are often out of work or on part time.

Factory industry is predominantly unorganized in the United States. About a million and a half are in company unions. The printers are relatively well organized in independent unions. But in agricultural implements, automobiles, chemicals, electrical manufacturing, furniture, iron and steel, tanning, meat packing, paint, paper and rubber, few or none are organized. Company unions are scattered through these industries. This is true also of boots and shoes, which is also confused by competing rival unions. The same is true of textiles.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1928

Start The National, State, County and City Building Programs

UNEMPLOYMENT is with us again. Regardless of statements that are appearing in the daily press to the effect that unemployed workers are scattered and the number greatly exaggerated, the unemployment situation in our country continues to grow more and more acute. Some feeble attempts have been and are being made to partially relieve this situation, but to date, very little effect has been noticed. The grim septre of starvation—unemployment—is still with us.

How much longer is this condition going to be permitted to exist? How many more days of tramping the streets looking for work, face our toilers. Toilers, workers, producers, mind you—not loafers—men and women, willing and eager to work, but can't. Who is responsible for this shameless waste of man power? These are hard—nay—almost impossible questions to answer. Some say and hope it is true that "things will pick up in the spring." Well, spring is here and we haven't noticed any decided improvement.

Everyone agrees that something should be done but who is going to start? It has been suggested that the government should start work on as much of its proposed building and construction program as possible. This is a worthy suggestion. But it doesn't go quite far enough. Besides the national government, each state, county, town and city contemplating a construction program should forget all about the contemplation and replace it with action as soon as possible. This would really go a long way towards relieving the present unemployment situation and would also be the forerunner of increasing business in other lines. For the whole thing works in a cycle. With business good in the building industry and building mechanics spending their wages, why naturally business is good in many other lines.

At best, however, this is only temporary relief. Unemployment should be abolished in this country as completely as slavery. Involuntary unemployment is as bad as involuntary servitude. It is true that the state owes no man a living, but the state does owe employment to the man who is willing and eager to work. It owes him a chance to provide for himself and his family.

And here's something else that should concern the state. Unemployment breeds criminals. When a man is hungry and has a wife and children crying for food, do you think he has any respect for the property rights of others? This man wants to work but can't. He must have food, consequently he stoops to crime. An unemployed hungry man is desperate and when he stoops to crime in order to feed himself and his hungry

family, who is responsible? To some degree, the man himself is, of course. We are not advocating the commission of crime as a remedy for unemployment but how about those who have created this state of unemployment? Aren't they guilty, to a greater extent, for driving this man to crime than the man himself? In our opinion, they most certainly are.

As we have often stated before, the only real solution of the unemployment problem is the reduction of working hours, and the payment of higher wages. Consumption must be kept on the same level as production. It is only when production gets ahead of consumption that unemployment is noted. The producer is then without purchasing power and therefore a poor consumer.

There are not enough rich people in this country to buy all that is produced. In fact, American industry depends, to a large extent upon the working people, in other words, the producers, to consume the vast amount of goods that is produced. They are the life and blood of our industries, and the surest way for industry to kill itself, is to take away the workers' purchasing power. Higher wages and fewer working hours is the only sure guarantee of the continuation of a general operation of our industrial establishments.

Are You Keeping Your Dues Paid Up?

WE know that many of our members have gone through a winter of unemployment. We know that many of them have been in arrears with their dues. So again, we are calling to the attention of those members, the importance of keeping their dues paid up.

It is of the utmost importance to our members to keep in good standing with the Brotherhood. By falling three or more months in arrears, it hurts the Brotherhood, of course, but it hurts the member more, for the Brotherhood is organized for his protection and well-being, and when a member falls three months in arrears in his dues, he forces himself out of benefits. Our members should consider the payment of their dues the same as the payment of the premium on their life insurance. If a man fails to pay the premium on his life insurance when it is due, the policy, of course, is voided. Should misfortune overtake him before he pays it up to date, his estate couldn't collect on it. By being negligent, he not only loses all the money he has previously paid but also the face value of the policy.

And so it is with your dues. If you suspend yourself and are out of benefits, the protection that the Brotherhood affords you, when in good standing, is no longer yours.

Besides that, our members will have to watch their length of membership in the Brotherhood. When the Home and Pension goes into effect, naturally the length of time the member has been in the Brotherhood will be one of the considerations of eligibility. So when a man in arrears as much as six months and becomes suspended, the General Laws provide that he can only become affiliated again as a new member, so he will lose all the years he has been a member when he rejoins.

So keep your dues paid up, brothers, for it is to your advantage to do so.

No legacy is so rich as honesty.

* * *

If a man's credit is good it is because he seldom uses it.

* * *

He who can take advice is sometimes superior to him who can give it.

* * *

Laugh a little more at your own troubles and a little less at your neighbors.

* * *

Some men make more noise in doing a day's work than others make in a life time.

* * *

The population of the United States was 15 million greater in 1924 than in 1914.

* * *

Man is not the creature of circumstances. Circumstances are the creatures of men.

* * *

If we had no faults we should take less pleasure in remembering those of others.

* * *

Dishonesty in government brings contempt for government and disrespect for all authority.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS
Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave.. Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District. JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 United Bank & Trust Co. Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal. Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, containing the quarterly Password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office, for the months of April, May and June, the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also are six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Thanks To Contributors

The solutions of the problems appearing in the February issue of our Journal, attracted the interest of so many contributors, that it is impossible to publish all of the solutions submitted. We are publishing as many as space will permit, however, and we take this opportunity of thanking all those who submitted solutions for these problems. We are indeed grateful for the interest that is being taken in the Craft Problems Department of our Journal.

—The Editor.

Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution And Laws

Whereas, "The Carpenter," a journal which is printed for the benefit of the membership, and which is mailed to the address of each member, when such address is on file in the Office of the General Secretary, and, whereas, the nature of the building industry is such that it invites, and necessitates "floating" of a certain per cent of the membership, in which case the addresses of said moving members are incorrect, and the Officers of Local Unions are swamped with complaints of members so moving, that they

are not receiving "The Carpenter." Therefore,

Be it resolved, That the next General Convention provide a system of conveying change of members address, by altering and adding to the clearance stub which is forwarded to the General Secretary the new address of said member when his clearance card is accepted in a Local Union.

Submitted by:

Local Union No. 737,
Portsmouth, Ohio.

F. R. Bachman, Pres.
E. L. Thomas, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendment To. Our General Constitution And Laws

In accordance with Paragraph D, Section 62 of our Constitution and Laws, this Local submits the following:

Whereas; Owing to the improved methods of production by machinery and specializing of labor large numbers of workers are continually unemployed without any hope of steady employment until hours of labor are shortened. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention go on record as endorsing the principle of the five-day, forty hour work week and urge all Local Unions to do their utmost to put this into effect.

Respectfully submitted by

Frank Ward, Rec. Sc.,
L. U. No. 27, Toronto, Ont., Can.

Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution and Laws

Whereas, Carpenters' Local Union No. 437, of Portsmouth, Ohio, Believing that it is to the best interest of the Carpenters Organization to remedy the abuse of our Apprentice system in many localities, that article K, Sec. 42 of the General Constitution be changed to read as follows:

"The initiation fee for an Apprentice shall not be less than ten ($10.00) dollars, nor more than thirty ($30.00) dollars."

Submitted by,

Wm. Rapp, Bus. Agt.
Indorsed by L. U. No. 437,
F. R. Bachman, Pres.,
E. L. Thomas, Rec. Sec.
Portsmouth, O.

Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution And Laws

Amend Section 44, Paragraph A, last sentence of our General Constitution, so as to read:

No officer or member shall be exempt from paying dues or assessments, nor shall the same be remitted or cancelled in any manner except members having a continuous membership of 25 years and reached the age of 65 shall after said years be exempt from paying dues or assessments.

Submitted by:

L. U. No. 181, Chicago, Ill.
John Steffens, Rec. Sec.

Carpenters Notice

That the Melville Shoe Corporation, manufacturers of shoes known as the "Thom McAn," "Star," "Weatherbird." "All Leather" and "Red Goose" shoes is in favor of the employment of non-union carpenters, is the information sent us by the District Council of Worcester, Mass. and Vicinity.

This concern is erecting a warehouse in Worcester, Mass. on which is employed non-union members of our trade.

Watch For This Man

All Local Unions are warned to be on the look-out for one E. L. Vaughn, who is travelling around the country, telling a hard luck story of sickness and doctor bills, borrows a sum of money from whoever will lend it and then disappears. This man is no longer a member of the Brotherhood, having been reported as suspended in December, 1927, by L. U. No. 189, Quincy, Ill., for non-payment of dues.

Charter Member of Brotherhood Passes

It was indeed with sincere regret that we learned of the recent death of Brother James Troy of L. U. No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., a charter member of the Brotherhood and at one time General Treasurer of the organization.

Brother "Jim" Troy, as he was affectionately known among his many friends, was one of the early pioneers of the labor movement. He was a member of an independent carpenters' or-

ganization that was organized in Philadelphia in May, 1881. With the organization of the Brotherhood of Carpenters in August, 1881, this organization became a charter Local and became L. U. No. 8. From the time he joined the Local until his death, Brother Troy was never in arrears in his dues.

With his passing, the Brotherhood has lost a tried and true trade unionist, who devoted his entire life to the betterment of working conditions for his fellow men, and one of the last of the charter members of the Brotherhood.

Chicago District Council Official Dies

It was with sad regret that we learned of the death on February 14th of Brother Wm. Osterhaus, a member of L. U. No. 1 and for over twenty-seven years Warden of the Chicago, Ill., District Council.

Brother Osterhaus was very active in Brotherhood affairs and in his passing we have lost an ardent advocate.

Florida State Council Of Carpenters Opposes Increased Immigration

The following resolution, introduced by Delegate Phil J. Kues, L. U. No. 1407, Miami, Fla., was endorsed by the 4th Annual Convention of the Florida State Council of Carpenters, held recently in Lakeland, Fla. It is self explanatory.

Whereas, There is an effort being made to lower the bars to immigration and flood the country with Alien workers, and,

Whereas, We feel there is no reason why this should be done as there are more workers than work. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Florida State Council of Carpenters in convention assembled go on record as opposed to any such legislation by Congress, and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Council be and is hereby instructed to so notify Congressmen, and Senators of this State who are at Washington, and Secretary of Labor, and General Secretary Duffy, Editor of our Official Journal "The Carpenter."

Pittsburgh, Pa. Local Celebrates Forty-Second Anniversary

On Feb. 18th, Local Union No. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., celebrated its forty-second anniversary with a banquet at the Wm. Penn Hotel, which was attended by over one thousand people, including the members with their families and friends and invited guests.

Second General Vice-President George H. Lakey was the guest of honor and principal speaker of the evening and his remarks were well received.

Following the banquet, dancing was indulged in and all those present enjoyed themselves to the utmost.

The committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon the success of the anniversary celebration.

Ardmore, Pa. Local Celebrates Twenty-eighth Anniversary

On Feb. 18th, Local Union No. 465, Ardmore, Pa., celebrated its twenty-eighth anniversary with a banquet, which was followed by a varied vaudville entertainment and dancing.

Three hundred members with their families and friends attended the affair, and all were unanimous in declaring it one of the most pleasant affairs they had ever attended.

The guests of honor included General Representative Thos. Hickey and Joseph M. Richie of the American Federation of Labor.

Th committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon the success of the anniversary celebration.

Allentown, Pa. Ladies Aux. Celebrates Fourth Anniversary

On Feb. 21st, Ladies Aux. No. 126, Allentown, Pa., celebrated its fourth anniversary with a dinner. They had as their guests the members of the carpenters Local, and their wives and families, the total number of people in attendance being 300.

The dinner was prepared and served by the members of the Auxiliary and was enjoyed to the utmost by everybody.

Following the dinner a few speeches were delivered and a varied musical and recitation program rendered. Favors were given each guest.

The affair was a huge success and the committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon the success of the anniversary celebration.

Elizabeth, N. J. District Council Entertains

On Feb. 17th, the Elizabeth, N. J. District Council held their annual entertainment and dance which was attended by 1500 people.

The program consisted of a varied musical and vaudville program which was followed by dancing.

Among the guests of honor who attended the affair were First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove and General Representatives John Flynn and Abe Muir.

The affair was a most enjoyable one and the committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon its success.

Chicago, Ill. Local Holds Annual Social

On March 3rd, Local Union No. 2174, Chicago, Ill., held its annual social and dance which was attended by the members with their families and friends.

Second General Vice-President George H. Lakey was the guest of honor and he delivered an address which was well received.

The entertainment consisted of a vaudeville program which was followed by dancing. During the evening, refreshments were served.

The affair was a most enjoyable one and the committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon the success of the entertainment.

Kingston, Ont. Local Holds Annual Smoker

On Jan. 9th, Local Union No. 249 held its annual smoker which was attended by the members and their invited guests.

The entertainment consisted of a varied vaudville and musical program after which refreshments were served.

The affair was a huge success and the committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon its success.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Roy L. Herndon who was last heard from in Seminole, Okla., in August, 1925. He is described as being 41 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches tall and weighs about 135 pounds. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts kindly communicate with his wife, May Herndon or J. T. Cunningham, 316 W. Prairie, Girard, Kans.

Travelling Members, Attention

Secretary Thos. Murphy of the Falls Cities District Council, Louisville, Ky., advises that hundreds of carpenters in that locality are idle. Very little building at present and future prospects aren't very encouraging. Stay away from Louisville, Ky.

* * *

Work is very scarce in Welland and Lincoln Counties, Ontario, Can., advises Secretary J. B. McSween of the Frontier District Council. Many carpenters are idle so travelling members are requested to steer clear of that locality.

* * *

The District Council of Monterey, Cal. requests all carpenters to stay away from that locality. Work is very scarce and our members there are fighting the 'open shop.' Steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

The Carpenters' District Council of Pittsburgh, Pa. and Vicinity requests all travelling members to stay away from that locality. Hundreds of men have been walking the streets for months, looking for work and all those coming in will be disappointed. Future prospects are very poor and with more than enough men to take care of all the work during the present season, all carpenters are advised to seek work elsewhere.

* * *

All traveling members are requested to stay away from St. Joseph, Mo., advises Financial Secretary G. L. Benson, L. U. No. 110. More than enough men are available to take care of the work and any further influx of mechanics will only increase the existing hardship. Give the locality a wide berth.

* * *

Local Union No. 143, Canton, Ohio, is involved in a lock-out. Until this matter has been satisfactorily settled, all carpenters are earnestly requested to give Canton, Ohio, a wide berth.

* * *

More than half the carpenters at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., are idle and future prospects aren't very bright is the word received from Recording Secretary H. E. Neal, L. U. No. 203. Travelling members are earnestly requested to give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

Recording Secretary J. M. Kinnamen, L. U. No. 274, Vincennes, Ind., advises that advertisements appearing in the daily press stating that men are needed there for work on the Sesquicentennial are false and misleading. This work is

only contemplated, and there is no assurance that the actual work will be done. Sixty per cent of the men there now are idle, so all carpenters are requested to stay away from that vicinity.

* * *

More men than jobs in Roanoke, Va., reports Recording Secretary L. H. Wertz, L. U. No. 319. All carpenters are requested to steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

Over half of the carpenters at New Rochelle, N. Y., are idle reports Recording Secretary A. Loubiere, L. U. No. 350, and future prospects hold no promise of bettering this condition. Travelling members are asked to give that locality a wide berth.

* * *

A large number of carpenters in Anderson, Ind., are unemployed advises Recording Secretary R. C. Woolman, L. U. No. 352, and any more coming in will only add to the number already looking for work. Give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

Windsor, Ont., Can., is very quiet advises Recording Secretary Wm. A. Thompson, L. U. No. 494. Many carpenters there have been idle all winter. The Local will negotiate a new agreement this spring so all carpenters are requested to steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

Many carpenters in Montpelier, Vt. are idle advises Rec. Sec. R. C. Cady, L. U. No. 679. As there are more than enough men there now to take care of all available work that is expected to materialize this spring and summer, all travelling members are requested to give that locality a wide berth.

* * *

Over half of the carpenters at Parkersburg, W. Va., are idle advises Recording Secretary, A. J. Deem, L. U. No. 899. Work is very slack and working conditions aren't of the best. All carpenters are therefore requested to give that locality a wide berth.

* * *

Many men are idle and work is slack at Sioux City, Ia., advises Recording Secretary Chas. Warring, L. U. No. 948. Travelling members are therefore requested to give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

There is an oversupply of carpenters at La Grande, Ore., and consequently many men are walking the streets. Each additional newcomer only makes things worse. What little work there is, is being erected under non-union conditions and the Local is having a hard fight establishing union working conditions. Recording Secretary T. V. Bowman, L. U. No. 1395, warns all carpenters that there is absolutely no work for them at La Grande, Ore.

* * *

There is practically no work in the Virgin Islands, in fact, the members of L. U. 2730 consider themselves lucky if they work one day a week, according to Secretary C. C. Codington. All carpenters are requested to steer clear of that locality.

* * *

There has been practically no work at Reno, Nev., all winter and most of the carpenters have been idle, and prospects for spring don't look very bright. All carpenters are requested to disregard articles and advertisements appearing in the daily press stating that much work is about to commence there, for they are false and misleading. Steer clear of that vicinity.

A Resolution

At the request of the North Carolina State Federation of Labor, we herewith publish the following resolution, adopted by a recent convention of that body. The resolution is self explanatory.

Whereas, H. M. Jerow, J. M. Bailey and C. P. Barringer solicited advertising for the 1926 Annual of the North Carolina State Federation of Labor and misrepresented the State Federation and the cause of labor and contracted debts in the name of the Federation and collected funds for which no satisfactory accounting has been made; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all International Unions be notified to this effect and a copy of these resolutions be forwarded them with the request that same be published in their respective Journals in order that suitable publicity be given this matter and other organizations be warned against being victimized at the hands of these parasites on the labor movement; and be it further

Resolved, That exception be taken in the case of C. P. Barringer and that he be debarred from the floor of the North Carolina State Federation of Labor as a past President of said body for a period of five years.

North Carolina State Federation of Labor.

C. G. Worley, Secy.
T. A. Wilkson, Pres.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

From The Union Label Trades Department of The A. F. of L.

To Organized Labor, Greeting:

The work of the Labor Movement is constructive. It is its mission to create and build up everywhere. It never destroys human values.

The labor movement teaches that organization, education and group action are necessary for the economic welfare of the toilers.

The time is ripe for the toilers to think of this and to think effectively and to take steps so that this thinking shall be translated into definite action.

Labor has never yet made use of its full powers. To do that, massed energies must be utilized. We must not wait and wait for things to right themselves. We must set to work manfully to put them right.

Even fire, if it is not stirred, sleeps, and water without circulation rots.

The great thing is to make a start. To be active, not passive. To advance and not to yield what we have gained. We must be constructive, not reactionary; modern, not ancient; helpful, not repressive.

We must not stand in our own way. Those who have been prejudiced or indifferent until now should begin to be fair to themselves. Members of Organized Labor are fair to themselves each time they patronize the Union Label, Shop Card or Working Button.

When they patronize the non-union shop they are unfair to themselves and the entire Labor Movement. This is a truth that can not be talked away.

Our task is to serve the Labor Movement and not those seeking to destroy it. A good motto would be: "Not one cent of union earned money for the unfair employer."

Kindly advise if you favor this motto.

Fraternally yours,

John J. Manning,
Secretary-Treasurer Union Label Trades Department.

An Open Letter To Chester M. Culver

Mr. Chester M. Culver,
General Manager,
Employers Association,
Detroit, Michigan.

Dear Sir:

I have just read an article in the February issue of "The Carpenter" published at Indianapolis, Ind., wherein you are quoted as saying, "When union labor enters the door industrial freedom goes out the door." You also denounced the late Samuel Gompers.

I have no reason to doubt these expressions were made by you and so believing, allow me to thank you Sir, for these very effective remarks.

I am a member of Organized Labor and I believe your remarks very effective, but the effect, let me prophetize will be negative to the result you intended.

The mistakes of the general on one side of contending armies operates as advantages to the directorate of the opposing forces, therefore your remarks undoubtedly did the cause of Organized Labor more good than President Green could have accomplished in the delivery of a masterful speech, of which he is so well qualified.

Allow me to suggest, Mr. Culver, that you are upon the wrong side. Your companions in history seem to be Judas Iscariot, Stephen A. Douglas, and the exploiters of human toil, men who are only mentioned to show the difference between good and bad men.

Why not turn and embrace justice? Even St. Paul was a persecutor of the poor until he saw the light. It is surely better to be classed along with Lincoln and Gompers, than either to be forgotten or only remembered as the enemy of your fellow man.

The day is dawning when it will be more grand and honorable to help direct honestly the acts and destinies of the great mass of toilers than the mere accumulation of riches. Then men with

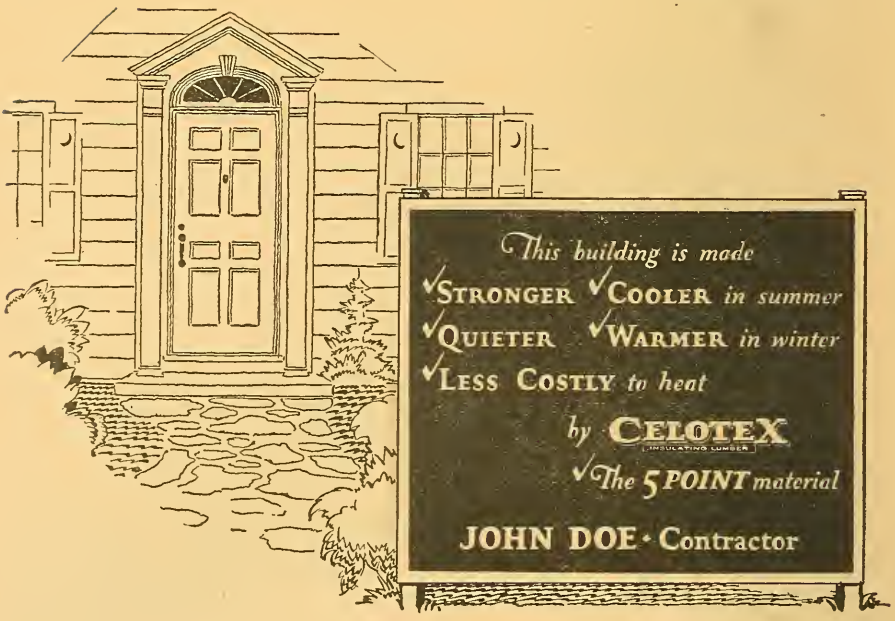
Making more

This sign attracts new home buyers, sells more houses and makes new business for the carpenter.

In order to help builders and carpenters merchandise their houses through Celotex advertising, The Celotex Company has designed a distinctive metal sign.

This sign, shown below, is being featured in all Celotex national advertising. So prospective home buyers are familiar with it, and are attracted by it to new houses.

Because this sign is helping builders sell more homes it is creating more business for the carpenter.



obs for carpenters

Celotex boosts frame construction, increases carpenter work . . . makes it easier!

THE Celotex Company and the carpenter have one great interest in common . . . *frame construction!*

or frame construction, to The elotex Company, means an opportunity for using *more* Celotex. n frame houses Celotex is used oth as sheathing on walls and oofs and as plaster base.

hat is why Celotex national adertising is boosting the cause of ame construction . . . why Celex representatives everywhere e promoting frame houses — uilt *by carpenters*.

elotex means more frame conruction. Frame construction is carpenter's job. More frame onstruction means more work — ore money for the carpenter.

You've most likely used Celotex on many jobs. If so, you already know how easy the broad, light cane fibre boards are to handle . . . how strong and rigid they make a wall . . . how they insulate homes against winter cold and summer heat.

But Celotex jobs do not stop with new building alone. Thousands have used Celotex to line old attics, remodel old rooms, build sun-porches and garages . . . and for scores of other remodeling jobs.

No other material offers carpenters so much help in getting work!

THE CELOTEX COMPANY
Chicago, Illinois
Mills: New Orleans, Louisiana
Branch Sales Offices in many principal cities
(See telephone books for addresses)
Sales Distributors throughout the World
In Canada: Alexander Murray & Co., Ltd., Montreal
All reliable lumber dealers can supply Celotex

CELOTEX
INSULATING LUMBER

the wonderful mental gifts like those of Mr. Henry Ford will lead the working millions to that plane God intends for man to occupy, where by performing sufficient labor to maintain perfect health (and no more) man can rear and educate his children and have time for study and recreation.

George F. Dyer,
L. U. No. 158, Los Angeles, Cal.

Challenges Culver's Statement

Editor, "The Carpenter":

After reading the article "Freedom of Industry" in the February issue of our Journal, I am moved to challenge the remarks of Chester M. Culver, General Manager of the Employers' Association of Detroit, Mich.

His reference to the freedom of industry "going out" applies to his own interests in the exploitation of the workers.

To any reasonable person, the only freedom that is curtailed through organization and regulation, is the restriction of violation of fundamental principles, i. e., the right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. Our Federal Constitution guarantees each person the inalienable rights, under God, to these privileges, and to a fair share of nature's treasures with the aid of nature's God. Let us not be blinded to man's heritage of nature. Let not the prejudiced opinions of any one distract our conception of human values. Let no inhuman utterance of men with a minus value, pervert our high ideals of our brother man. Let us say with the prophets of old, "man is but a little lower than the angels." And has a plus value far beyond any material things that may be computed in any mechanical terms.

While we recognize the necessity of an economic basis for our industrial order, we also recognize a moral value in man that is beyond the realm of even economics. This spiritual quality in man, makes of him a power far removed from the machine and the factory, even though the machine is a part of his production. He should make the machine his slave, and, not he, being a slave to the machine.

This does not mean that we should shirk our duties to industry and our employer; rather does it mean that we should always conscientiously give to our work, the best that we have to offer in that particular line. Only by doing this can we fully appreciate our place in life.

As a reward for our best, we also should be compensated by the best wages that is commensurate with the service rendered. This, I feel can only be brought about through the labor unions.

The best in anything can be brought about in a larger degree through unionism. The protection and remuneration afforded Mr. Culver, through the union of our 48 states, is proof thereto. The united action of his corporate institutions and affiliated corporations and organizations for his protection is further proof. What he embraces as a necessary agency for himself, he should be honest enough to grant to others.

It is only necessary to review the history of man to appreciate the value of the labor union. Consider if you will, the evolution and emancipation of the worker the past twenty-five years. Compare twelve hours a day with eight. Compare one dollar for twelve hours, with ten dollars for eight hours. Compare a slave driving employer boss with a humane and reasonable employer co-worker.

All the benefits that we enjoy, have been brought about through the labor unions. Our leisure hours have made us thinkers and readers. Our reasonable wages, have enabled us to obtain the necessaries of life in a larger degree than we ever had them before. Our more humane employers have allowed us to further appreciate the spirit of good will that should always exist between the worker and his work.

All of these things have tended to make of this earth a better place in which to live, a better place to work; a better place to play; a better place to love, and, a better place in which to spend the declining years of our life's span.

As we view with a unionist's pride the fruits of our labors in the field of industry and society: The heritage that we shall pass on to those within our organization as trade unionists, and, to those without it, as economic beneficiaries. And, as we travel upon the level of time, toward that Bourne, from which no traveler has ever returned, we shall do so, knowing the labor union has helped to make the craftsman truly free.

Peter A. Reilly,
L. U. No. 40, Boston, Mass.

Doesn't Like Culver's Address

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ever since I read the address of Chester M. Culver printed in our Journal my blood has been boiling and it would not be to Mr. Culver's advantage to make such a speech before a body of real union men.

First, he takes Detroit as an example. (I suppose because he hails from there he thinks it is so great.) I am informed by reliable authority that thousands of men are losing their homes while their children are crying for bread, their fathers form an endless army tramping the streets looking for work at whatever they can get, each one for himself, it does not do him any good to protest the conditions or starvation wages paid, they tell him, "if you don't like it there are a thousand men at the gate."

Men with trades it has taken years to learn are working in Detroit for less than common labor in many other localities.

That is a good example of Mr. Culver's industrial freedom. Men of his type like to see this army of working men, many with empty stomachs and heavy hearts thinking of their families, it makes them feel like their goal in life has been reached. Organized Labor must meet the facts face to face, it has been a hard fight, but the real fight looms in the horizon.

Editors of labor publications should meet such attacks. A list of men of the type of Mr. Culver, no matter where they are from or what their position, should be recorded from time to time on a special page devoted to Simon Lagree and industrial freedom.

Ben Trolson,
Hammond, Ind.

Says Johnsen Should Have Lived In The Old Days

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the February issue of our Journal I saw a letter from Ernest W. Johnsen of L. U. No. 62, Chicago. He complains about the Pension, having never heard of anything like that before. Well, who heard of anything like a carpenters' union before the Brotherhood started?

Now there is a change in the whole trade and we have to go accordingly. If the old men had been wise in time to keep the young men out of the trade they would have less trouble to find a job now. The trade is overcrowded and I think the next General Convention should look into it.

The Pension would not be so hard if it was started when a man is 75 years old, then we could see how far it could go.

Before we had a union the best carpenter got $3 a day. That was a time when Brother Johnsen should have been in and saved money. I think if the young men paid half of what they make they would still be on top. We went through our strikes in those days before the Brotherhood was in it, without a penny help. It was a poor carpenter who did not try a business for himself and when it did not go he went back to the union again and generally as a semi-beneficial member. Now those fellows are taxed $1 a month and a working card.

O. F. Blomstergren,
L. U. No. 385. New York, N. Y.

Be A Union Man In Deeds As Well As In Name

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the February issue of our Journal I read a letter from Brother E. W. Johnsen of L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill. It strikes me that he must have been in France during the war and got shell shocked and if he was he sure would deserve a Pension for if a man went through what the soldier boys and the old time carpenter went through, I think a Pension for them is money well spent.

If Brother Johnsen would stop to think what the old timers had to go through, away back in the 80's and 90's and up until 1910, he would perhaps change his mind when he says the old timer had his chance to make enough money to support himself in his old age, when the dollar was worth its full value and he did not think then to help the old timers of yesterday. I can tell Brother Johnsen that the old carpenters of today have more respect for the old timers than the young carpenter and speaking of wages we old carpenters worked for 15, 20, and 25 cents an hour and paid 50 cents to 75 cents per month dues besides other expenses of the Local, in order to hold the charter.

Now Brother Johnsen think this over then say the old timers had a chance to save up his "rocks," after working 9

and 10-hours a day then walk home 3 to 5 miles—and the young carpenter of today can jump into his car and go 50 miles in less time. Moreover, if the old timers had not been more loyal to the organization then the young carpenters of today they would not have accomplished what they did. Now that wages have been raised to where the young carpenter can enjoy life and besides the old timers money of yesterday and of today has built the Home and Brotherhood up to where it is today.

Now I want to give a bit of sound advice to the young carpenter. Be charitable in judgement and better the organization and when you join the union be a union man in deeds not only in name and stay with it; that's what made the old timers. My hair has turned gray through years of doing my bit for the Brotherhood.

John F. Engel,
L. U. No. 193, Birmingham, Ala.

No Need For Sympathy

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I read with some astonishment the letter in our February issue written by Ernest W. Johnsen of Local Union No. 62, Chicago, Illinois in which he bewails the terrible burden imposed on the younger members of the U. B. through the Pension fund for our old members.

True, the high cost of living today is a problem that has confronted the workers of this country for many years, and it was just as apparent forty-three years ago when the writer started to work at the trade. He says that the old timer had his chance to make money to support himself in his old age.

At the rate of twenty cents per hour how far would Brother Johnsen get toward supporting a family and laying aside anything to say nothing of the lost time on account of strikes and lockouts that were a regular occurence until recent years. He says that a dollar in those times was worth its full face value, but he does not take into consideration how few there were, and how hard they were to get. He says that the carpenters in those days did not think to help their old timers. Had he lived and worked at the trade in those days no doubt he would have yelled murder when he was called upon to lay off a day to let some of the old Brothers have a chance to earn a few dollars to keep their wives and families from becoming subjects of public charity as was often done in the early days by the now "old timers."

He speaks of the foolish virgins who did not save their oil. I am wondering if someone has told him the story? However, had he perused the good book he would have learned that our Saviour, Jesus Christ, devoted His entire life in the cause of humanity, and that might have changed his views on the Pension fund.

Again he speaks of saving the dollars when the saving was good. If this poor misguided fellow had worked at the trade when a full weeks wages amounted to $12.00 he would have found it far more distressing to make both ends meet than now when for each week's labor (which is fourteen hours less) he receives $66.00. He evidently does not consider that it cost the old timer anything through all these years to bring about the living conditions that exist at the present time, that through their untiring devotion to the cause of unionism it has become possible for a carpenter to, first, give his children a good education, second, to provide them a house with modern conveniences, third, to give them an opportunity to enjoy a few social functions, fourth, to dress them in a way that he would not be ashamed for them to appear in public, fifth and last, to provide himself with an automobile to carry him to and from his work as well as for his pleasure trips on Saturday and Sundays afternoons, all of which were denied the old timer. Some one sympathize with this poor fellow, the writer cannot.

A. H. Curtis,
L. U. No. 169, East S. Louis, Ill.

Golden Rule Still Good Today

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The letter published in the February issue of "The Carpenter" would be humorous if it were not quite so tragic. I am glad to know that Ernest W. Johnsen is not typical of the youth in the trade I have have been proud to claim.

I'm an old timer and I can recall many groups and meetings in the past when part of the conversation centered around "the chance for the carpenter of the future," whether he was your son or mine. I recall the 10-hour day at one

fifty when the old timer still had the courage of his convictions and faith in his fellowmen to fight and if need be, starve for the future of Organized Labor.

That "future" happens to be the present of today and I am amazed that now within the confines of the organization that anyone would have to do more than suggest that a Pension for old members might be a fitting reward for the struggles of the past.

I quote from Mr. Johnsen's letter. "Remember you had your chance yesterday; let me have mine today." The assinine stupidity of such a phrase in this day when the twelve dollar wage for 8 hours with a half-day Saturday is the general rule is unbelieveable. This scale has been fought for and in many instances starved for by the old timers —they who have had their day. Yes, thank God, they have had their day and proud they can be of the use to which it was put.

If the organization had had to depend on material of the Ernest Johnsen type, I'm afraid that today there would not be any discussion anent an old-age Pension or a Home—he isn't one of the builders of the future, he cares only for himself. It's not a bad idea Brother Johnsen to "remember" while we are on this memory stunt, that the Golden Rule served Washington and it's still very good today.

Old Timer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

All The Old Timers Want Is A Fair Deal

Editor "The Carpenter":

If you will premit a little space to be used by an "old timer" who has been through the mill from 30c an hour to sometimes 50c on the downward slide from the infirmities of old age, I would like to take a friendly poke at my good friend and brother Ernest W. Johnsen of Chicago, L. U. No. 62 who so sincerely but unthinkingly flays the Home and Pension fund.

I do not think it fair either to "freshies" and especially "old timers" for manly carpenters to take this stand, when really it was the old timers who made possible the Home and Pension, and who have been paying into it for years and years and years, against the few years the "flapper carpenter" has belonged to our great Brotherhood.

There is a story of the old man who crossed the chasm, and turned around to build a bridge, and after being questioned by a friend why he was building it after he had already crossed, he said, "it's not for me, but that those who cross behind, shall not be required to cross as I have crossed, but shall have a wide smooth path."

If it were possible, there is one way to surmount this difficulty, let those who have been paying, benefit by the fund they have created, and let those who do not want to create it, go on and on without it.

I feel sure that those in charge will spend it wisely, and we who have built mansions for future generations, when we come down to the end of time, shall not be turned away.

How would you like it Brother Johnsen, after you had built a home, furnished it and partly paid for it, to have some younger man want to put you out?

A fair deal is all I ask, could I ask less?

R. S. Fisher,
L. U. No. 1024, Romney, W. Va.

The Stronger Must Provide For The Weaker

Editor, "The Carpenter":

After reading "A Young Man's Views On The Home And Pension," I think Brother Ernest W. Johnsen, Local Union No. 62 is somewhat like an empty wagon. It generally makes the most noise.

If he is as saving as he seems to try to make us believe, it seems foolish that he would even belong to the union at all and he would have that much more to bank for old age.

One would think that the whole burden of expense for this undertaking came from him alone. I suppose he feels like that but his future is all ahead of him and he has a lot to learn.

It has always been and always will be that the stronger provide for the weaker. Men with brains and strength have provided ways and means so that the government gives us many thing to enjoy.

Some of these are free and some we pay for. How many people who enjoy the public parks do not help pay for them? When we drive our car over the state line we enjoy the good roads in the next state at no cost to us. The bathing beaches, street lights and thousands of things we enjoy that are free to us, that is at no cost to us unless we are tax payers.

If Brother Johnsen has squandered enough money to get himself a radio he sure likes to soak up the wonderful programs furnished by someone else and if some wise "con" man takes his "roll" away from him after he gets to a ripe old age and it has been done by as smart as he, I will venture that he will go down to the Carpenters Home to get his money back even if he doesn't care to kick in on the dues for it just now.

Wm. Gumson,
L. U. No. 1, Chicago, Ill.

Keep The Good Work Up

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In answer to Brother Johnsen's letter in the February issue, I will ask this Brother if he has forgotten the obligation he took when he came into the organization?

In regards to the Home for the old timers I am sure if he has any shame in him as he puts it and looks at the other side he will change his mind about what he wrote. I believe in helping the old men as much as I can for they have laid the foundation of our Brotherhood and they are entitled to all the help the young members can give them after building up such a fine organization as we have at the present time and fought for the rights such as we have today. I have been in some battles and I don't think this brother knows what a battle means the way he expressed himself. If a member wants a Pension that is up to him and if he wants to go to the Home that we built for him that is also up to the member. We all had our say and got this good movement started and I believe in keeping it going. I know all I have talked to have put their shoulders to the wheel to keep it going and I hope a lot more if not all will do the same to help the old members of today.

Chas. Stoner,
L. U. No. 10, Chicago, Ill.

Old Timers Entitled To More Than Kind Words And Promises

Editor, "The Carpenter":

It was with somewhat of a surprise that I read the letter of Brother Ernest W. Johnsen, L. U. No. 62, Chicago, Ill., in the February issue of our Journal regarding the Home and Pension fund. Of course, it is all very well to say: "Save your money and be independent." As one of the old timers, I can truthfully say that the theory is a fine thing, but to put it into practice is better—providing that everything is favorable. There are times when even the proverbial Scotchman could not save a competence against old age. Large families, sickness, lack of work and other contingencies make it utterly impossible to save.

I can remember when the maximum salary of a carpenter was 25 cents an hour. Now we get here $1.15 an hour—and it doesn't mean such a lot more at the present prices. Brother Johnsen gets no less than $1.50 an hour. If he has steady work, which we do not have here, especially we old timers, then he certainly ought to get along and save some for the future. For he, too, will some day get old. If he lives to see the day that the carpenter's pay is 125 per cent higher than it is at the present time—as I have done—I doubt very much if he will be in any better circumstances than I am at the present time.

Brother Johnsen also overlooks other things. I wonder how he thinks his present wage was obtained? Does he imagine that he is getting high pay because of his expertness? Doesn't he know that if we old timers had not fought the battle of the union in the days when to belong to a union was like being a criminal, that today his pay would be at least 1-3rd less per hour?

The Home and the Pension are not charity. We old timers do not ask Brother Johnsen or any other brother to help us. We are the ones who have made the union what it is today—one of the strongest in this land. We fought for the principles of organization. We never gave up, although many a fight appeared to be lost at times. We made it possible for the present and the future generations to hold up their heads in pride at belonging to such an organization. We made conditions and pay conform with the skill and amount of work necessary to ply our trade. Now we are entitled to more than kind words and promises of help if we are in distress. We have paid into the carpenters' organization for years, and the least we ought to get in dividends would not be charity. Many big corporations have Pensions. New York State has a so-called retirement fund. The carpenters should be, at least, as progressive as the printers and like organizations of tradesmen. If it is a burden on the younger shoulders, they should pay say,

25 or 30 years' dues and then they would probably feel as I do.

Give me the thrill of venturing, of losing if I must,
Of matching strength with other's strength and giving thrust for thrust.
I always want some task to do; some lesson to be learned,
That I may say that what is mine I've battled for and earned.

Charles F. Burgess,
L. U. No. 322. Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Willing To Help The Young Men

Editor, "The Carpenter":

There has and is being much said about the Home that is being built in Florida for the old carpenter.

At this time I am 66 years old, I have worked continuously at the trade since I was 20 years old. I was a member of the old Knights of Labor Party until it went out of business, I have been a member of the United Brotherhood for 23 years, in good standing, and most of that time have been Treasurer of our Local. I have never thought of ever going to the Home or ever getting a Pension. There can be no service or Pension at the present 10 cents per month per member, roughly speaking it will take 10 years to collect enough at that rate to run the Home and Pension one year.

I read a letter in the last issue of our Journal entitled "A Young Man's Views of the Home." He says about all who seem to be interested in the Home are the old timers and that there are two sides to this question and chides the old timer for not saving when he was young. Also that the young fellows have to battle the high cost of living, don't the old timer have to do the same?

The young man doesn't realize when the old timer had his chance to save, the old timer had to whittle off a stick to eat his grits with, but in this struggle we feel like our sacrifice made it possible for the young man to eat his grits with a silver spoon.

With the greatest respect for the young man, I pen my remarks and as long as I live I will gladly help the young man.

J. B. Strickland,
L. U. No. 779. Waycross, Ga.

Says Gray Hairs Keep Him Out of a Job

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I was truly amused at the letter from the young man of L. U. No. 62, at the great sympathy and respect he gives to the old timers who fought the battles for the last 40 years that make it possible for him to feel so prosperous. He seems to think that they should all be wealthy and leave the money that they sweat for, for his special benefit. He sure must be a very dutiful and loveable son that has every charitable and humane feeling for his fellow man. In his letter he shows the same respect that is shown the men that have gray hairs by some of the foremen I have met in the last few years.

However, he shouldn't worry about paying a Pension, too much, for there will be but few of the old timers that have no money carrying a union card when they are 65 years old. I am now 53 years old and I know that my days of card carrying are about over. While I have been a loyal union man for 28 years, I cannot keep up my dues at the present time, which are $3.15 per month and I have not been able to get a job since August, 1927. I have been able to pick up a day's work here and there, but have not been able to get a foreman on a job to say, "Bring your tools over and go to work." They see my gray hairs and say, "No, we are filled up; can't use you." I was in St. Louis, Mo., a few days after the cyclone and tried for five days to get a job, but couldn't. I could have gone to work on numerous scab jobs but no union boss would give me a job, so you need not worry about the old union man that has not saved enough money to keep him from 50 to 70. He'll have no claim on a Pension.

I have travelled about 300 miles and spent about $800 trying to find a job in the last six months to keep from scabbing. I wonder if the young brother would stand that test?

Gray Hairs,
Alton, Ill.

Suggests a Paid Up Membership For Old Timers

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The subject of old age Pensions seems to be getting nowhere probably because anyone giving the matter even superficial consideration must realize the cost of maintaining anything like a worth

while Pension system would be too burdensome.

Where Pension systems are in effect the beneficiaries have contributed either directly or indirectly to a Pension fund for many years, even then most of the Pension funds are not by any means self sustaining.

If a Pension system should be put into effect at once by our Brotherhood the restrictions necessary to keep it from becoming too burdensome would eliminate many members who are now anticipating relief from this source.

For instance, most plans considered contemplate an age minimum of 70 years and a membership minimum of 35 years, with provision that the beneficiary shall not be "capable" of earning more than 50 per cent of the prevailing wage, although he couldn't get work now if he is 70 years of age and capable of earning 150 per cent of the prevailing wage, just because he is too old.

In the periodicals and the magazine sections of the Sunday newspapers articles are continually appearing where so-called "industrial leaders" are clamoring for the elimination of aged men from all industry and even from commercial employment.

They put the efficient age limit at 50 years and contend that the maximum age for employment in industry and commerce should be 35 years in order that the employer would have the advantage of 15 years' service before the human "machine" is consigned to the scrap heap.

Of course, this plan will not work in its entirety in the building industry, but as soon as gray hairs appear in abundance, the head that bears them will not be left in doubt very long regarding their effect on his opportunities for employment.

The condition we are confronted with is exactly this, many of our members are unable to obtain employment and incidentally get money with which to maintain their membership.

This applies at present to most of our members, more to aged members than to others because they know by this time the future holds very little in the way of improvement for them, consequently those who, by reason of age, are on the employers' unfair list and have not reached the age of 70 years cannot maintain their membership in our Brotherhood until they reach that age, in the event a Pension system should be adopted by our membership in general.

What is needed is immediate and permanent relief that will enable those of our aged members who desire to do so to retain their membership in our Brotherhood to the end of their days.

Here is my contribution to the solution of the problem: Forget the Pension and try to evolve a rational solution that will enable aged members to retain their membership without imposing an intolerable burden on the other members.

As a tentative proposition I suggest that our Constitution and General Laws be amended to provide for paid up membership the same as insurance companies provide for paid up insurance and on at least 25 years' membership and a minimum age of 60 years, no matter how much work he can do, if anybody will give him a chance to do it, a member upon application, shall be credited with a paid up membership.

This of course, would relate to his membership and benefits and donations provided for in the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood.

Local problems such as work cards, sick and other donations provided for in local and District Council Laws to be adjusted locally.

I believe most of our aged members would be satisfied with some such plan as this or any plan that would assure the retention of their membership in the United Brotherhood.

No data is accessible by which I could determine the comparative cost of my proposal, but I believe it would be less burdensome to our members in general than any Pension system that can possibly be devised.

Now, I don't think this is the only solution of our age problem, so am submitting it, hoping it may result in bringing out from somebody, somewhere a solution that will afford immediate and permanent relief to those of our members whose age precludes their securing sufficient employment to enable them to retain their membership.

Sob stuff and "tributes" to "the old boys" for their "many sacrifices" or any other old bunk won't help at all, get busy to get relief, right now, instead of in the sweet bye and bye.

Thomas W. Bunting,
L. U. No. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON II.

While the term, carpentry, does not directly apply to forests, trees and woods; it, nevertheless, indirectly applies to all of them. And applying to trees, it must then also apply to the growth of trees. How many of my readers know how the trees look, and how they grow, that produce the various kinds of wood that they work with as they follow their trade year in and year out? How many of them know that, according to their methods of growth, trees are classified into two divisions: exogenous and endogenous? The exogenous tree grows by the formation of a new layer of wood each year outside of the existing wood, or between the existing wood and the bark. Ash, oak, pine and walnut are of this class. The endogenous tree grows by the formation of the woody matter inside the stem. Bamboo, palmetto and cane belong to this class. The exogenous trees, however, are the trees that produce the greater part of the material used in carpentry. These trees are divided into two classes; namely, the broad-leaved and the needle-leaved. Oak, walnut, basswood and ash are of the former class, while pine and cedar are of the latter. On the other hand, the endogenous trees are also divided into two classes; the bamboo being an example of the one class, and the palm of the other.

Fig . 1, shows a picture of a forest of exogenous trees. Hickory, oak, basswood, poplar, maple and many other kinds of broad-leaved trees grow in this forest. To the left of the picture, where the ledges of rock are seen, a few dwarfed trees of the needle-leaved variety grow on the side of the hill. Perhaps, the forest shown by this picture, represents more kinds of the exogenous class of trees than is usually found, especially in our larger forests. Though there are many kinds of trees represented in this forest, the forest, from a lumber producing standpoint, has not nearly so great a value as the forests that represent only one or only a few kinds of trees. However, the picture serves the purpose here, for it brings to the mind of the reader the natural conditons under which the materials used in carpentry are produced. Another thing that might interest the reader, in passing, is the fact that in this forest, the writer, first as a lad, followed his father and a carpenter out into the forest where he watched them select trees that were

Fig. 1

to be cut down, and hewed with a broad-axe into timbers to be used in a building erected at that time on the home place. And later, he with a brother, went into

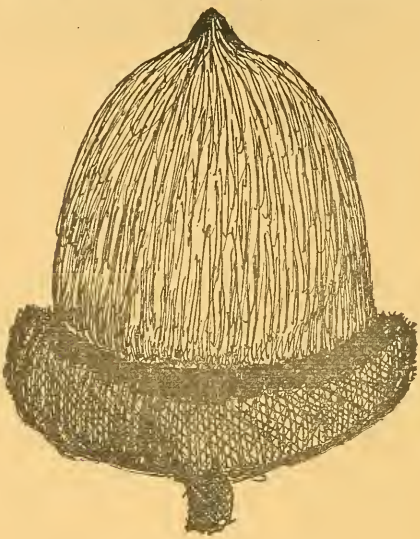


Fig. 2.

the same forest and selected trees, cut them down and hewed them with a broad-axe into timbers to be used in

Fig. 3.

another building erected on the same place. And still later, he helped cut saw-logs in this forest, which were loaded onto bob-sleds and conveyed to a sawmill, where they were sawed into lumber. And on the river shown by the picture, is where he sawed for the first time, a raft of saw-logs floating down stream, or down the Mississippi river, to a sawmill where the logs were

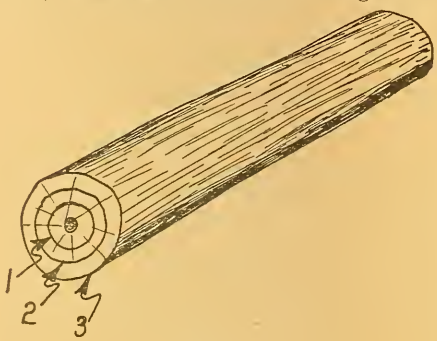


Fig. 4.

to be converted into lumber. But it was in the forest where he got the 'thrill that comes only once in a lifetime' of shooting his first rabbit on a run. Here is where he often hunted squirrels, and many times strolled under the marvelous oak trees; where, when a soft breeze came up, he heard a'stripping sound' followed by 'a thud,' as an acorn fell from the top of a large oak tree to the ground. . . . And that is why we are showing the acorn in Fig. 2. But that

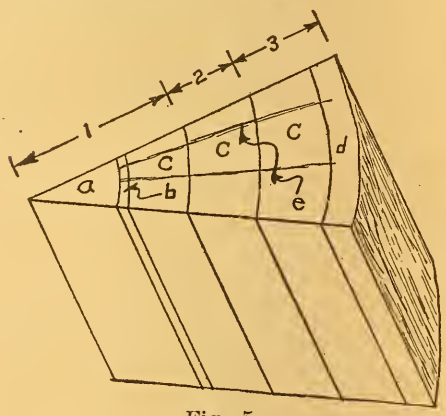


Fig. 5.

isn't the only reason; for the acorn is the seed of the oak, which in due time, under favorable conditions, will spring up and grow from a sprout into a sapling, and from a sapling into a second-growth tree, and finally into a mighty oak. In a more-or-less similar manner, all of the trees in our great forests come into existence, and in due time they,

too, grow up and produce the material that the carpenter uses in adding his part to the many fine buildings that are erected every year throughout the country.

In Fig. 3, we are showing an oak sapling about three years old. To the left is shown a stump of another oak sapling that has been cut down, a part of the stem of which is shown by Fig. 4. The shaded circle at the center represents the heart. The first year's growth is shown within the circle pointed out at 1, the second year's growth is shown between 1 and 2; and the third year's growth, between 2 and 3.

Fig. 5, shows and enlarged part of the stem of the oak sapling shown by

Fig. 6

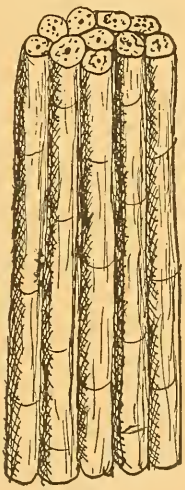


Fig. 7

Fig. 4. 1, 2, and 3 show the three-years' growth. The bark is shown within the third year's growth, although, it has been produced during the three year's life of the tree. If the student would take a magnifying glass and hold it over a piece of oak cut somewhat on the order of what we are showing by Fig. 5, he would find many interesting things. At the part marked a, he would find a net-like fabric of cells, called medulla, or pith. At b, he would find the medullary sheath which surrounds the pith. This constitutes the inner layer of the first year's growth, and is composed of spiral vessels and fiber ducts for the purpose of carrying the sap to the twigs where nature uses it in building up the tree. At c c c the student would see the three yearly growths of wood fiber, or fiber tubes, which are utilized by nature in conveying sap. The inner part of each yearly growth, composed of coarser fiber tubes, is called the spring growth; and the outer part, composed of much finer tubes, is called the summer growth. At

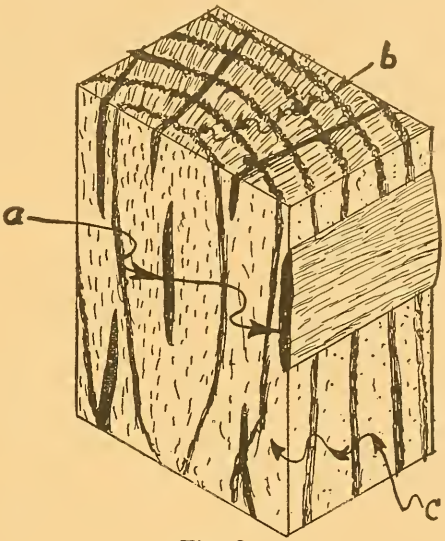


Fig. 8

d, he would find the bark composed of three layers. The inner layer is composed of woody fiber combined with a cellular tissue. The middle layer is composed of prismatic cells and tubes filled with juices, while the outer layer is of a dry corky composition. At e, the student would see, what is called the medullary rays.

Fig. 6 shows an enlarged drawing of what is called woody fiber, or vascular

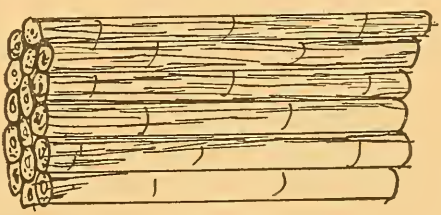


Fig. 9.

tissue, which are in the form of long tapering tubes, interlaced and breaking joints with each other, having a small portion of cellular tissue at intervals. An enlarged drawing of cellular tissue is shown by Fig. 7. These drawings are given merely to give the reader a better idea of what is meant by the terms, "woody fiber," and "cellular tis-

sue." Examining a piece of oak through a magnifying glass, of course, will give the student the clearest idea.

Fig. 8, somewhat enlarged, shows, a, the medullary rays; b, the spring growth or spring-wood; c, the summer growth or summer-wood. An enlarged drawing of a bundle of pith-fibers or medullary rays is shown by Fig. 9. When these rays extend from the heart to the bark they are called primary rays, but where they extend only through a portion of the distance between the heart and the bark, they are called secondary rays. Medullary rays are often called, silver grain.

It should be remembered that what we have just said about the composition of wood has been based on oak wood. While all exogenous trees, relative to their methods of growth, have many things in common; notwithstanding this, each kind has individual characteristics of its own.

In the next lesson we will take up shrinkage and its causes.

The Steel Square

"Carpenters' Geometry"

By L. Perth

LESSON V

Laying Out A Regular Pentagon

The method of laying out a regular Pentagon or a five-sided polygon by means of the Steel Square is shown in Fig. 22.

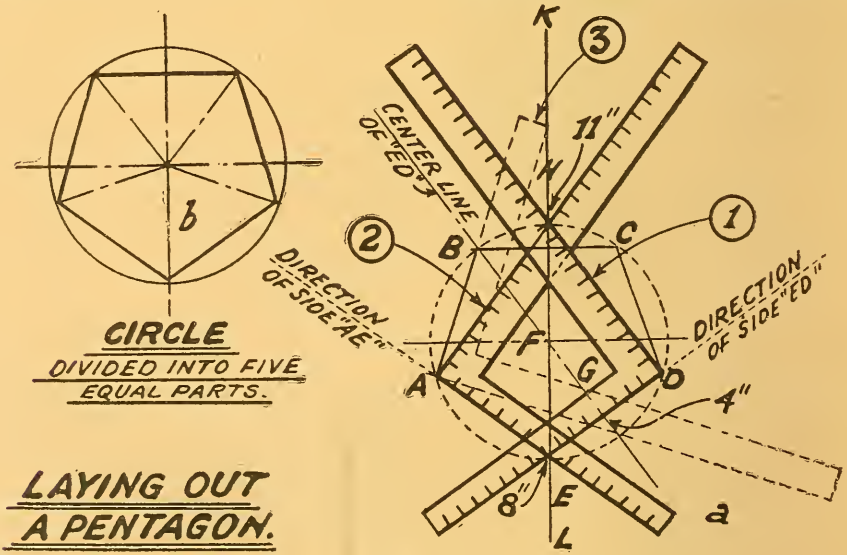


Fig. 22

Here ABCDE repersents the outline of a Pentagon, which may be constructed in the following manner.

Draw line KL and place the square on this line as shown at "1" with 11 inches on the body at H and 8 inches on the tongue at E. Draw along the tongue line ED which will indicate the direction of one side of the pentagon. Then reverse the position of the square as shown at "2" and mark along the tongue AE.

The two sides of the pentagon or at least the direction of the two sides AE and ED will then be determined. To find the direction of the side AB erect a line BG perpendicular to line ED at 4 or the center of the side ED. Then place the square as shown by the dotted lines at "3" and mark along AB. In the same manner the direction of the other sides may be found.

The same method may be applied when it is required to divide the circumference of a circle into five equal parts. The line KL should then be drawn through the center of the circle F intersecting the circumference at points H and E. Fig. 22-b.

The miter and butt joints of a pentagon may be found as shown in Fig 23.

To find the miter cuts the same figures on the square that gave the direction of the sides should be used, i. e. 11 inches on the body and 8 inches on the tongue. The cut being along the 8 inch side as shown at "A" Fig. 23. For the butt joint take 12 inches and 3.9 inches and cut on the 3.9 inch side as shown at B.

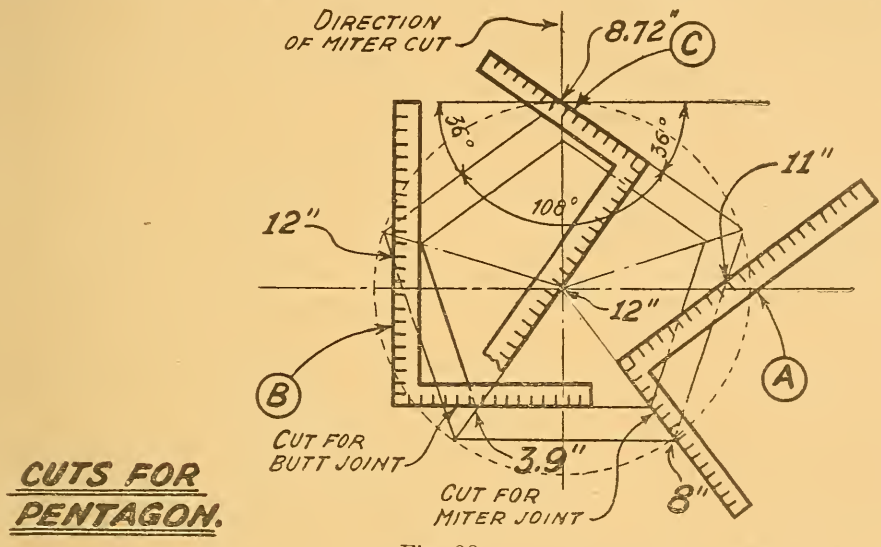


Fig. 23

through 12 and 8.72 indicates the direction of the miter cut as shown at C.

Laying Out A Regular Hexagon

A regular Hexagon or a six sided polygon may be constructed in the same manner as it was described for a pentagon. The figures on the square to use for the finding of the direction of the sides are 12 inches and 6.93 inches. 6.93 is the figure indicating the direction of the sides.

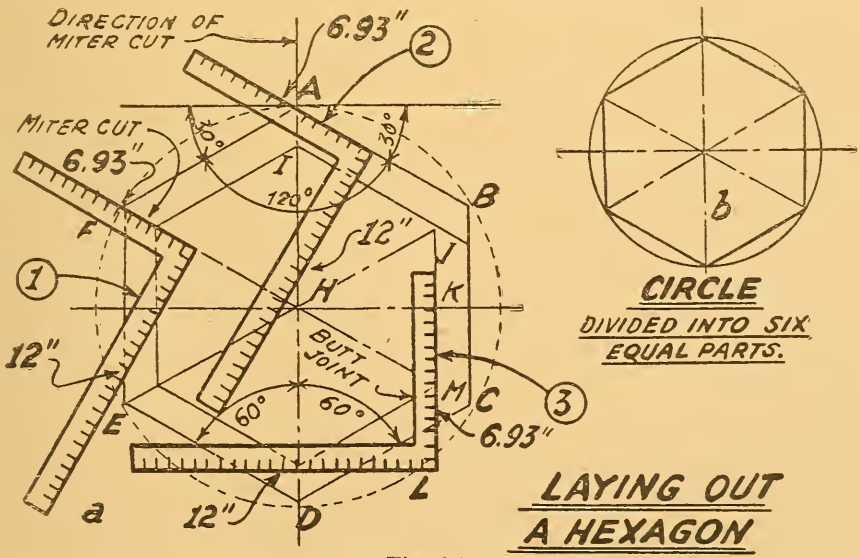


Fig. 24

The miter joint may also be located by using 12 nches on the body and 8.72 inches on the tongue. Line drawn

Fig . 24 represents a hexagon ABCDEF. Miter joints are shown at A E and F and butt joints are indicated at B, C and D.

By taking 12 inches on the body and 6.93 inches on the tongue both the miter and butt joints may be obtained.

At "1" the square is applied to the outside of the frame with 12 inches on the body and 6.93 inches at point F. Mark along FG for miter cut.

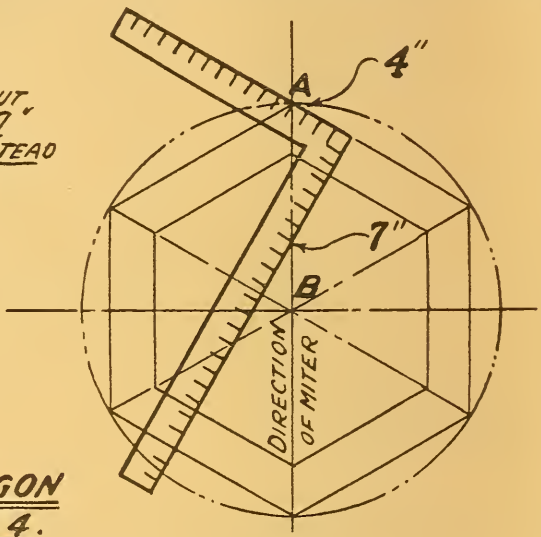
At "2" the 12 inches on the body is set at point H on center line AD and 6.93 inches on tongue at point A. The direction of the miter cut in this case is indicated by the line AH. If a butt joint should be wanted the square is placed so that the outside edge of the tongue coincides with line IJ—6.93 inches on I and 12 inches on center line AD.

The method of obtaining a butt joint is shown at "3" where the square is placed with 6.93 at M and 12 inches at N. Then KL will indicate the cut for the butt joint at C.

To simplify the operation whole numbers are sometimes used for the purpose of obtaining the hexagon cuts. These numbers are 7 and 4. The square is applied as shown in Fig. 25.

From the proportion 12:6.93 7:4.04 it will be seen how nearly correct these figures are, the 4 being short by 0.04 of an inch or about 1-32 of an inch, a difference which may be neglected for one cut.

TO FIND THE MITER CUT, OF HEXAGONS FIGURES 7 AND 4" MAY BE USED INSTEAD OF 12" AND 6.93".



LAYING OUT HEXAGON USING FIGURES 7 & 4.

Fig. 25

Model Answers To Tamblyn Problem

In this article I am giving the solution to the lesson given in the January issue.

Answers are given in the order the questions were put:

244' 0", 3' 0", 1' 0", 127' 8", 3' 0", 1' 0", 244' 0", 1' 4", 10' 6", 127' 8", 1' 4", 5' 4", 8' 0", 8' 0", 2' 0", 2' 0", 2' 0", 5' 0".

Process 1—244' 0" x 3' 0" x 1' 0" equals 732 cubic feet concrete.

Process 2—127' 8" x 3' 0" x 1' 0" equals 383 cubic feet concrete.

Process 3—244' 0" x 1' 4" x 10' 6" equals 3,416 cubic feet concrete.

Process 4—127' 8" x 1' 4" x 5' 4" equals 908 cubic feet concrete.

Process 5—8' 0" x 8' 0" x 2' 0" x 2 equals 256 cubic feet concrete.

Process 6—2' 0" x 2' 0" x 5' 0" x 2 equals 40 cubic feet concrete.

Total concrete 5,735 cubic feet concrete. Call it even 213 cubic yards.

Cost Of One Cubic Yard

.87 cub. yds. gravel	@	$2.50	$2.175
.52 cub. yds. sand	@	1.25	0.65
4.56 sacks cement	@	0.80	3.648
Materials net cost per cubic yard con			6.473

.20 hours mixer and engineer.. @ 2.00.....0.40
2.25 hours common labor.... @ .50.....1.125
.20 hours foreman @ 1.50.....0.30

Labor net cost per cub. yd. concrete. 1.825

Total net cost per cubic yard of concrete for both materials and labor $8.298 or even $8.30.

213 cub. yds. concrete @ $8.30 equals $1.767.90.

Add 10c per cub. yd. for water $21.30.

Cost of concrete in place $1.789.20.

How to list forms:

Process number one gives the length and thickness of footings "A". From these dimensions you get the area of forms without further reference to the plans, which is:

244′ 0″ x 2 sides equals 488′ 0″ high or 488 sq. ft. forms.

Process 2: 127′ 8″ x 2 equals 255′ 4″ x 1′ 0″ call it even 256 sq. ft. forms.

Process 3: 244′ 0″ x 2 equals 488′ 0″ x 10′ 6″ equals 5124 sq. ft. forms.

Process 4: 127′ 8″ x 2 equals 255′ 4″ x 5′ 4″ equals 1362 sq. ft. forms.

Process 5: 8′ 0″ x 4 sides x 2 pier footings x 2′ 0″ equals 128 sq. ft. forms.

Process 6: 2′ 0″ x 4 sides x 2 piers x 5′ 0″ high equals 80 sq. ft. forms.

Total 7,438 square feet forms.

Note: Piers cost more to form per square foot than ordinary walls or footings, but the amount of pier work in this job is so small as to not materially affect the cost. I did not want to mix up too many things in one lesson and for that reason have omitted instruction on this item at this time.

Cost of one square foot of wall forms:

.84 feet board measure studs and bracing @ $40.00 ....$0.0336
1.16 feet board measure sheathing @ 40.00 ..... 0.0464
.03 pounds wire @ 6c 0.0018
.005 pounds nails @ 7c 0.00035
Credit for lumber that can be reused (salvage) 0.08215
60% equals 1.2 ft. b. m. at used lumber value $25.00 ..... 0.03000

Materials net cost per square foot forms. $0.05215

.038 hours carpenter time @ $1.25 .....$0.0475
.034 hours carp. helpers @ 50c including cleaning and stacking lumber ready for reusing. 0.0170
.004 hours foreman @ $1.50 .. 0.0060

Labor cost per sq. ft. $0.0705

Total material and labor cost per sq. foot $0.12265
or even 12¼c per sq. ft.

7438 sq. ft. forms @ 12¼c per sq. equals $911.15 of forms.

Total net cost of material and labor for concrete foundation:

Concrete $1.789.20
Forms 911.15

$2.700.35

All the decimals of material and labor hours are taken from the "Building Labor Calculator" which is a part of the Tamblyn System of estimating.

Address all questions enclosing stamped self addressed envelope for reply to:

Gordon M. Tamblyn,
Box 1465, Manager.
Copyright 1928. Denver, Colo.

Answer To Brother Drumm's Header Problem

The data from the plans as I read them are a roof with a pitch of 2′ in 18′, penetrated by a battered frame which stands on a 4′ x 4′ base and terminates in a 26″ x 26″ opening, the upper inside edge on the ridge side being 6″ above the roof boards, the posts not backed, two of their girts being used also as headers, the lower one standing with face plumb, and the upper with back in the same plane as the roof surface, the frame being situated half way across the building.

The height of the frame is 19 4-9ths″ plus roof board and as their thickness is not given, shall take for convenience the total height as 20″. Four inch by four inch material to be used.

In cutting the bevel on the post there is formed an equilateral rhombus, Fig. 3, and the finding of the angle which its side makes with the side of the base, is the key to the solution.

Place square with 20 and 11 on edge of timber and mark along the eleven a scale of which will read 4.564″. Measure from 4 to 4 on the square which will give 5.626″ and using this for a base,

construct a triangle, using 4.564" for each of the other two sides, such as k-m-n in Fig. 3. Bisect m-k-n by line k-o. Draw k-v and k-w each 11" long, and forming 45 degree angles with line k-o this line being the diagonal of both base and rhombus. Complete the square by drawing w-b and v-b. Produce k-n and k-m to meet w-b and v-b in g and y respectively. Then angle k-y-v cuts the bevel on the upper face of the plumb header. On the square the distances to take will be k-y and v-y or 11" in 1 9-32nds" applied so outer edge shall be the longer.

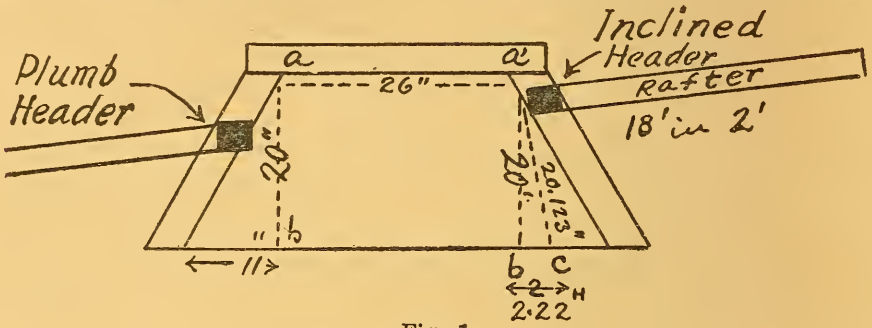


Fig. 1.

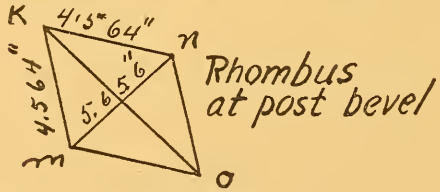


Fig. 2.

From b, Fig. 3, draw b-a equal to 20". Join a-g and the angle a-g-b will cut bevel on face of plumb header. On the square this will be a-b and b-g or 20" in 9.704" or 12" in 5 13-16ths".

From b' measure b'-c equal to 2.22". From c draw c-a' equal to 20.123". Join a'-f and angle a'-f-c will cut face bevels of inclined header. The distances are line k-g or its inclination to the base, to determine the runs to be taken, while the slant heights were taken along b-v produced. This time the slant height will have to be measured in the opposite direction or along b-j. But the measuring line commences opposite v so our distance will be 181.1 plus 11 or 192.1". If k-g is produced it will intersect v-j produced at a point 93.4" from v. This would be a square cut. Each 93.4" brings us to a point which would give a square cut and if we take 93.4" plus 93.4" from 192.1" there remains 5.3".

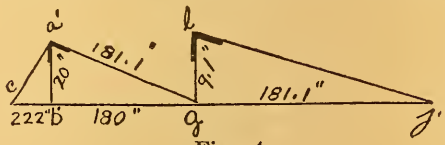


Fig. 4

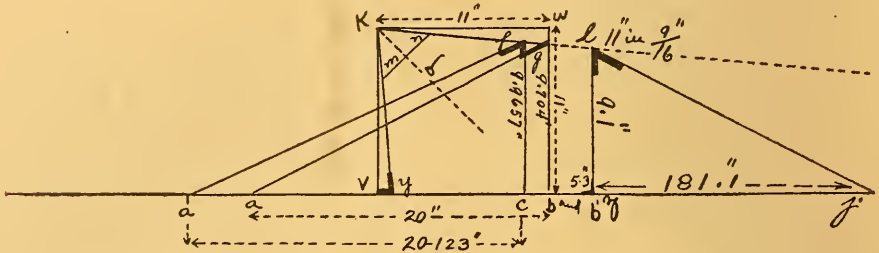


Fig. 3

Measure then from b 5.3" to z. Draw z-l parallel to b-w. Make z-j equal 181.1". Join l-j. Then angle z-l-j cuts the bevels for back of inclined header.

Or 181.1″ in 9.1″ which equals 12″ in 5-8ths″. The distance 5.3″ can be used instead of 192.1″ on the same principle that the tangent of 20 degrees is .3640, which is also the tangent of 180 degrees minus 20 degrees or 180 degrees plus 20 degrees.

J. Larner,
L. U. No. 452, Stillwater, B. C.

Answer To Brother Snyder's Ladder Problem

Solution:

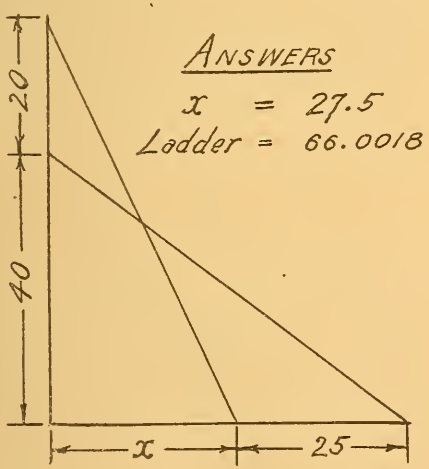
Find value of X.

X squared plus 60 squared equals ladder squared (1).

40 squared plus (X plus 25) squared equals ladder squared (2).

If both equal the same, the first will equal the second.

X squared plus 60 squared equals 40 squared plus (X plus 25) squared equal to X squared plus 3600 equals 1600 plus



X squared plus 50 X plus 625. After cancellation we have:

50 X equals 1375.

X equals 27.5.

To find ladder is to find the hypotenuse of the two triangles which are the same.

The square root of (40 plus 20) squared plus 27.5 squared equals 66.0018.

The square root of 40 squared plus (27.5 plus 25) squared equals 66.0018.

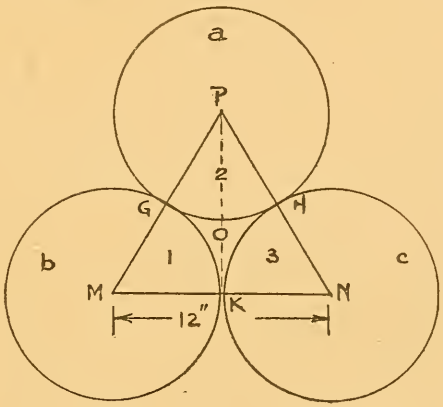
J. Levesque.
L. U. No. 134, Montreal, Que., Can.

Answers To Brother Breslin's Circle Problem

I should like to offer this solution of Brother Breslin's problem, appearing in the February number.

The three circles a, b and c being tangent, touch each other at only one point, namely points G, H and K. Joining the centers, P, M and N forms an equilateral triangle with 12″ sides. To find area O, find the area of triangle P M N and subtract the areas of sectors 1, 2 and 3.

The area of triangle P M N equals the square root of s (s—a) (s—6)



(s—c) equals the square root of 18 (18—12) (18—12) (18—12) equals 62.3546 square inches.

The area of circle A equals Pi r squared equals 3.1416 times 36 equals 113.0976 square inches.

The area of sectors 1, 2 and 3 equals 3 times 1-6th times 113.0976 equals 56.5488 square inches.

Area O equals 62.3546 square inches minus 56.5488 square inches equals 5.8058 square inches.

This computation can be shortened with the steel square by laying off M K equals 6″ on the tongue and drop 12″ on the blade, which will come at the 10⅜″ mark or just a hair beyond.

Then area triangle P M N equals ½ (12 times 10.39) equals 62.34 square inches as compared with the mathematical computation of 62.3546 square inches.

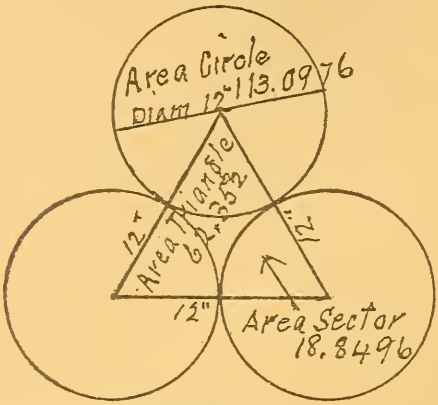
W. A. Simpson,
L. U. No. 171, Youngstown, O.

* * *

I am enclosing an answer for the three circles problem which appears in the January issue of "The Carpenter," wherein the sender wants to know the

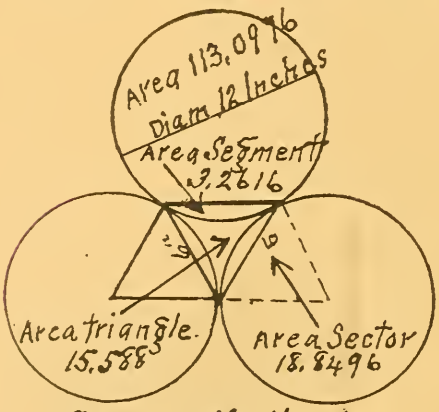
area of the space enclosed by three circles and designated by "o." The diameter of circles is given as one foot. I will use it as 12.

I believe the problem may be solved by two methods, one of the methods is computed from the centers of the circles, the other one is computed from the circumferences of the circles. The first method shows the three circles connected by lines from their centers which completes an equilateral triangle, whose sides are equal to the diameter of the circle.



First Method

As we know, an equilateral triangle to be sixty (60) degrees, so it follows that the sectors cut from the circles by the triangle are the same value or sixty (60) degrees.



Second Method

As the different bodies and their quantities are shown by drawing we find the answer as follows:

From area triangle, 62.352, deduct total area three sectors, 56.5488; unknown quantity, 5.8032.

As the work is expressed as inches so must the answer be 5 8-10ths square inches.

The second method is computed from the points of contact of the circumferences of the circles and shows that if three circles of the same diameter touch each other and the points of contact are connected by lines it will complete an equilateral triangle, whose sides are equal to the radius of the circles. The lines of the triangle will cut the segments from the sectors which are used to find the answer as follows:

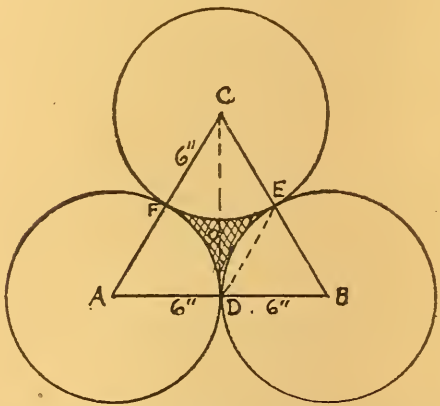
From area triangle, 15.588, deduct total area three segments, 9.7848; unknown quantity, 5.8032. 5 8-10ths square inches.

William T. Brady,
L U. No. 33, Boston, Mass.

* * *

To find the area O between the circles A, B and C—all of equal diameter.

I. Area O equals area triangle A B C minus area of sections A F D, B D E, and C E F.



II. Area triangle A B C equals A B times ½ C D.

Solving first for C D:

C D squared equals A C squared minus A D squared.

C D equals 144 minus 36 equals 108.

C D equals the square root of 108.

C D equals 10.4 (approximately.)

(The square of any side of a right triangle equals the square of the hypotenuse, minus the square of the other side.)

Substituting in equation II:

Area triangle A B C equals A B times ½ C D.

Area triangle A B C equals 12 times 5.2.

Area triangle A B C equals 62.4.

III. Area of section A F D, B D E, or C E F equals 1-6th area of circle A, B, or C.

Reason—Angles at A, B and C equal 60 degrees, as these triangles, if completed as at B D E, are equilateral triangles of 180 degrees.

The area subtended by a 60 degrees angle is 1-6th the area of the entire circle of 360 degrees.

Solving for circle A, B or C:

Area equals Pi r squared.

Area equals 3.1416 times 36.

Area equals 113.0976.

Substituting in equation III:

Section area A F D equals 1-6th area of circle A.

Area A F D equals 18.8496.

Area of all three sections equals 3 times 18.8496 equals 56.5488.

Solution: Substituting in equation I:

Area O equals area triangle A B C minus area of three sections, A F D, B D E, and C E F.

Area O equals 62.4 minus 56.5488.

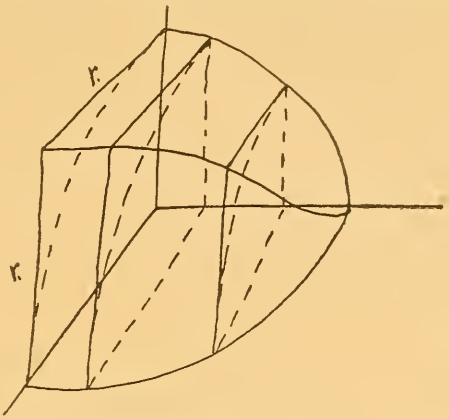
Area O equals 5.8512 square inches.

H. T. Greer,
Manning Abrasive Co., Inc., Troy, N. Y.

Regarding Brother Tielborg's Well And Log Problem

I would like to call your attention to the fact that the solution of Brother Tielborg's well and log problem by S. Gregory which appeared in the September, 1927, issue, was incorrect. I did not send in my solution at the time, since I solved it by calculus. I watched eagerly in the succeeding issues to see if anybody would solve it correctly by simple arithmetic and geometry, but I was disappointed. However, recently a simple method of solving the problem occurred to me, which is as follows:

The figure shows in perspective 1-8th of the solid formed by the intersection of the log and the well. Any section taken through the solid parallel to the plane formed by the intersection of the two axis of the cylinders will be a square. This will easily be seen if a little thought is given to the subject. Now, if each section were a circle (shown dotted), we would have a sphere. Therefore the volume of the solid formed will bear the same relation to the volume of a sphere as the area of a square is to the



area of the inscribed circle or as 1 is to .7854.

Therefore, the volume of the solid will equal

$\frac{4}{3}$ and Pi and radius cubed times $\frac{1}{.7854}$ equals 65.45 times $\frac{1}{.7854}$

Since radius equals 2.5 feet.

Volume equals 65.45 divided by .7854 equals 83.33 cubic feet, or 83.33 times 12 equals 999.9 board feet or about 1,000 board feet.

I want to congratulate all of the brothers who send in solutions upon their cleverness. Many times I have seen solutions of problems which seemed impossible of solution by ordinary mathematics.

F. Masi,
Philadelphia, Pa.

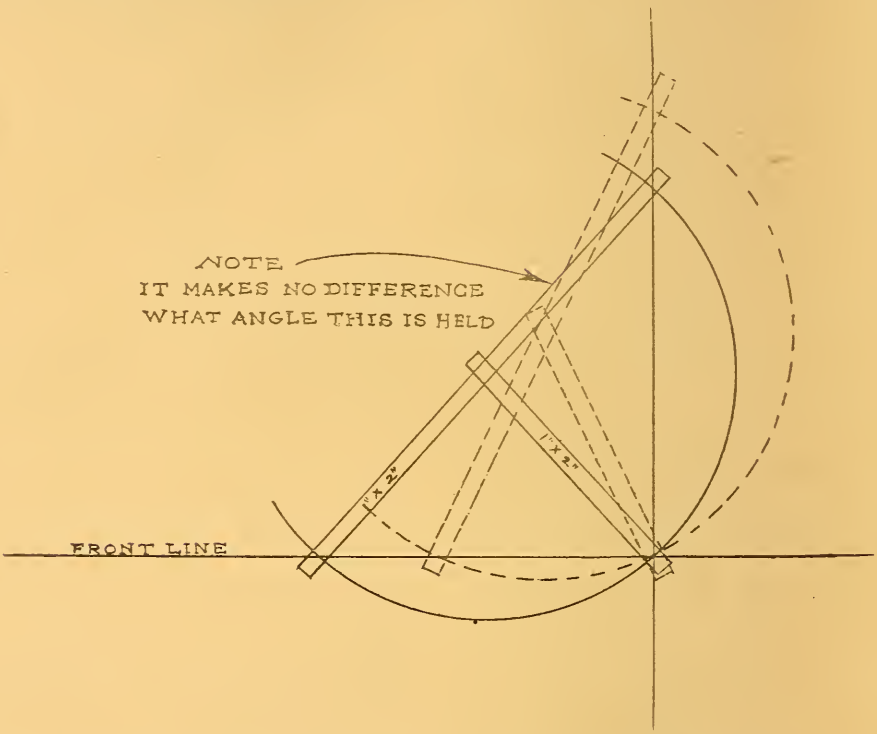
Aloe Co. Issues 1928 Contractors' Bulletin

The A. S. Aloe Company of 1819-23 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo., have published the 1928 edition of their Contractors' Cost Saving Equipment Bulletin. There are a great many new items of interest in this new bulletin. Every contractor should have a copy of this complete bulletin on cost saving equipment. Every machine and tool shown in the bulletin will help reduce your cost and make more profit on each job. A copy will be mailed upon request.

How To Square A Building Without A Transit Or Steel Tape

In squaring a building without a transit or a steel tape, take a piece of 1″ x 2″ fourteen or sixteen feet long, see that nail in short 1 x 2 meet nails in long.

Hold nail in short piece under intersections of corner lines and nail in one side of long 1″ x 2″ under front line.



another half this length. Drive a nail through end of short piece and through center of long piece drive another nail in end of short piece, swing around and mark each end of long 1x2, drive nail in ends at joint marked, file to joint and Then move side line to come over nail in other end of long 1″ x 2″. This method is more accurate than using a steel tape.

John J. O'Toole,
L. U. No. 585, New York City.

Regarding Brother Perth's Steel Square Lessons

While I find Brother Perth's articles very interesting, I also find it necessary to criticise the one in the February issue.

One laying out for studding by his method would have to repeat his markings. It would be far more practical to lay off from face to face. The tongue laid against the side of the shoe with the body across gives a square line. The stud side may be witnessed or the other side of the body marked. The first space should be 1″ shorter in order for the lath or plaster board to have full covering on the first stud.

The square may be all right to use dividing a wide board into equal parts, but give me the rule on any board.

The angle may be bisected with a rule or by erecting two perpendiculars, either much simpler than fiddling around with the square. The compass is the proper thing to use.

Ray Shaw,
L. U. No. 67. Allston, Mass.

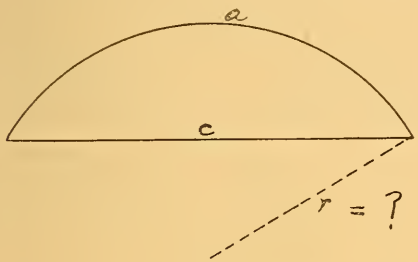
Find The Radius of this Arc

Who can give me a solution of this problem? It is as follows:

Given: A is equal to the length of an arc of a circle.

E is equal to the length of the chord which the arc substends. Find the radius.

I do not want an approximate formula as I am only interested in the mathe-



matical solution of the problem. I want to know how an exact method of solution is derived or in other words a proof. Any form of mathematics is acceptable.

A. Matson,
L. U. No. 131. Seattle, Wash.

Van Gaasbeek's New Roof Framing Volume

Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, head of the Department of Woodworking at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., and well known to our readers through his many contributions to the "Craft Problems" department of our Journal, is the author of a new book entitled, "A Practical Course in Roof Framing." The book deals with the underlying principles and their application to practical work and was written especially for foremen, journeymen and apprentices as well as for use as a text book in schools. It contains 264 pages and the subject matter has been completely covered. The illustrations, of which there are many are very clear. The book is bound in cloth and may be had by addressing the publishers, Frederick J. Drake & Co., 1006 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Price $1.50.

New Combination Door Lock

A new, combination door lock, requiring four seconds to open, has recently been patented by the Dudley Lock Corporation, of Chicago, makers of the Dudley Keyless Padlock. Instead of having a key-cylinder this new lock works on the tumbler principle.

The lock is absolutely pickproof and is not affected by water, oil, dirt or climate. It operates by a simple three-number combination, indicating a few turns to the right or left. A gloved hand, in the dark, can open the door if the combination is known. There are thousands of different combinations possible, and any number of locks with combination alike can be supplied or varied according to requirements.

"It Can't Be Done"

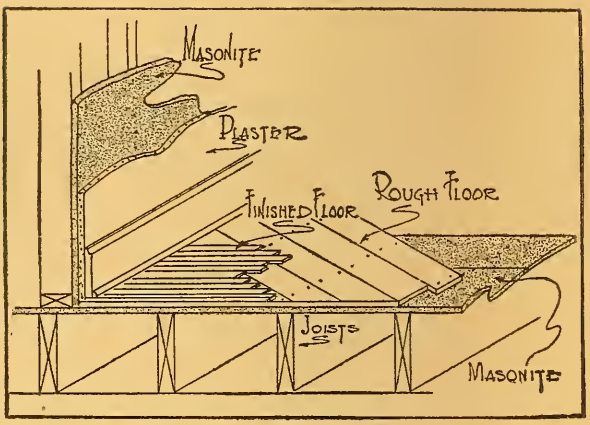
(Editorial in a Boston newspaper published 61 years ago):

"A man about 46 years of age giving the name of Joshua Coppersmith, has been arrested in New York for attempting to extort funds from ignorant and superstitious people by exhibiting a device which he says will convey the human voice any distance over metallic wires so that it will be heard by the listener at the other end. He calls the instrument a "telephone" which is obviously intended to imitate the word "telegraph" and win the confidence of those who know of the success of the latter instrument without understanding the principles on which it is based. Well-informed people know that it is impossible to transmit the human voice over wires as may be done with dots and dashes and signals of the Morse code, and that, were it possible to do so, the thing would be of no practical value. The authorities who apprenhended this criminal are to be congratulated, and it is to be hoped that his punishment will be prompt and fitting, that it may serve as an example to other conscienceless schemers who enrich themselves at the expense of their fellow-creatures."

It is the peculiar faculty of fools to discern the faults of others, at the same time that they forget their own.

ENTIRELY NEW—
TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET
"NATURAL GRIP" No. 27
The "Last Word" in Saw Sets. The most comfortable handle. Yes, indeed, we still make our old reliable No. 7 and 7½ models. Send for Book "Care of Saws", free to members of The Brotherhood.
TAINTOR MFG. CO., 95 Reade St., New York.

Carpenters like to work with this THERMOSTATIC WOOD



For floor insulation, nail Masonite directly to joists

...send for sample and book

Millions of people are already sold on Masonite, the thermostatic wood, and our big national advertising campaigns are increasing the demand for it, month after month.

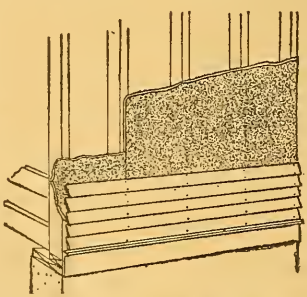
All over the country it is going into homes and apartments of every type as sheathing, under the flooring, in the roof, as plaster base, and for all sorts of remodeling jobs. And wherever used, it assures *permanent* insulation.

This means more jobs for you; more jobs, better jobs with more money in them.

And Masonite is so easy to handle, so easy to use. It comes to the job in boards 4 feet wide, and 8, 9, 10 or 12 feet long. It saws and nails like any other wood. Its corners are square and true. No wonder carpenters like to work with it!

Write today for a sample of Masonite and see for yourself what a wonderful product it really is. Also ask for descriptive book. Both will be sent promptly on request without placing you under any obligation. Mason Fibre Company, Dept. 848, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Mills: Laurel, Mississippi



Wood siding is applied directly over Masonite

Masonite
THERMOSTATIC WOOD FOR
STRUCTURAL INSULATION
Made by the makers of MASONITE PRESDWOOD
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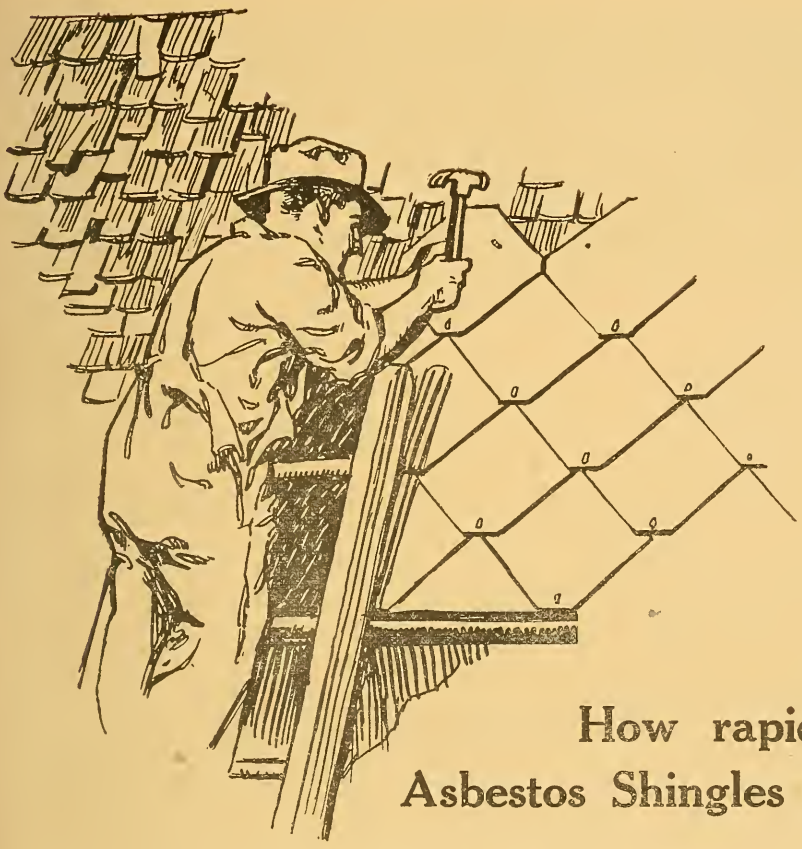

How rapidly can Asbestos Shingles be laid?

This and many other questions are answered quickly and plainly at Johns-Manville Demonstration meetings for carpenters. These meetings are a complete course in the use of profit-making Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles.

Besides a motion picture which illustrates the making and application of asbestos shingles, these meetings also show, with actual material, the laying of Johns-Manville Shingles over an old roof. The easiest methods of handling special conditions are shown.

Experienced representatives of our sales force tell how to make up prospect lists and offer valuable suggestions on making sales. The advertising campaign is displayed and described. The Johns-Manville Authorized Distributors in your town can tell you when such a meeting will be held in your vicinity or you may write us direct. You can not afford to miss one of these meetings.

Johns-Manville

RIGID ASBESTOS SHINGLES

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION, 292 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.
Please tell me about your Carpenter Meetings and send me your Asbestos Shingle book for carpenters.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....

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SKILSAW
The Electric
Hand-Saw
comfortable handle
convenient trigger switch
15' connector cord - will not pull out
1/2 H.P. universal motor - fan cooled
kerf guide
safety guard - full protection
quickly adjustable base.
6" saw blade - easily removed.
aluminum body - weight of complete machine 11 lbs.
ball bearings thruout
$60
SKILSAW is made in Four Sizes
SEE YOUR LOCAL HARDWARE DEALER FOR DEMONSTRATION OR SEND US HIS NAME
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U. S. Pat. No. 1590843

"are over ALL overalls"

"WHY *it's worth twice the price of a pair of TWIN BIBS just to not have to pull loose suspender straps over my shoulders every other minute.*"

"And look! No sores on my shoulders from buckles and prongs. Not a thing to adjust. I just step into my good old TWIN BIBS and forget 'em until I take 'em off.

"They aren't all loaded up with starch and glue. That's why you've seen me wearin' 'em so long. Sweet-Orr overalls are all honest weight. Do I like TWIN BIBS? Well, they cost me a little more at the start but considering the wear I get, not to mention the comfort, I'd pay twice as much and still think it a good buy."

Why not try 'em yourself?

If your dealer does not handle TWIN BIBS fill in the blank below and we will ship them direct, parcel post C. O. D.

Name ..... Height. Ft. .... In....

St. & No..... Waist Measure .....

City ..... Leg Length .....

State ..... Usual Overall Size....

- ☐ White Drill, extra heavy. Large bib pocket..... $2.45
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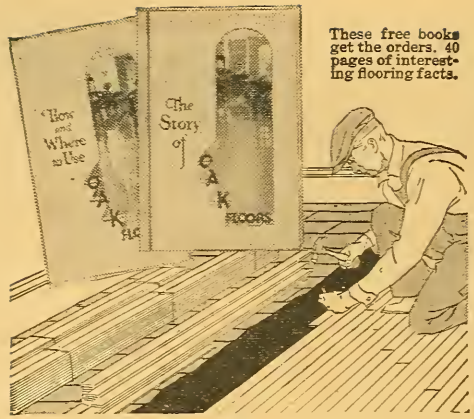
- ☐ Standard Weight Blue Denim..... $2.45
- ☐ "ACE OF SPADES" 8½ oz. Blue Denim, warranted not to shrink $2.95
- ☐ Brown Duck, extra heavy. Large bib pocket..... $2.95

Place "X" in front of garment wanted. For extra sizes 44-46-48 10 per cent is added to above prices.

SWEET-ORR & CO., INC.

15 Union Square, New York



These free books get the orders. 40 pages of interesting flooring facts.

Oak Flooring Jobs Will Make More Money for You

Call on prospects in your neighborhood, and take a copy of "The Story of Oak Floors" with you. Hundreds of homes need to be "toned-up" by laying Oak right over old worn floors. You can easily show the housewife what a saving there will be in housework with clean, bright Oak floors, how sanitary they are, permanent, and beautiful. Everything in the house will look better, newer, more up-to-date.

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Wm. J. Benko of New Brunswick, N. J., got 6 jobs by distributing 10 books. You can do it, too. Mail this coupon for copies of this illustrated 24 page book, showing flooring finishes in color; and for other free literature telling you about measurements, standard grades, how to handle, lay, nail, scrape, and finish Oak floors.

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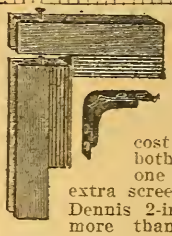
Please send me free literature: "The Story of Oak Floors" and "How and Where to Use Oak Floors."

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

MORE CARPENTERS WANTED AT ONCE!



to Earn Big Wages Spare or Full Time with the Dennis Line

Our patented 2-in-1 Perfection Frame Stock saves half your material cost and labor. Your saw cuts both frame and screen bead at one time. No loose pieces. No extra screen bead to buy. No waste. Dennis 2-in-1 Frame stock costs no more than ordinary kind without screen bead. After frame is cut and nailed together, screen bead can be instantly removed with sharp knife.

Carpenters everywhere are *doubling their profits* handling the Dennis line.

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Name _____
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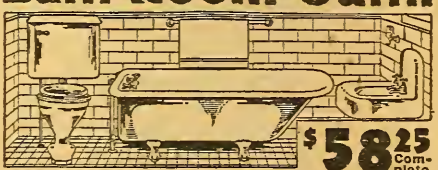
YOU SAVE 40%

ON THIS NEW MODERN GUARANTEED

Bath Room Outfit



$58.25 Complete

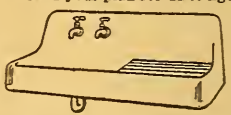
Our customers say we sell the best goods at lowest prices and give the best service. You save most because we give you

WHOLESALE PRICES

on the best **PLUMBING and HEATING SUPPLIES.** Everything **GUARANTEED** or we *Refund Your Money.* **Get our Catalog.** Compare our prices with anyone else selling high grade Goods and you will see how much you save.

ESTIMATES AND CATALOG FREE

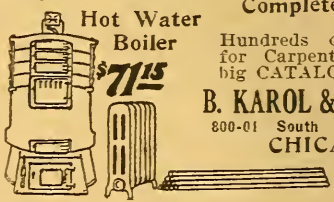
Send your plan for us to figure, or rough sketch of job.



High Grade SINK **$27.50**

Complete **$12.55**

Hot Water Boiler **$71.15**

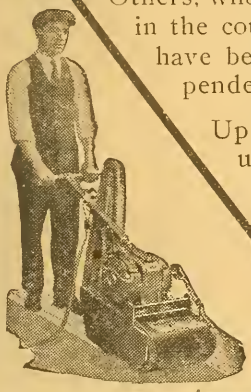


Hundreds of bargains for Carpenters in our big CATALOG.

B. KAROL & SONS CO.
800-01 South Kedzie Ave.
CHICAGO

Here's a Coupon
that means More Money!

MANY a man, reading Schlueter ads every month, has wondered if the coupon would actually show him how to make more money. Some wondered how they could get an Improved Schlueter Floor Surfacer for only $69.50 down.



Others, who didn't waste time wondering, have sent in the coupon, found out how it's done—and since have been making real money. And they're independent—working for themselves!

Up in the corner you see the coupon. It's no good unless you fill it out and send it in. Remember, it means independence, more money. Follow the hundreds of others. Send in the coupon and get started.

Gentlemen: If you can show me how to make more money I'd like to hear from you.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

State ..

$

LINCOLN-SCHLUETER FLOOR MCHY. CO.

230 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Illinois

No. 1E Aluminum Level.

24"—$6.65
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The only Level with the Interchangeable vial cases—the feature that makes it possible to change broken glasses quickly and easily. The most perfect Level made. You need it.

Free

If you send us your order mention this magazine and we will send you a genuine Empire Vial case free.

EMPIRE LEVEL MFG. CO., MILWAUKEE

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THE JAMES SWAN CO.

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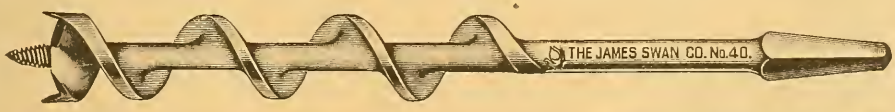
TRADE MARK

MANUFACTURERS OF CARPENTERS' TOOLS



FIRE starts in the attic more often than in any other part of the house. A Bessler Disappearing Stairway, as a safe and convenient way of reaching the attic, greatly reduces the fire hazard. A Bessler occupies no space on the floor below when not in use. Its cost is low and will last as long as the house.

The Bessler Disappearing Stairway Co.

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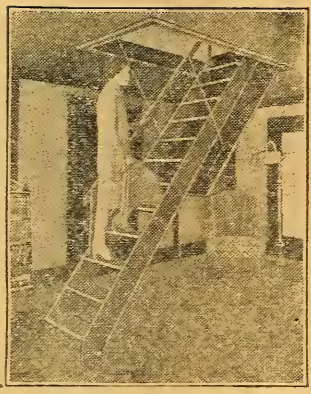

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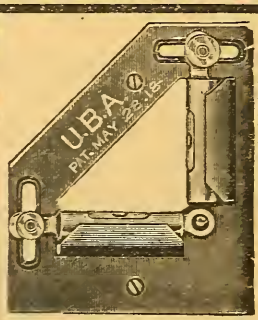
Colorful Varieties • Durable • Fire-Resisting

Make certain that the shingles and roofings you buy carry the label "*Genuine* Ruberoid." ¶ There are weights, styles and colors to provide the protection and beauty you desire for every type of building you roof or re-roof. ¶ See the dealer who handles *Genuine* Ruberoid or write for samples, addressing The RUBEROID Co., Dept. 23, 95 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.



Size 3¼ x 4 inches

The UBA

An Ajustable Combination Level And Plumb *That* Can Be Applied To Any Length Straight Edge Or Board. The Level With An *Instant Adjustment And Immediate Results.* For Leveling, Plumbing Grades And Pitches Finished Rust Proof With Clear Or Green Double Marked Bulbs. Order From Your Dealer Or Direct From Us Mention Dealers Name.

Price $1.25

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UNION LEVEL MFG. CO.

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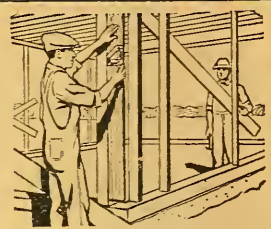

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THE WALKERVILLE HARDWARE COMPANY, Ltd.

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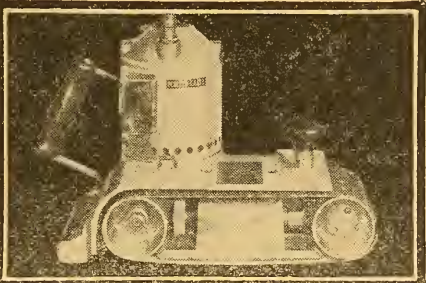
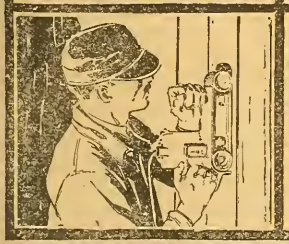
Walkerville, Ontario, Canada.

SUPER TAKE-ABOUT Sander

New 1 H.P. Model





Floors, stairs, and cabinets quickly given smooth flat finish with this NEW SUPER-TAKE-ABOUT. High speed belt and powerful motor eliminates planing and scraping. Rear view, at right, shows husky construction. All desirable features included. Ask for bulletin.

Porter-Cable Machine Co.
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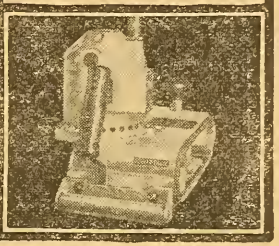

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Start now in your spare time. Build dignified profitable business of your own. No sales experience necessary. All you do is show and install.

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Needed in every home, store, office, to replace thousands of unsafe key locks. Sells on sight. Offers bank vault protection. Complete freedom from keys. Opens in 4 seconds.

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Lock FREE— *Mail Coupon* NOW!

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Send without **obligation** to me full details of your Big Opportunity for Carpenters selling and installing Dudley Keyless Door Locks.

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The Wonder Outfit=(18 tools In One) only $35

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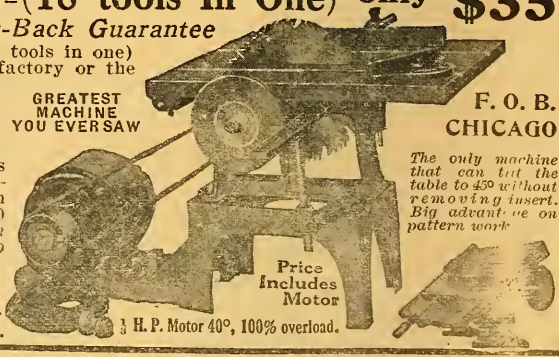
The S&B 8-in. Combination Saw (18 tools in one) is the ideal machine for the shop, factory or the home; will rip, cross cut, bevel, miter, mortise, groove, drill, tenon, grind, rabbet, buff and polish. Motor is mounted on a base that is a part of the machine proper. Complete with attachments and price includes ⅓-H. P. Motor. Double Shaft Extension, 60-cycle, 110-volt A. C., run from any light socket. Shipping weight 100 lbs. *(Planer attachment to fit on table top will smooth pieces up to 2 in. wide, $12.00 extra.)*



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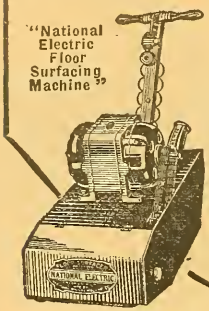
Why Carpenters Prefer *"Nationals"*



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"National Electric" Floor Surfacing Machines produce a beatiful smooth finish absolutely free from waves or chatter marks.

Let us tell you how you can make from $20 to $45 daily. Write for 30 page catalog.

5-day free trial—5 year guarantee

10 months to pay without interest

1. Beautiful Finishes
2. Surface Up to Quarter Round
3. Absolutely Dustless
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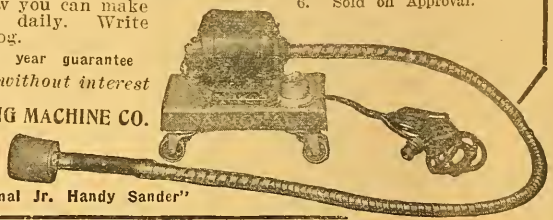
6. Sold on Approval.



"National Jr. Handy Sander"

NATIONAL SANDING MACHINE CO.
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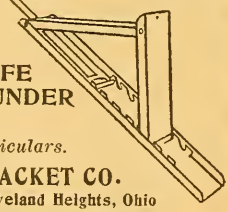
AJAX *folding metal* SHEATHING AND ROOFING BRACKETS



THE QUICKEST EVER AND AS SAFE AS THE EARTH UNDER YOUR FEET.

Send for particulars.

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1551 Rydal Mount Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

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Check Your dimensions but use a measuring tape of known accuracy. Work with

K&E STEEL TAPES

the sturdy kind with clear accurate markings.

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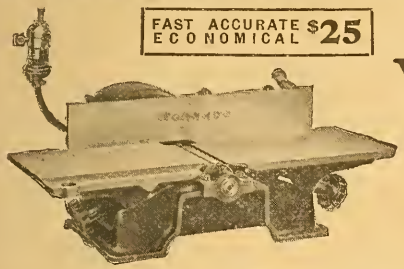
Portable Electric Planer for wood-working

FAST ACCURATE ECONOMICAL $25



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Pulley drive or direct motor drive from any socket

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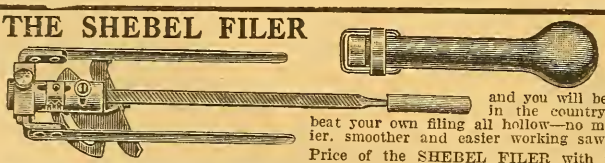

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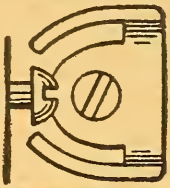

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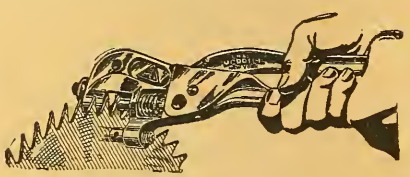

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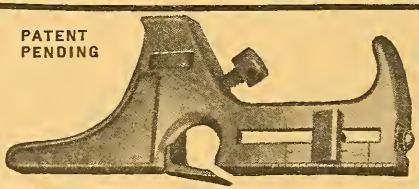

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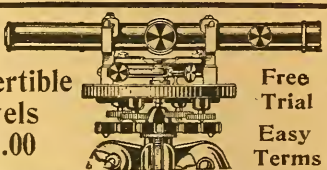

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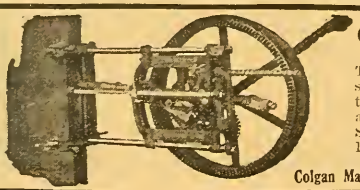

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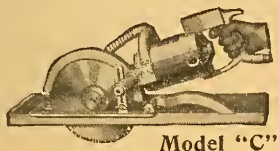

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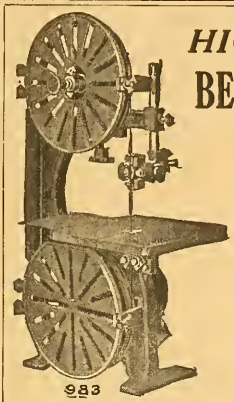

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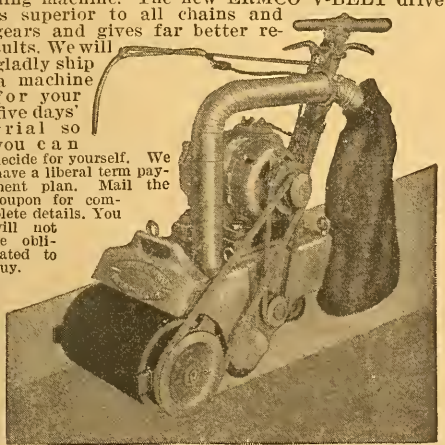

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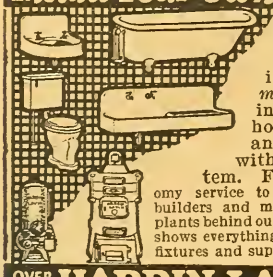

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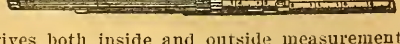

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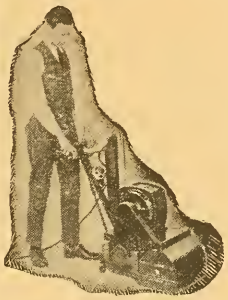

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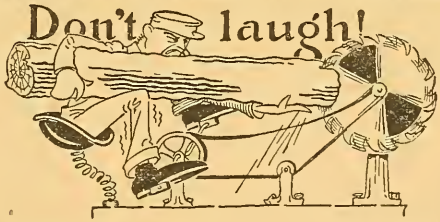

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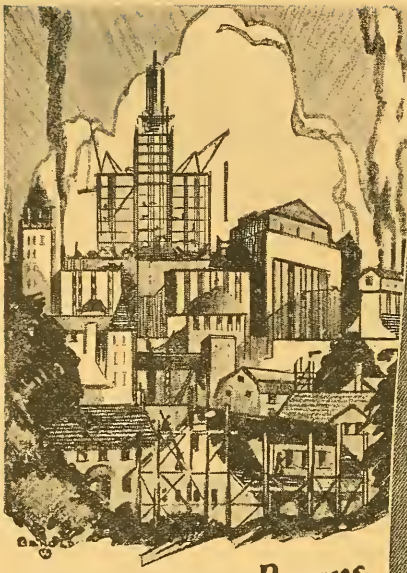

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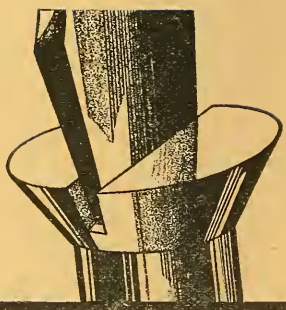

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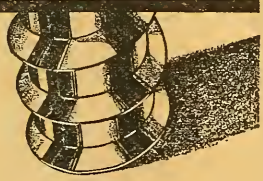

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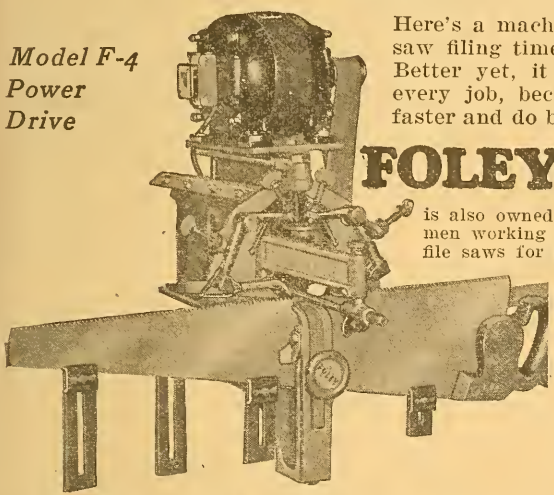

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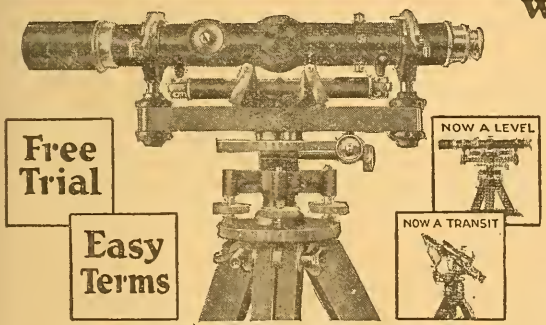

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From past experience they have found that this well-known brand has a beauty of grain and texture that takes a superb finish. It lays beautifully and retains this same original beauty even after generations of use.

Fortunately, the same brand of oak flooring that is so highly prized by builders of the more expensive homes, is within the means of every home builder. "Perfection" costs no more than a number of other brands.

There's a size and grade of "Perfection" Brand Oak Flooring, for every type of structure, new or old. For full information write today.

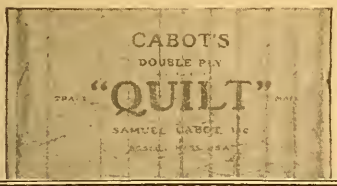
Arkansas Oak Flooring Company

Pine Bluff, Ark.

Specify "PERFECTION"

"PERFECTION"

Brand Oak Flooring



For Quicker Sales

Insulated houses sell more easily today. The public knows that home insulation increases comfort both winter and summer and saves coal bills.

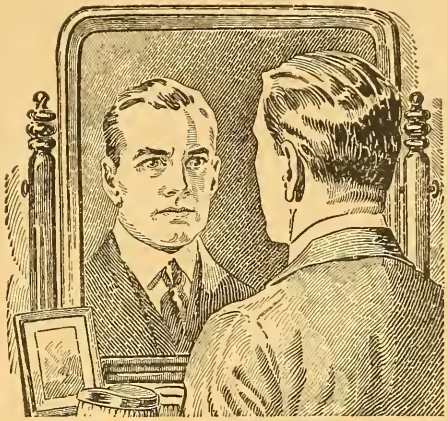
Some insulating materials increase costs and reduce profits. Government and other tests make us believe that Cabot's Quilt saves building expense and gives most insulation at lowest cost.

Cut the coupon below (Roll of Quilt) and send it in today for full Quilt Information and U. S. Bureau of Standards Home Insulation Tests.

FOR EFFECTIVE—ECONOMICAL HOUSE INSULATION, EMPLOY

Cabot's Quilt

IN SUCCESSFUL USE FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS



There's the Man Who's Holding You Down

Yes, sir! There's the man. You see him every time you look in the mirror. His name isn't Brown or Smith or Jones but Y-O-U. He's your real boss. He's the man who decides whether your salary will be $35 a week or $100 or $150.

If you want to get ahead there's just one sure way to do it—train yourself to do the day's work better than any other man in the office. Ability is bound to count. Your employer will be *glad* to pay you more money if you show him you *deserve* it.

A home-study course with the International Correspondence Schools will prepare YOU for the position you want in the work you like best. All it takes is an hour a day of the spare time that now goes to waste.

At least find out how by marking and mailing the coupon that has meant the difference between Failure and Success to so many other men. It doesn't obligate you in any way to fill in this coupon, yet it may be the means of changing your entire life. *Do—it—now!*

Write for Free Booklet

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
"The Universal University"
Box 8828-C, Scranton, Penna.

Without cost or obligation, please send me a copy of your booklet, **"Who Wins and Why,"** and full particulars on the subject *before* which I have marked X:

☐ Architect	☐ Window Display	
☐ Architectural Draftsman	☐ Plumber and Steam Fitter	
☐ Architects' Blueprints	☐ Electrical Engineer	
☐ Contractor and Builder	☐ Electric Lighting	
☐ Building Foreman	☐ Mechanical Engineer	
☐ Concrete Builder	☐ Show Card and Sign Lettering	
☐ Structural Engineer	☐ Industrial Management	
☐ Structural Draftsman	☐ Secretarial Work	
☐ Heating and Ventilation	☐ Business Correspondence	
☐ Plumbing Inspector	☐ Bookkeeper	
☐ Foreman Plumber	☐ Stenographer and Typist	
☐ Sheet Metal Worker	☐ Higher Accounting	
☐ Surveying and Mapping	☐ Common School Subjects	
☐ Civil Engineer	☐ Mathematics	☐ English
☐ Electric Wiring	☐ Illustrating	
☐ Telegraph Engineer	☐ Railway Mail Clerk	
☐ Practical Telephony	☐ Civil Service	
☐ Mechanical Draftsman	☐ Mining Engineer	
☐ Toolmaker	☐ Gas Engine Operating	
☐ Machine Shop Practice	☐ Textile Overseer or Supt.	
☐ Chemist	☐ Traffic Manager	
☐ Pharmacy	☐ Automobiles	
☐ Navigation	☐ Airplane Engines	☐ Spanish
☐ Salesmanship	☐ Agriculture	☐ French
☐ Advertising	☐ Poultry Raising	☐ Radio

Name.....

Street Address.....

City.....State.....

Occupation.....

If you reside in Canada, send this coupon to International Correspondence Schools Canadian, Limited, Montreal

Wickwire Brothers

For 50 years at the same place and under same management

CORTLAND, N. Y.

The leading manufacturers of

SCREEN WIRE CLOTH

GRAY-WICK

GALVANIZED — DULL FINISH — MULTIPLE COAT

WICKWIRE BRONZE WIRE CLOTH

(Not copper.) Most durable Cloth known

Our Other Brands Screen Cloth

Full gauge wire used in all brands

Cortland Black Enameled
Wickwire Premier
White Metal Finish

Ask your dealer for "Wickwire Brothers" Cloth

ONLY GENUINE

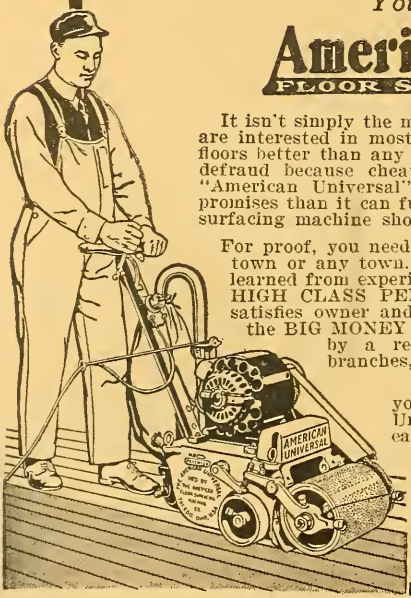
HIGH CLASS PERFORMANCE

PAYS BIG MONEY

You get that with the

American Universal

FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE



It isn't simply the machine you are thinking of possessing, but what you are interested in mostly is what the machine will do. Unless it surfaces floors better than any other, it has cheated your purse and it continues to defraud because cheating goes on with every turn of the drum. The "American Universal" lives up to the picture. It comes with no more promises than it can fulfill but it does promise to do all those things a floor surfacing machine should do and perform its service better.

For proof, you need look no farther than the leading floor men in your town or any town. All men who make their living in this game have learned from experience that the "American Universal" gives GENUINE HIGH CLASS PERFORMANCE—the only kind of performance that satisfies owner and builder alike. It's this quality of work that pays the BIG MONEY that you want. Furthermore this machine is backed by a reliable company with over twenty direct factory branches, equipped to render prompt and efficient service.

Ask for a demonstration. We are glad to prove to you the real qualities possessed by the "American Universal" and tell you about the big income to be earned in this ever increasing business.

THE AMERICAN FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE COMPANY

522 S. St. Clair St., Toledo, Ohio.

Now in the *New* and *Handy* size

HERE it is, just what you've wanted—Gyplap in the new handy size.

It's eight feet long and 24 inches wide, made to order for the job. Easy to handle above and below the scaffold. Just the size you would cut for yourself.

This better sheathing, with its thick core of *fireproof* gypsum, and its tongue and groove joint, bars out wind and weather.

Gives you better bracing with less nailing, a neater and stronger job. Gives the owner more comfort, more permanence and the great added value of *fire protection.*

Glad to send you pocket sample and full information. Just mail the coupon.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices:
Dept. 404, 300 West Adams St., Chicago, Illinois

GYPLAP

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

The *FIREPROOF* Sheathing

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

Mail this today!

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY, Dept. 404, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
Please send me a sample and folder telling about Gyplap.

Name..... *Address*.....

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS

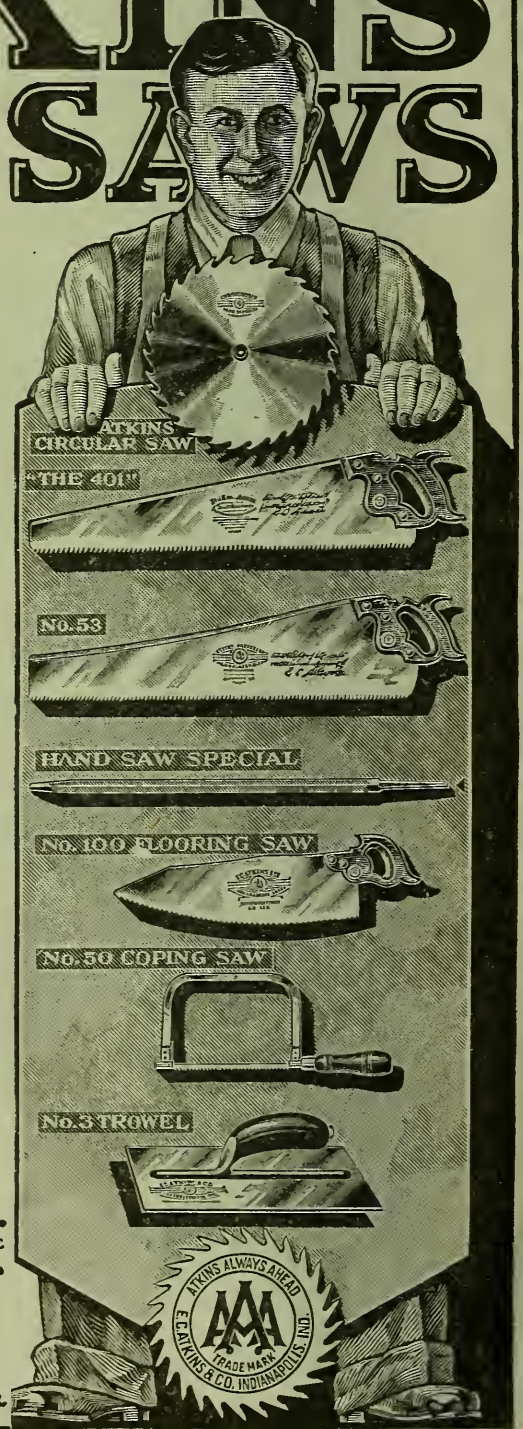
MR. HAPPY MAN SAYS:

There are no other makes of saws containing the patented features of ATKINS NOS. 53, 65, 400, and 401, the SAWS with the IMPROVED PERFECTION HANDLE — the handle that prevents wrist strain.

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS possess many other advantages over other makes, such as, *mirror and damaskeen finish, two-way taper grinding,* and the finest material in the world for saws — SILVER STEEL.

MATCH THEM IF YOU CAN

Send 25c for nail apron and ask for new free book SAW SENSE which contains information on filing and setting saws to obtain good results.



E.C. ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

Home Office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Canadian Factory, Hamilton Ontario

Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster N.Y.

Branches Carrying Complete Stocks In The Following Cities:

Atlanta
Memphis
Chicago
Minneapolis
New Orleans
New York City
Portland, Ore.
San Francisco
Seattle
Paris, France
Vancouver, B.C.

The Carpenter

Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume XLVIII. No. 5.

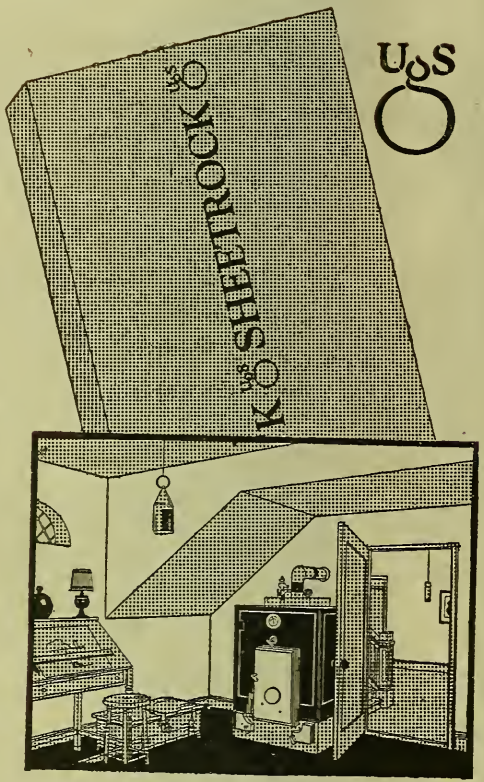
MAY, 1928

It helps make money for Carpenters

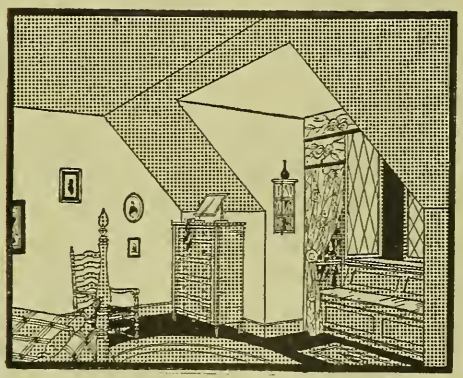
SHEETROCK advertising has persuaded thousands of home owners to have new rooms added, to partition off some, to re-line others. This advertising has piled up millions of dollars' worth of carpenter work *that otherwise would never have been done.*

Think of Sheetrock as your friend because it helps to create more work for carpenters.

Use it because it has 25 years of experience behind it. Because it pioneered so many wallboard improvements, from being fireproof to a perfect folded nailing edge and a practical Reinforced Joint System.



Sheetrock comes in standard sizes: ⅜ inch thick, 32 or 48 inches wide and 6 to 10 feet long



Got your Sheetrock Time Book yet? It's FREE to all good carpenters. Use coupon.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices:
Dept. 4, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

Sheetrock bears the inspection stamp of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

SHEETROCK

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

FIREPROOF... INSULATING

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY, Dept. 4, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
Please send sample of Sheetrock and Time Book.

Name.....*Address*.....

City.....*State*.....

Lay Down The Tool Box

MAKE BIG MONEY

FLOOR SURFACING

The "American Universal" Way

The **"American Universal"** Way offers you the opportunity of a lifetime to get into something for yourself, to be your own boss, to build up a real business and make real money.

The **real** money in the building game goes to the contractors, builders and architects. The fellow with the tool box isn't considered when profits are handed out. He gets his wages—nothing more—and he gets that **only** when he works. **"American Universal"** Floor Surfacing contractors

MAKE $25.00 TO $40.00 A DAY

every working day in the year—**winter** and **summer**—month in and month out—and they make it in a pleasant, fascinating way without strikes, layoffs, or idle periods to worry them. The man who goes into Floor Surfacing with an

American Universal
FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE

has a real business of his own. Every cent he earns is his, every effort he puts forth results in profit to himself—nobody else. He has plenty of work all the time. He can build and enlarge his business. He doesn't worry about poverty in his old age. He makes money enough in his big paying, ever increasing business to enjoy life, to buy himself and his family things they want and has money to save for old age and "rainy days."

Are you free from such worries? Can you have and enjoy the things you want? Are you preparing for old age? Lay down the tool box, stop working for wages and wasting precious time in layoffs, strikes and idleness.

BECOME A FLOOR SURFACING CONTRACTOR

right now and start on the road to prosperity, happiness and independence. We have helped hundreds of others get started, we'll gladly help you. We can point out scores of former carpenters, fellows just like you, who now have a big paying floor surfacing business of their own—making more money than they could ever make in wages, enjoying life as they never enjoyed it before. Why can't you do as well?

You need no special training. A small amount starts you with an American Universal Electrically Driven Machine and everything you need. We furnish you stationery, office forms, cards, advertising, help you get started, help you succeed. The **"American Universal"** does the work of six fast men, earns you six men's pay. It does perfect work—more beautiful work than any man can do by hand. Nearly every **"American Universal"** man has more than he can do. Now is the time to get into the floor surfacing game. Send your name to us today for full particulars of our plan, our Free Trial Offer and other valuable information, all free. Write now—quick, today.

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Company
522 S. St. Clair St., Toledo, Ohio

TEAR OFF HERE →
MAIL THIS NOW

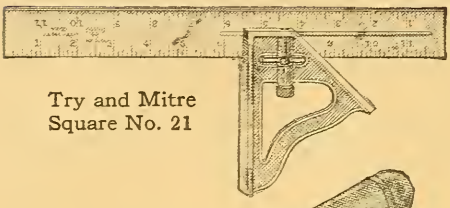
The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.,
522 S. St. Clair St., Toledo, O.
Sirs: Please send without obligation to me, complete information and literature on your proposition.

Name.....

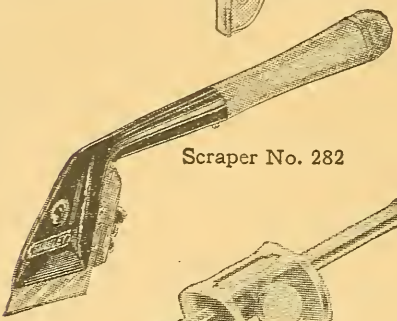
Street .....

City and State.....

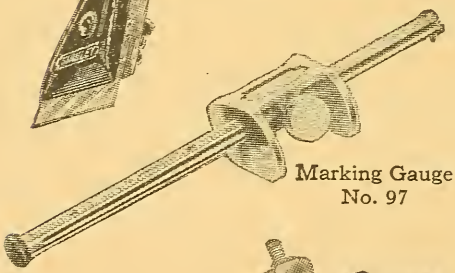
We make these



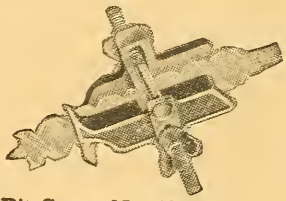
Try and Mitre Square No. 21



Scraper No. 282

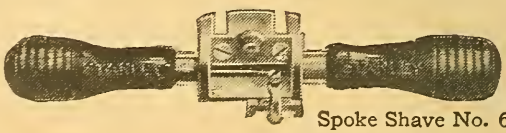


Marking Gauge No. 97



Bit Gauge No. 49

Socket Chisel No. 450



Spoke Shave No. 67

You know Stanley Planes, of course. Everyone does.

But do you know that Stanley makes a great many other tools with the same high quality and up-to-date design as Stanley Planes?

The illustrations on these pages show the wide variety of Stanley Tools. There are hundreds of other Stanley Tools such as Doweling Jigs, Rabbet Planes, Combination Planes, Cold Chisels, Mitre Boxes and Mitre Machines, etc.

The Stanley Catalog No. 34j

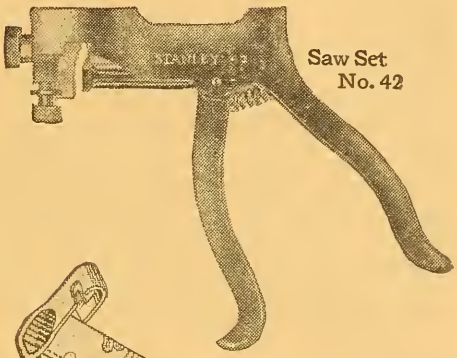
STANLEY

tools, too . . . .

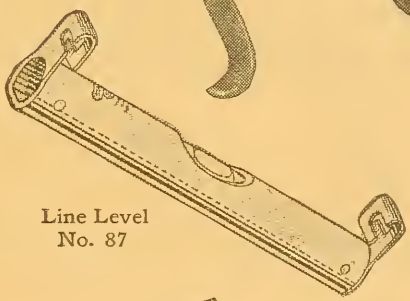
shows the full line. It illustrates and explains a great number of common and also unusual tools made for all types of work that you may have to do. New Stanley Tools and improvements on old models are always being developed. You will find all these in our latest catalog.

A copy of this catalog will make a real addition to your kit. You will find it a valuable reference book. A copy will be sent on request.

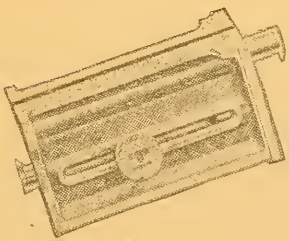
THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL PLANT
New Britain, Conn.
New York Chicago San Francisco Los Angeles Seattle



Saw Set
No. 42



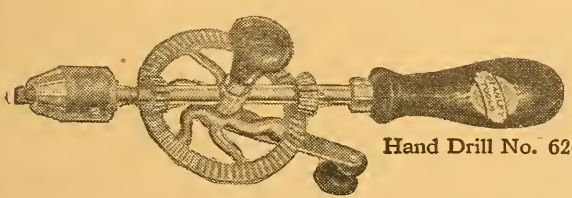
Line Level
No. 87



Butt Gauge
No. 95

TOOLS

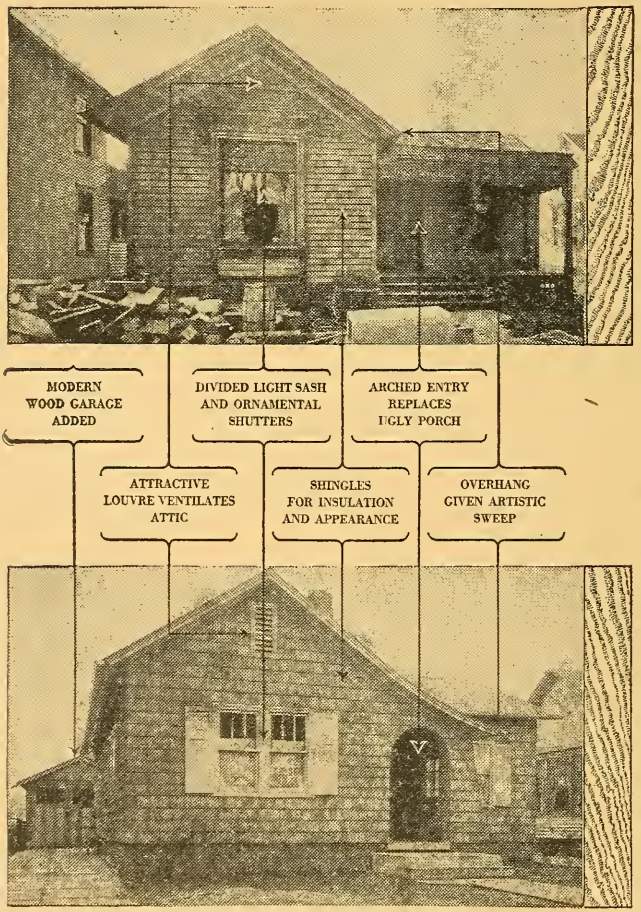
STANLEY
S.W.



Hand Drill No. 626

Everlasting Chisel
No. 40

A Golden Opportunity
for the Home Building Contractor



TWENTY-FOUR million dwellings in the United States and comparatively few of them built in the last decade or even the last two decades! Near you are many now obsolete or nearly so. Every one offers a golden opportunity for you—in profitable remodeling!

Lumber best lends itself as a money-making material for remodeling.

Your prospects will be interested in the graphic illustrations of a typical alteration job, on the left. They afford three excellent appeals to the home owner: to the sentimental side—his practical sense—his pride. Point out to him how economically the old house can be modernized, and the grateful rise in value that will result.

Watch this series of advertisements. There will be more illustrations such as the accompanying, each set offering helpful suggestions of how real money-making alterations can be made *through the use of lumber.*

Use properly seasoned lumber, manufactured to American Lumber Standards; endorsed by the United States Departments of Agriculture and Commerce. Made by America's best mills. Your retailer has it or can get it for you.

NATIONAL

LUMBER

MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEW YORK, N. Y. *CHICAGO, ILL.* *SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.* *MINNEAPOLIS, MINN* *INDIANAPOLIS, IND.* *KANSAS CITY, MO.* *DALLAS, TEX.* *PORTLAND, ORE.*

AMERICAN STANDARD LUMBER FROM AMERICA'S BEST MILLS

Amazing New "Blue Print Way" *Led Them Quickly To*

$4,800 to $12,000 A YEAR

These men—and hundreds more like them—have unmasked one secret of quickly making more money. But there is nothing mysterious or uncanny about their unusual success. They are just ordinary men like yourself—except for one thing. They sent for these income-raising Blue Prints! That was the turning point of their careers.

NOW FREE TO YOU!

YES, without cost or obligation, you can now take the same easy step that has led to the top in the "head work" side of Building. At once, a tremendous new field will open to you. An uncrowded field where opportunities are unlimited—amazing. Where there is a constant call for trained men, and still more men, to fill the jobs now open. And these thousands of big-pay jobs are open only to men with practical Blue Print training—the very training that is now offered you right here.

MASTERED IN A FEW SHORT WEEKS

Nowhere else can you get training like this. Nowhere else are so many openings paying $4,800 a year and up as with Contractors, Builders, Real Estate Firms, Banks, Etc., or in business for yourself. Nowhere else are so many big pay jobs begging for trained men to fill them as in the "head work" side of building. Yet see how easily you can master this training by the practical Blue Print Method. See how quickly you can learn to read plans, estimate costs, and supervise the entire construction of a building.

LEARN AT HOME - - - QUICKLY

We teach you at home in spare time with real Blue Prints and lessons as easy to read and understand as your newspaper. Everything is explained and worked out for you by practical building experts. No complicated text books. No grinding study. It's like playing a fascinating new kind of game—almost as easy as A-B-C.

Chicago Technical School for Builders Dept. E-101, 118 E. 26th St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Building tradesmen everywhere, all kinds of types of men—have finished this training in as little as 12 short weeks. Yet this is the very training that leads to all of the $4,800 to $12,000 jobs, both indoor and outdoor, in building.

If your present opportunities are limited—if you have ever wanted the good things of life that an income of $4,800 to $12,000 a year will bring—then choose a "head work" job in building.

Sent Free—Fascinating Book And Blue Prints

Simply mail the coupon below for a complete set of real prize-winning Blue Prints and big book, "How to Read Blue Prints". Now sent to you absolutely FREE. Get these facts before you. Then see what fascinating fun it is to learn Building the practical way. See what amazing opportunities open up for you in the seven billion dollar Building Field. Don't wait or delay. Act now. Simply mail the coupon.

IF YOU LIVE NEARBY

Visit our big day or evening school attended by over 1,000 Builders. You get the same training at home by mail—same plans, lessons, and instructions.

Chicago Technical School for Builders,
Dept. E-101, 118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

Send me FREE, without obligation, your complete set of real architect's Blue Prints, and your FREE Book, "How to Read Blue Prints." Also full details of the course and opportunities in the building field. It is understood that no salesmen will call on me.

Name _____

Address _____

Town _____ State _____

No Starch—No Glue
Honest Weight
All The Way Thru

Moisten Your Fingers And Pinch The Cloth

Take any Sweet-Orr Overall for this test—White, Stripe, Brown or Blue. Moisten the cloth and pinch it as hard as you can. You'll find no trace of stickiness. Sweet-Orr fabrics are not loaded with starch or glue to make them feel heavy. Starch and glue give you **weight** only. Sweet-Orr "No Starch—No Glue" fabrics give you "W-E-A-R."

Another Proof of Quality

Cover your mouth with the cloth. Try to blow through it. Notice the remarkable resistance, thus proving the tightness of the weave of Sweet-Orr fabrics. ***And then remember that this resistance is caused by honest cloth, not starch and glue.*** No wonder your good old Sweet-Orr Overalls are still on the job long after two cheap pair have hit the rag bag!

Sweet-Orr originated the modern factory made Overall fifty-eight years ago. And Sweet-Orr have been responsible for most of the improvements in work clothing ever since. For downright old-fashioned wear, ask for "Sweet-Orrs." They are equipped with every modern improvement for your safety, comfort and convenience.

AND WHAT'S MORE--

There is only one standard for the entire line of Sweet-Orr Khakis, Corduroys, Flannels, Work Shirts, Work Suits, Work Pants, Dress Pants, etc.

First an honest fabric, then honestly dyed, and honestly finished, plus honest workmanship by the finest and most experienced work clothing operators in the world. The name "Sweet-Orr" on any garment is your "long wear" insurance policy. Ask for "Sweet-Orrs"—and see that you get them.

SWEET-ORR & CO., INC.

First to adopt the Union Label

Overalls— Pants—Shirts

15 Union Sq., New York 234 S. Franklin St., Chicago

MILLERS FALLS TOOLS

SINCE 1868

Hand Drills

HAND DRILL NO. 5

This drill with chuck capacity up to ½ in., has been a standard for 40 years. It is representative of MILLERS FALLS best standards.

Regardless of cost every MILLERS FALLS drill must represent perfection in its class or it would not bear the trademark.

The uniform accuracy, smooth operation, and splendid finish of every MILLERS FALLS tool are constant pleasures to every owner.

Below is shown the pocket-size MILLERS FALLS Handbook illustrating and describing a complete line of modern tools for the progressive carpenter. You should have this valuable book—sent free on your request.

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY

MILLERS FALLS

MASS.

U.S.A.

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY, Millers Falls, Mass.

Send free circular on hand drills and the MILLERS FALLS pocket-size catalog.

Name .....

Address .....

C—5

"ASBESTOS CANNOT BURN"

AMBLER
Asbestos Shingles
The Last Word In Fire-proof Roofing

Made in a number of sizes, colors and shapes to fit every style of architecture at a reasonable cost, hundreds of carpenters are applying these shingles and making a lot of money.

We will give you special prices on carload lots which will enable you to secure a lot of business for this valuable type of roofing, they are

FIREPROOF WEATHERPROOF CURLPROOF

Rigid Fireproof Roofing NOT Flexible Impregnated Felt.

For information write

ASBESTOS
SHINGLE, SLATE and SHEATHING CO.
AMBLER, PENNA., or ST. LOUIS, MO.

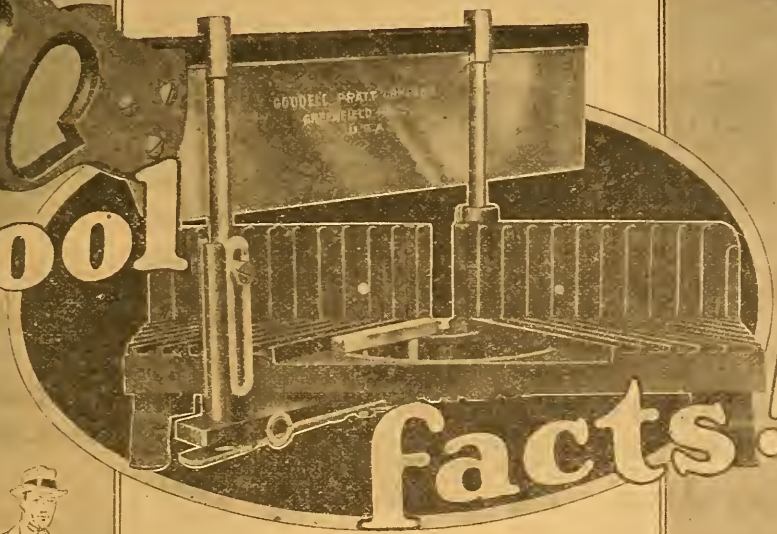
Pittsburgh, Penna.	Boston, Mass.	New York, N. Y.	Cleveland, Ohio
Omaha, Nebraska	Buffalo, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Penna.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Washington, D. C.	Chicago, Ill.	St. Louis, Mo.	Detroit, Mich.
Wilkes-Barre, Penna.			Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SAMPLES and Special Carload proposition, return this clipping.

Name .....
Address .....
City .....
CARP. State .....

Ask for—"How Jim Built a Business."

tool facts!



Carried with ease-- Saw and all!

Here's a new Mitre Box with a brand new feature. In five minutes time, you can take it down and arrange in such compact form that you can carry it from job to job as easily as you can carry a suit case, or you can pack it in small space in your tool box.

Nothing, however, has been sacrificed to gain portability. Faces of Iron Frame are machined at right angles to each other. Saw carriage is heavy and rigid, swinging freely from 45° to 90°, left or right. It locks automatically at the most used angles and has a compression lock for intermediate angles.

The high grade saw runs in long steel guides. Has Automatic Detents to hold saw when elevated and Gauges to regulate depth of cut.

In other words, this is a "crackerjack" box ---Goodell-Pratt through and through---sold at a very moderate price. See it at your dealers or write us for circular.

List Prices

No. 1100, *without saw, each*..... $12.00
No. 1124, *with 24 in. x 4 in. saw, each* 17.00

Showing the compact form into which the Mitre Box can be arranged and the ease with which you can carry it from job to job.

Showing the Mitre Box, complete with saw, arranged for carrying or for packing into tool box.

The Mark of a Complete Line of Super-Performance Electric Drills

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY *Toolsmiths* GREENFIELD, MASS. U.S.A.

GOODELL-PRATT

1500 GOOD TOOLS

VAUGHAN'S VANADIUM

The Aristocrat Among Hammers and the Pride of Every Carpenter Who Uses It.

SWINGS EASIER — HITS HARDER — LASTS LONGER

There's a "Class" to this hammer that makes every other hammer look cheap and clumsy. And "its beauty is more than skin deep." For our special-tempered VANADIUM TOOL STEEL gives it tremendous strength, and the power to resist stresses that would wreck any other hammer. For instance, those slender, long-lever claws will stand pulls that would break even the thick blunt claws on hammers made of ordinary steel. And the crowned hammer-face won't "nick" like other hammers.

A patented adjustable expansion wedge makes the handle hang on like grim death. Should the wood shrink, a small rap on the wedge with a nail-set drives it a bit deeper. Note how the barbed wings of this steel wedge guided by the copper pins, sink into the wood in opposite directions. Tests by Underwriters Laboratories, Chicago, showed that this wedge adds 900 pounds to the holding power of the head.

It's a hammer that swings with the least effort; and hits hard without jarring the hand. That's why we hand shave the graceful, seasoned, hickory handle. Strike a blow onto concrete or any other dead surface with this hammer: then with any other make and, instantly, note the difference.

Put it into your kit. It will make you proud of your good judgment every time you use it.

Quick-grip claws that hang on. You'll never break them.

Hand-Shaved Second-growth HICKORY Handle

HOW TO GET ONE

First try your Hardware Store. Look for the "Vaughan's Vanadium" label on the handle. If you don't find such a hammer in stock, send us $2.25 *and the name and address of the dealer you wish to favor.* We will ship you the hammer by parcel post prepaid.

Ask Your Dealer. If he has none in stock order from us.

VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

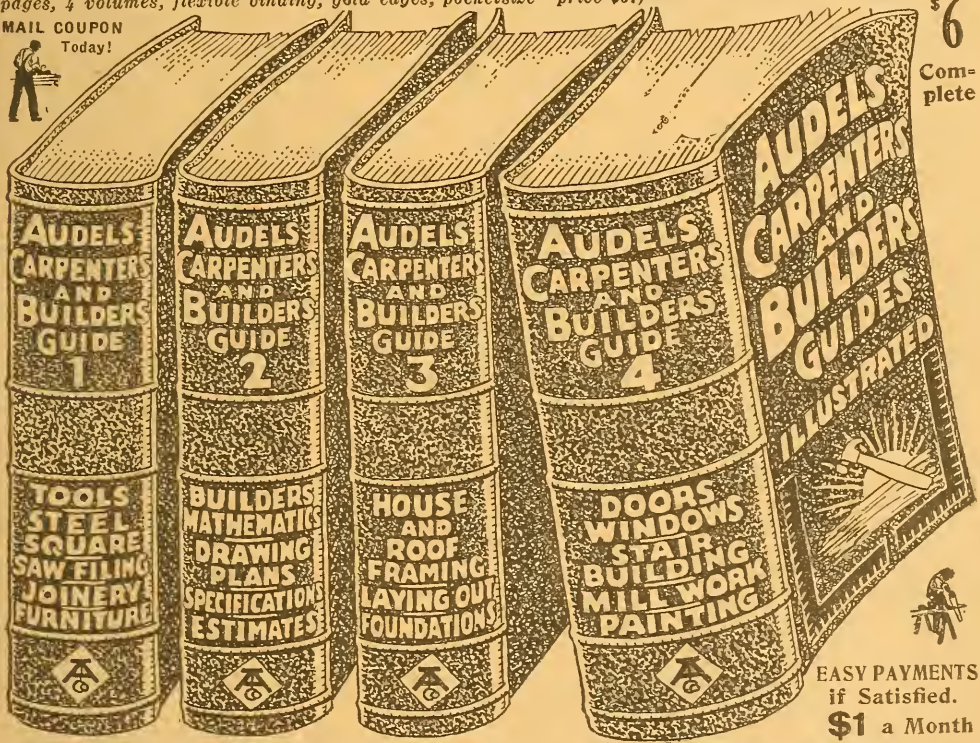
Makers of Fine Tools

2114 Carroll Ave. Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.

BUILDERS TRADE GUIDES

Every Carpenter, Builder, Woodworker, Mechanic and apprentice should own these guides. These books answer hard questions and explain easy methods of doing better work. Easy to read and understand. Fully illustrated with 3700 diagrams and pictures showing modern working methods and plans. A complete home-study course for the apprentice; a quick, ready-reference for the journeyman. *(1600 pages, 4 volumes, flexible binding, gold edges, pocketsize—price $6.)*

MAIL COUPON Today!



$6 Complete

EASY PAYMENTS if Satisfied. **$1** a Month

The practical carpenter who has learned what he knows by his hard experience finds much in these handy guides that will add to his skill, efficiency and reputation. These guides are highly recommended and endorsed as being a helping hand, short-cut method of gaining success in your profession.

Practical diagrams and easy explanations show you how to handle any carpentry job in the easiest, most economical, most approved and most modern manner. Highly recommended and endorsed by the trade.

FREE TRIAL--MAIL COUPON TODAY!

No risk. Send now. Examine free. Pay if satisfied. Don't put it off! This coupon brings you the golden chance of advancement you have been looking for.

SHIPPED FREE

Not a cent to pay until you see the Guides. No obligation to buy unless you are satisfied. Fill in coupon in *pencil*. Send now—today—get this great help library for carpenters and builders.

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

Theo. Audel & Co., 65 W. 23 St, New York
Send me AUDELS CARPENTERS and BUILDERS GUIDES. 4 numbers, $6, for *free examination*. If satisfactory, I will send you $1 in 7 days, then $1 monthly until $6 is paid.

Name.....

Address.....

Occupation.....

Employed by..... 5T58

The Original
The Best
SIMONDS
Special Carpenters
HAND SAW FILES

For nearly two years we have been telling carpenters through their JOURNAL about Simonds Special Carpenters Hand Saw File, and since they were introduced thousands of men have tried them. The general verdict has been that they do even better work than we claimed. Carpenters have written us from all sections telling of the large number of saws that they can file with a SIMONDS SPECIAL CARPENTERS HAND SAW FILE. It is an extra slim blunt file that gives a full stroke from tip to tang. When you want this file do not accept substitutes or imitations that are now being offered.

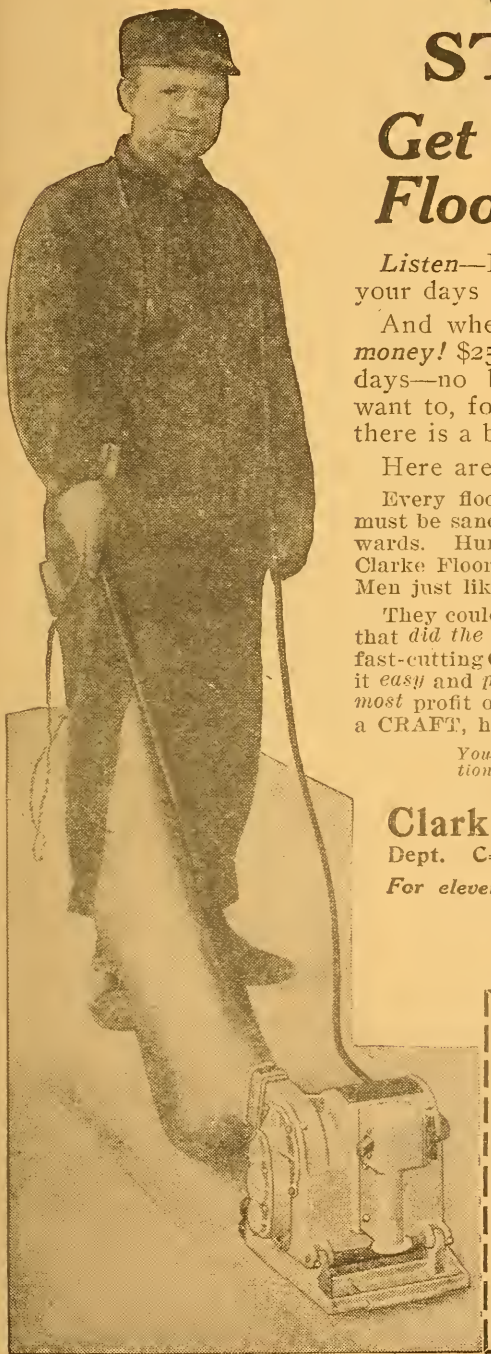
SIMONDS IS THE ORIGINAL AND THE BEST.

SIMONDS
Saw and Steel Co.

Established 1832

Hardware Department, Fitchburg, Mass.

Get out of the WAGE STRUGGLE!



Get into Clarke Floor Craftsmanship

Listen—Here is your opportunity to make your days pay you more—*much* more.

And when we say more—we mean *more real money!* $25 to $75 a day! *Steady* work. No "off" days—no bad seasons—you work where you want to, for your services are needed anywhere there is a building.

Here are the straight facts—

Every floor of every building and home in America must be sanded once—refinished every few years afterwards. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were paid Clarke Floor Craftsmen last year for doing this work. Men just like yourself!

They could do the work—because they had a machine that *did the work for them!* The lightweight, powerful, fast-cutting Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander—that makes it *easy* and *pleasant* for the operator—which makes the *most* profit on every job—has elevated floor sanding to a CRAFT, highly respected and *highly paid!*

You and a Clarke—a winning combination—sure to make good. Get Busy now!

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.,
Dept. C-25, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.

For eleven years, Originators and Manufacturers of Portable Sanding Machines.

POWERFUL - FAST CUTTING
CLARKE
VACUUM PORTABLE SANDER
TRADE MARK

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.
Dept. C-25, 3817 Cortland St.
Chicago, Ill.

Answers All Calls

Please send me the facts on Clarke Floor-Craftsmanship.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....

THAT'S THE WAY TO SAW!

There's no trick about it. Just plug ***SKILSAW*** in the nearest electric light socket, put the blade to the wood, press the trigger and ZIP — ***SKILSAW*** cuts thru 2" dressed lumber as fast as you can mark it with a pencil. The motor is ½ H.P., and yet this ***SKILSAW*** (the original electrically driven hand saw) weighs only 10 lbs.

The price is $60. Time payments if desired.

You don't have to break your back any more with an old fashioned hand saw.

Those days are gone forever. We'll prove it.

Send us the coupon.

Without obligation I will gladly watch a 5 minute demonstration

Name_____

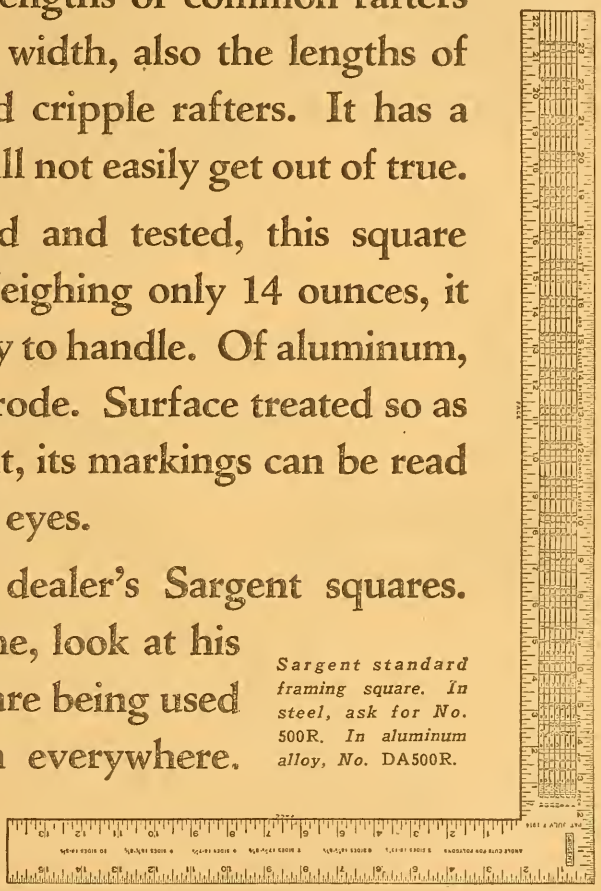
Address_____

SKILSAW INC., 1801 BERNICE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

THIS new aluminum Sargent framing square saves you effort . . . as well as the time, the trouble, and the dangers of error in calculating. It is a standard square, precisely scaled for lengths of common rafters for buildings of any width, also the lengths of hip, valley, jack, and cripple rafters. It has a spring temper that will not easily get out of true.

Accurately marked and tested, this square *stays* true in use. Weighing only 14 ounces, it is convenient and easy to handle. Of aluminum, it will not rust or corrode. Surface treated so as not to reflect the light, its markings can be read without strain on the eyes.

Ask to see your dealer's Sargent squares. And, at the same time, look at his Sargent planes, that are being used by master craftsmen everywhere. Mail the coupon for free booklets.



Sargent standard framing square. In steel, ask for No. 500R. *In aluminum alloy, No.* DA500R.

SARGENT

Tools & Hardware

SARGENT & COMPANY, *Manufacturers*, 55 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.
Please send me, without cost, the booklets on Sargent planes and squares.

Name_____

Address_____

"They know how to make tools"

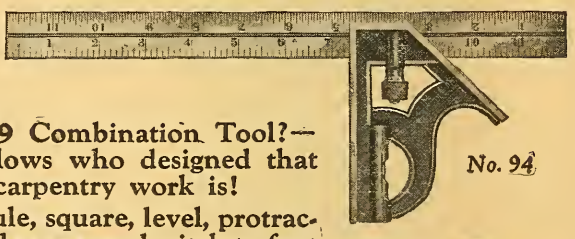
No. 439

"See this 439 Combination Tool?—well, the fellows who designed that knew what carpentry work is!

"It's got a rule, square, level, protractor, bevel, degree and pitch-to-foot indicator and plumb—all in one tool. An' with these four levels set in the stock I can level either under or on top of the work!

"Seems as though *all* Starrett's have got a lot of brains behind 'em—as well as quality and lasting accuracy. That's why I use 'em."

Your tool dealer will gladly show you these and other Starrett Tools. Write us for Catalog No. 24"B" containing complete description.



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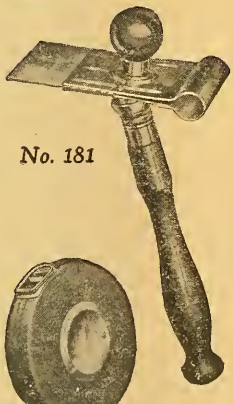

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No. 470

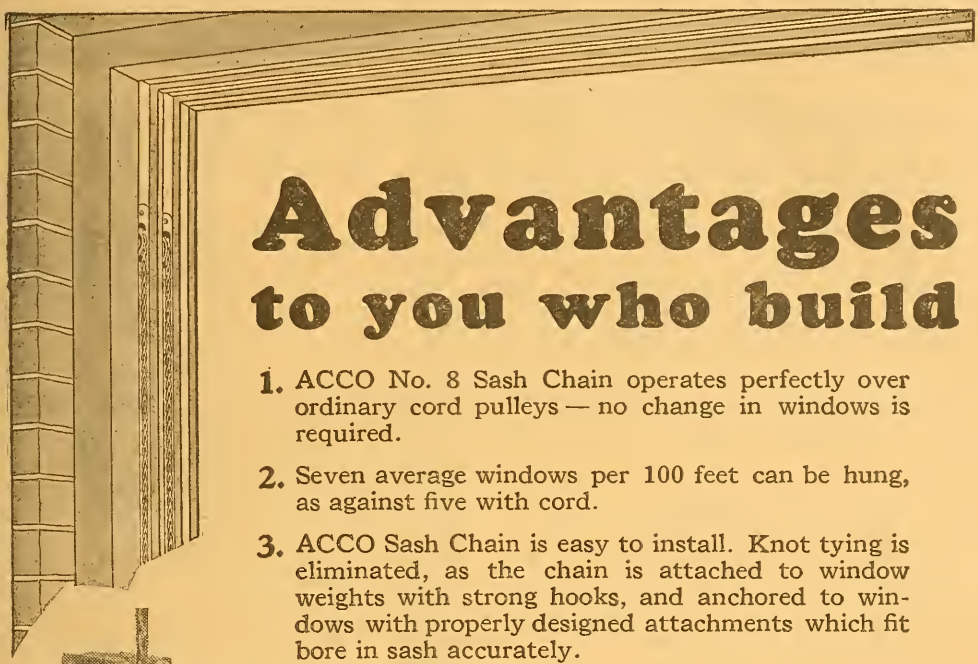
No. 620

No. 108

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.

World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy
ATHOL, MASS., U. S. A.

Use Starrett Tools



Advantages to you who build

1. ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain operates perfectly over ordinary cord pulleys — no change in windows is required.
2. Seven average windows per 100 feet can be hung, as against five with cord.
3. ACCO Sash Chain is easy to install. Knot tying is eliminated, as the chain is attached to window weights with strong hooks, and anchored to windows with properly designed attachments which fit bore in sash accurately.
4. ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain will not wear or fray away, for, being steel, it cannot be cut by the pulley.
5. Enduring tensile strength of several times the suspended weight assures years of satisfaction and freedom from breakage.
6. All ACCO Sash Chain is made of copper-bearing steel. The material itself is rust resistant — and further to protect against corrosion, it is coppered or galvanized.

For one-hole sash, a coil spring provides a strong grip that cannot tear loose. Simply slip coil into end link, give it a turn and insert in sash with thumb.

For two-hole sash, the coil spring is inserted in the upper hole, slipping the coil into end link and inserting in same manner as with single-hole sash.

Fill out the coupon below and we will send you a sample length, with attachments, for test. If your lumber yard or hardware specialty dealer does not handle ACCO Sash Chain, give us his name and we will see that you have a convenient source of supply

ACCO
A PRODUCT OF THE AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY, INC.
in business for Your Safety

ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain

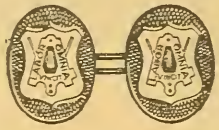
AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY, Inc., Dept. C-5, Bridgeport, Connecticut

Gentlemen: Please send me a sample length of ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain for testing.

Name.....

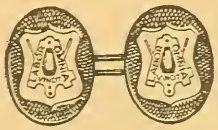
Address.....

Those beautiful soft shirt Cuff Links



The above illustrations of the newly designed Brotherhood emblem cuff links do not show them as beautifully as the finished article. They are made of high grade gold-filled stock, with background in the latest creation of the jewelers art — engine turned. The emblem is enameled in correct colors of our standard design.

Furnished in either white or roman gold filled and the price is $1.50 per pair. State choice when ordering.



Send order, accompanied by remittance to—

Frank Duffy, Gen. Sec.
Carpenters' Building,
222 East Michigan Street,
Indianapolis, Ind.

CARPENTERS
USE
PENCILS
all the time

Why not use our ADVERTISING PENCILS?

We supply high grade pencils, bearing our LABEL in colors, three styles, at low prices.

Advertise Our LABEL by Using Our PENCILS

Small, round, per 100	$3
Small, round, with rubber eraser, per 100	$5
Large, flat per 100	$4

Order Some TODAY

Send Money with Order to

FRANK DUFFY
GENERAL SECRETARY
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
222 E. Michigan St.
INDIANAPOLIS IND.

EFFICIENT DEPENDABLE! ECONOMICAL!

A Garage Door Which Meets Every Requirement

THE "Overhead Door" incorporated all of the desirable features which go toward making a door which meets every requirement for use in Garage, Factory or Warehouse.

It is a space saver and a money saver—easily installed in any kind of an opening and will give years of efficient service. You owe it to yourself to investigate this wonderful door and after you have once seen it—you'll never have anything else.

"The OVERHEAD DOOR"

OVERHEAD DOOR CORPORATION,
1002 W. Kickapoo St.,
Hartford City, Indiana.

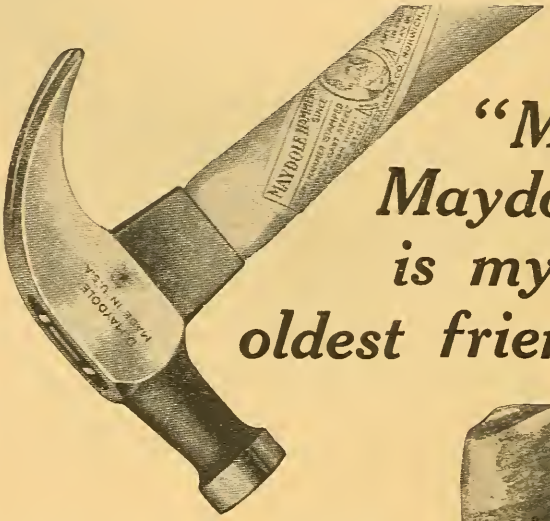
Gentlemen:
I am interested in the "Overhead Door" and will appreciate you sending full information as to the construction and operation.

Signed .....

Street .....

City .....

State .....



"My Maydole is my oldest friend"

"I've been using this same Maydole as long as I can remember and it's still sound and strong. You just can't wear it out and I've yet to see a hammer that can equal it for 'hang' and that it won't easily out-drive and outpull."

The Maydole Hammer of today represents the finest that modern methods and equipment plus eighty-five years of specialization can produce. Its press-forged tool steel head and clear, second-growth, air-dried hickory handle wedged on "for keeps" will stand a terrific amount of hard use.

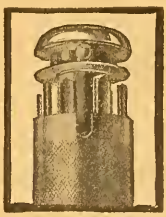
Your dealer has the style and weight Maydole you prefer. Look for the "D. Maydole" stamped on the head.

Ask us to mail you interesting and useful Pocket Handbook 23 "A".

YOUR HAMMER SINCE 1845

Maydole Hammers

The David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N.Y.



Eight Tested Drill Points 1-16 to 11-64 inch in handle of each Drill.

No Other Push Drill like a "YANKEE"

Make Sure you get the Genuine

Be certain—Look for name "YANKEE" on the tool. That is important because it is your protection against imitations.

The name "YANKEE" on a tool means the best tool of its kind on earth. Each "Yankee" part is made only of the finest material and finished with "Yankee" precision. The ingenuity of "Yankee" design is unequalled. "Yankee" Tools are cheapest in the end because of their stability. They stand up for years under hard service.

It's just play to bore holes with a "Yankee" Automatic Push Drill. For the action is so smooth and easy that practically no effort is needed to drill holes—This means speed.

With only the slightest push, the point quickly bites its way inward. As with all "Yankee" Tools, superior construction saves time and labor. Drill point revolves backward in upward movement of handle to clear chips.

Some other "Yankee" Tools: Spiral Screwdrivers. Plain Screw-drivers. Ratchet Bit Braces. Push Braces. Ratchet Breast, Hand, Chain and Bench Drills. Ratchet Tap Wrenches. Vises with removable base. Etc.

Dealers Everywhere Sell "Yankee" Tools

"Yankee" on the tool you buy means the utmost in quality, efficiency and durability.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Write for this interesting little book. It tells just what you want to know about all the famous "Yankee" Tools for making work easier and quicker.

"YANKEE" Push Drill No. 41 Price, $2.60

No. 44 has spring with Adjustable Tension for regulating pressure according to nature of woood, size of drills, etc. Price, $3.15.

"YANKEE" TOOLS

Make Better Mechanics

New! the Disston Special Extra-Slim Blunt Saw File

Designed especially for carpenters

LOOK for it on your dealer's counter displayed upon the attractive case shown above.

Examine it closely: The cut is different. Improves the "bite"; yet it cuts smoothly and lasts for a long time.

It is extra-slim so that you can see just where and how the file is cutting at all times.

It is blunt, so that even if unskilled, you can file with a level, uniform stroke. Because there is no taper, and the file "finds its bearing" against the tooth much quicker. It takes less effort to file.

Here is a file made especially for you... designed by saw-filing experts in the Disston Factory.

Try it! You can file easier and do better work. And the tough Disston Steel will outlast two ordinary files.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc.

Makers of "The Saw Most Carpenters Use"

Philadelphia, U. S. A.

DISSTON

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

Established in 1881 | Vol. XLVIII—No. 5. | INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1928 | One Dollar Per Year | Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

The employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the Lufkin Rule Company of Saginaw, Michigan, who manufacture a number of tools used by carpenters such as rules, tapes, combination squares, trysquares and other measuring devices.

This concern recently constructed a large addition to their plant on which were employed non-union carpenters.

PRATT INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

(By Alex Kelso. Secretary-Treasurer, New York District Council.)

THE Twenty-fourth Annual Banquet of Pratt Institute Woodworking Alumni Association was held at the Hotel Wolcott, 31st Street at Fifth Avenue, New York City, on Saturday evening, March 31, 1928. The hotel was taxed to capacity by large representations from every Local Union in this district as well as from Elizabeth, Newark and Jersey City, N. J.

The principal speakers of the evening were General Secretary, Frank Duffy; Honorable James A. Hamilton, Industrial Commissioner of the Department of Labor, State of New York; Mr. Arthur C. Harper, Representative of the School of Science and Technology; and Mr. A. S. Adams, President of Blackall and Baldwin Company.

Among the invited guests were William L. Hutcheson, General President, and John T. Cosgrove, First General Vice-President, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Charles A. Judge, President, and Alex Kelso, Secretary, of the New York District Council of Carpenters; John Halkett, President of the Building Trades Council; Burns Gillam, Municipal Civil Service Commission; and Dr. Allan Rogers, Course Supervisor, Industrial Chemical Engineering. Letters of apology were received from Brothers Hutcheson and Cosgrove expressing their regret that owing to an unexpected business engagement they were unable to attend.

The toastmaster, Mr. Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, head of the Department of Woodworking, School of Science and Technology, addressing the graduates of the class of 1927-1928, paid high tribute to the members of the Brotherhood who had after their day's work attended the classes in the evening so as to gain a higher knowledge of their trade, some of them coming long distances.

Commissioner Hamilton, the first speaker called upon, gave a very interesting talk on the workings of the State Compensation Law. He told of the enormous number of accidents that occur daily in this state to men and women while following their occupations. He stressed the necessity of men working on the buildings using greater caution at their work so as to avoid accidents to themselves and their fellow-workmen.

Brother Frank Duffy, when introduced as the principal speaker of the evening, received hearty applause. He spoke in part of the steady advance of the organization since he became a member of Local Union No. 478 in the Bronx about forty years ago. At that time there were five carpenters' and joiners' independent unions in this city which caused constant friction among the men working on the jobs. He was pleased to report that at the present time there is only one organization of woodworkers on the American continent, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. He served for many years as delegate and secretary of the New York District Council. During that period our society has always been in the van for better working conditions for the toiler. The employers then, as now, strongly opposed any attempt to reduce the hours of labor.

During his twenty-seven years as General Secretary, there have been many great changes in building construction which have brought our organization into many jurisdictional fights.

He would like to ask any of the parties who are talking Americanism if they have ever studied the constitution of the Brotherhood. The first question asked an applicant is "Are you a citizen?" If not, he must produce his declaration of intention before he can join. Have they any plan as practical as this for making the men coming to our shores recognize the government under which they are going to make their living?

The apprenticeship system has always received his earnest support. For many years he was a member of the Indiana State Vocational Commission. The training of the boy when he has signified his intention of following the trade is an obligation placed upon us, to see that he gets fair treatment when at work and the opportunity to attend evening trade school to take up either architectural drawing or plan reading or

the higher branches of our trade as offered by the woodworking department of Pratt Institute. He was pleased to know that many of our members are availing themselves of this opportunity.

As we all know Mr. Van Gaasbeck is a regular contributor to our trade problems appearing in "The Carpenter." His roof framing, stair, and rail problems are eagerly followed in our journal. One would be surprised to know how many letters are received praising our method of bringing the problems before the membership. As a working carpenter, Brother Duffy attended the evening trade school for many years and was graduated in the higher branches of architecture and mathematics. As he sat on the platform looking into the eager faces of the graduates, he allowed his memory to slip back with pleasant recollections to the night he received his diploma. He earnestly urged all young men to grasp the opportunity which is now offered to them, for the Goddess Opportunity knocks only once at their door. Why be content to be only a mechanic when with a little application a foreman's or superintendent's job is within your reach? Many of our young men have fitted themselves to become contractors.

One must not go away with the impression that all we do is to take care of the young men joining our ranks. At our General Convention held in Scranton in 1900 the proposition was submitted for us to care and provide for our old members who through old age or infirmities were not able to do a day's work and were, therefore, not wanted by the employers. At subsequent conventions, committees were appointed to devise ways and means to bring into realization the idea that was expressed at the Scranton Convention. In the meantime our society was growing in membership which brought with it improved conditions of labor which always follow when men combine for mutual benefit. As instructed by the convention, eighteen hundred acres of land were purchased in Lakeland, Florida, some of which are fruit-bearing. Other groves were planted so that in a short time a financial return will be coming from the investment. At our convention held at Indianapolis in 1924 the General President and the G. E. B. were instructed to have a building erected as a Home for our old members. Plans and specifications were drawn and approved. Large contracting firms figured on the work. The Fred T. Ley Company was the successful bidder and was awarded the contract. The building is now completed and turned over to the Executive Board. At the coming convention to be held at Lakeland, Florida, in September of this year, the other problems will be decided such as at what age and number of years of membership one will be entitled to admission to the Home. There is another plan provided for our aged members who because of family connections may elect to stay in the town or city in which they have spent the greater part of their lives. A Pension fund is to be provided so that a member can, if he chooses, stay at home and draw on that fund.

General Secretary Duffy thanked Mr. Van Gaasbek for his courtesy in inviting him and giving the opportunity to address such a distinguished gathering.

At the conclusion of his speech, a rising vote of thanks was extended to our General Secretary for his very able and instructive address.

As the hour was getting late the company terminated a very pleasant evening by singing "Auld Lang Syne."

LUMBER EXTENSION IS CARPENTER PROMOTION

(By Walter F. Shaw, Manager, Central Division, National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.)

THE more lumber sold, the more work for the carpenter.

The lumberman and the carpenter have been hand in hand ever since man built his first shelter of wood.

Thus it is that the recently inaugurated trade extension campaign of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association is of interest to every man who earns his living with a hammer and saw. Through this campaign, by which the lumber industry hopes not only to sell more lumber, but to produce better lumber, the lumberman is in a sense perpetuating the carpenter's job.

As long as the lumberman produces

and sells his product the carpenter will have work to do. And the better the lumber produced, the more assured is its place as a building material for all time to come, and the more assured is the perpetuation of the ancient and honored craft of carpentry.

Reports of trade extension field men of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association show that lumber is still the building material most highly preferred by the great majority of home builders. When there is a complaint about lumber it is because it was poorly manufactured and not properly graded and seasoned, or because it was misrepresented. All lumber in the past has been just lumber. The National Lumber Manufacturers Association has now entered on a program to establish "guaranteed" lumber, grade marked and trade-marked so that the buyer will be assured he is getting exactly what he specifies.

It is proposed to put the financial guarantee of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association behind every stick of grade-marked lumber from the mills authorized to use the association trademark.

With "quality" lumber on the market, carefully manufactured, graded and seasoned, there will be a greater demand than ever for lumber and consequently more work for the carpenter.

The trade extension campaign, backed by hundreds of leading lumber producers, although inaugurated only a few months ago has already shown results and is being welcomed by both producer and consumer.

Through the retail lumber dealers, the Association is pushing construction and remodeling work throughout the country. Carpenters in some communities will undoubtedly see the results of the remodeling campaign before long. The building code bureau of the Association is keeping close watch on municipal ordinances to see that lumber is not needlessly ruled out of the construction of large city buildings. An intensive drive to stimulate building and remodeling on the farm is being conducted, backed by extensive advertising in the agricultural press.

The carpenter knows wood and likes to work with it. Through the trade extension campaign the public is learning some new things about wood. Research is revealing solid scientific reasons for the preference for wood for many uses.

The greater the consumption of lumber and other forest products, the greater the incentive to grow forests. Believing that the trade extension campaign will greatly increase the use of wood, many forest owners have begun to practice forest management on their timberlands, handling them on a perpetual yield basis. As forests, unlike many of our other natural resources, renew themselves, lumbering, pioneer industry of America, will undoubtedly be perpetuated. And as long as it is, carpentry will hold its time-honored place as one of the nation's leading trades.

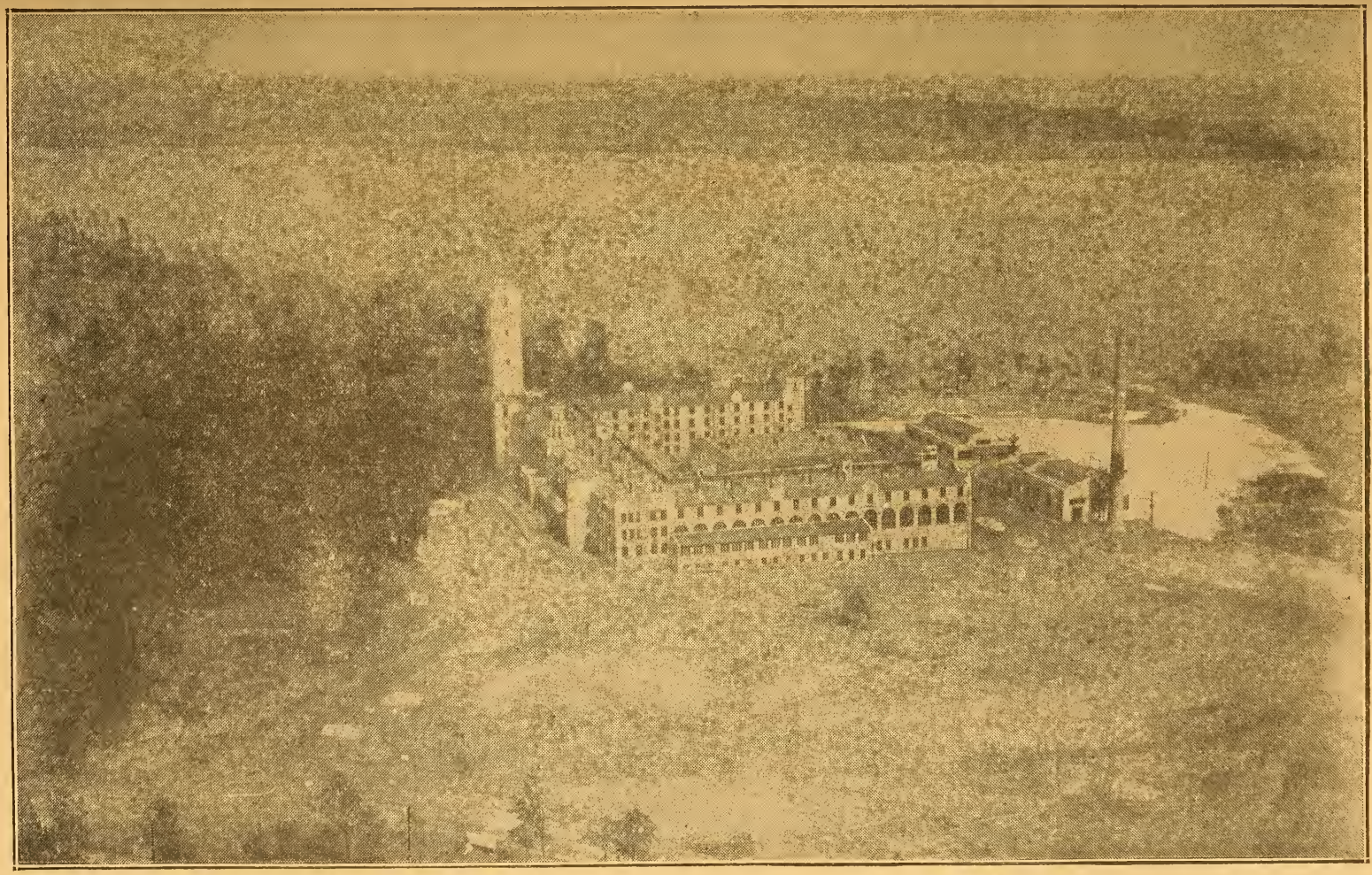
COMMENT ON OUR HOME

ON his return to Los Angeles, Cal., after a visit to our Home in Lakeland, Florida, Busness Agent Ben Simmons of Studio Carpenters' Local No. 1692 comments on our Home in "The Los Angeles Citizen" as follows:

"The location of the tract, two miles from the city proper of Lakeland, is the highest point in the state and is an ideal building site. The tract consists of over 1800 acres and is covered with a citrus fruit bearing grove. The products from this grove find a very ready market and are very much in demand on account of the special quality of the fruit. The Home proper, which is completed, together with the grounds, will total nearly $2,000,000 in valuation at the present time.

"The building itself is constructed on the lines of a modern hotel or resort, and outside of being one of the showplaces in the state of Florida, has no appearance of an institution. The main building will accomodate 400 members.

"The auditorium, has a seating capacity of 968 and the District Council of Carpenters of the city of Chicago will furnish it at a cost to them of $32,000. The dining room with high ceilings, will accomodate 1,000 people at one time and will be run on cafeteria style. The kitchen and equipment which has been installed, permits the



AEROPLANE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CARPENTERS' HOME, LAKELAND, FLA.

caring for 1,000 people through the efforts of 10 people working in the kitchen.

"Everything in the kitchen is modern, and to show just how carefully everything has been worked out, garbage cans taken through the basement from the kitchen cannot again return without being properly sterilized, thus avoiding any possibility of germs, bacteria or contagious diseases being contracted through improper sanitation.

"The laundry, in connection, is equipped with the most modern machinery and all operatives therein properly safeguarded to the extent that it is acknowledged as being 'fool-proof' as far as any of the employes being injured. The expense of equipping the dining room and kitchen has been taken over by the New York District Council at a cost of $30,000.

"There are no staircases in the building but the approaches to the various rooms are made by a series of ramps. The rooms are built to accommodate two persons with individual lockers for each.

"An abundance of very fine water has been secured by drilling a well some 2,000 feet deep and a large reservoir has been erected for fire protection and storage of water for general use in the Home and grounds.

"The plan, in addition to the present administration building, is to build and equip additional bungalows and cottages on the tract to accommodate aged members who may go there to be cared for.

"The grounds are beautifully landscaped and no stone has been left unturned by the General Officers and the Executive Board to make it a fitting monument and a thing to be pointed to with pride, being financed, owned and controlled by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters."

THE SUPERINTENDENT

(By H. H. Siegele.)

"A superintendent must be more than a tradesman," remarked the contractor, after he had read several letters of recommendation handed to him by a young man applying for a position as superintendent. The letters were all written by contractors, who emphasized the fact that the young man had worked for them as a tradesman, and that they found him trustworthy, reliable and a good mechanic.

"It is true" went on the contractor, "that a superintendent should understand some trade, but knowing no more than his trade does not qualify him to take charge of construction work. In fact the superintendent has very little to do with the laying out of the work, that part belongs to the foreman. The superintendent's business is to see that the whole job is put up according to the plans and specifications, and that brings in all of the trades belonging to the building industry."

"Do you mean," the young man asked, "that a superintendent must be thoroughly familiar with all the building trades?"

"He must be familiar," the contractor answered, "with the various building trades, but it is not necessary that he be thoroughly familiar with all of them. If he has a good general knowledge of the building trades, he will be qualified, so far as the trades are concerned; but there are many things that he must know which are far more important than his knowledge of the building trades."

Leaning back in his chair and looking up at the ceiling, the contractor seemingly was amused. Then, in order to assure the young applicant for a position as superintendent, that his amusement which was expressed in facial and physical caricatures, was not on him, he explained to the young man:

"Do not think for a minute that it wasn't all right for you to come in here and apply for a position as superintendent—for it was." Then the contractor smiled again, with twinkles playing, as it were, 'hide and seek' on his face. "The reason I am smiling," he said to the young man, "is that even you are much better qualified than some of the superintendents that I have seen. Why, I have known fellows that strut-

ted around on jobs as superintendents, who, to my way of thinking, couldn't qualify as first-class dog-catchers."

Following this remark, the contractor spoke seriously again.

"A superintendent must be a man with good intelligence and good judgment. He must know as much about business transactions as he knows about laying bricks or sawing boards. He must know men, and be able to read their dispositions and personalities through their attitudes, words and deeds. He must be able to meet persons of all walks of life, and converse with them courteously, and deal with them fairly. And while he is doing these things, he must, at the same time, be a man who will conscientiously put his employer's interest first. This does not mean that he must in any way deal unfairly wtih anyone; for unfair dealings, in the end always cost more, both financially and in prestige, than fair dealings do."

Rising from his chair and walking to and fro in the room, the contractor seemed to be thinking very seriously.

"I will tell you," he said presently to the young man, "I'll give you a chance. I will take you on as a journeyman carpenter, and let you work up as time passes and my confidence in you grows. Some things that will help you to qualify for the place that you are applying for, are: Magazines dealing with the problems that come up in the building trades: books giving technical and practical methods relating to building construction. A course in some reliable correspondence school, is perhaps the most indispenable thing that you can do. Night school instructions, too, are good."

After conversing with the young man in a rather personal way, the contractor directed him to the superintendent under whom he was to work. Then the two men separated with remarks that were fitting to the occasion.

"That young fellow," the contractor said, as if talking to the books that were before him on his desk, "is starting out at the right time in life. So often, and that is what amuses me so much, the qualifications for a superintendent are: A glib tongue; a few cuss words sprinkled into every expression; age-wrinkles in the face, and perhaps a mustache."

The very books, he seemed to fear, had been offended by this remark, so he spoke again, in an apologetic tone of voice.

"I do not mean by this that age would disqualify a man for a position as superintendent, not at all, but age coupled with inefficiency does. Even though some men get by as superintendents, on bluffs, if they do not qualify themselves in the meantime, they will sooner or later come to the place where their very bluffs will find them out. Each year, in every walk of life, and that includes the building industries, there is a demand for a little higher standard of efficiency. And the time of life to prepare oneself for efficiency, is always, with perhaps few exceptions, in youth; for failure in youth, almost invariably means failure in life."

Then the contractor reached out and took from among the books that were before him, one that had perhaps been worn more than any of the rest; and as if it had been the one that had been offended most, he held it up before him, and said:

"Efficiency. . . Efficiency," for that was the title of the book, "if it had not been for you, I might still be working, not as a journeyman carpenter, but as a laborer, or perhaps as a farm hand."

With the book still in his hand, the contractor sat in his office for a long time, thinking and meditating and remembering life experiences, until the 5-o'clock whistle blew, and he could see the workmen coming from the building that was being erected by himself, under the supervision of his best superintendent.

Automobile Industry

According to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the number of motor vehicles manufactured and registered in the United States for the year ending December 31, 1924, were:

	Produced in 1924	Registered in 1924
Passenger Cars	3,243,285	15,460,649
Trucks	374,317	2,131,332
Total	3,617,602	17,591,891

These cars had a wholesale value of over two and one-quarter billion dollars.

In 1924 there were 21,264,752 motor vehicles in the world. 83 per cent were in the United States.

This Is Convention Year

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1928

A Conspiracy To Increase Wages

SOME three or four hundred years ago in England, there were three women who were engaged in washing clothes. Their pay was a pittance and together they went to their employer and asked for more wages. That was the first time in the history of court procedure, at least when workers joined together in asking for an increase of pay and the employer was so astonished and so outraged that he called in a police officer and had those three women arrested and they were indicted, tried, convicted and imprisoned on a charge of conspiracy to increase wages.

Such were working conditions before the formation of trade unions. To seek an increase in wages and better working conditions was considered a crime, punishable by imprisonment.

There still exists some employers who consider their employes as so much cattle and would, if they dared, impose upon them the same conditions of employment that existed two and three centuries ago. Happily, however, this type of employer is becoming more and more rare. The far sighted thinking employer has become convinced that low wages and working conditions approximating serfdom are the worse possible things that could happen to his business. He realizes that by paying his employes high wages, he is creating purchasing power, the power that keeps his own business in operation, as it returns to him in increased business.

There is no argument that can refute this great economic truth. High wages mean purchasing power and purchasing power means increased business. If it wasn't for the purchasing power of the working people of our country, how long do you suppose our industries would continue in operation?

Organization and trade unionism are the foundations of high wages. Organized Labor has had a long struggle raising wages to their present high levels and Organized Labor intends to keep them there, and even raise them higher when conditions point that way. For the working men and women of our country today have come into their own and they intend to keep what is theirs, come what may.

Be loyal to your friends. Learn the value of silence.

* * *

Persist and do not lose heart. Respect the opinion of others.

* * *

A promise should be given with caution and kept with care.

* * *

Do not expect your friends to do for you what you can do for yourself.

* * *

The spirit of unrest that makes the world go round is the spirit of work.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS
Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Room 808, 625 Market St.,
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

SPECIAL CONVENTION NOTICE

To All Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils.

Greetings:

The Twenty-second General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will convene in the Auditorium of our Home at Lakeland, Fla., on September 29, 1928, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

In order that all matters coming before the convention may get the consideration they deserve, it is advisable to again call attention to the provisions of Paragraph D, Section 62 of our General Laws, which states:

"All amendments to the General Constitution submitted by Local Unions, District, State or Provincial Councils for the consideration of the convention, should be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of July preceding the holding of the convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our official Journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the General Secretary, and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any Section can be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee."

Too much emphasis cannot be given to the importance of this matter. If you have any matters for the consideration of the convention, send them in now. Do not delay until the convention is close at hand, for it may then be too late. Send all amendments to the Constitution, General By-Laws and General Laws to us as soon as possible, so they may be published in our official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter," thereby giving our members a chance to consider them.

Please comply with the request hereinmentioned and oblige.

Fraternally yours,

Frank Duffy, General Secretary.

Carpenters—Notice

That the employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the New Haven, Conn., Baseball Co., a team playing baseball in the Eastern League, is the information sent us by the New Haven, Conn., District Council. This club is erecting stands in their park with non-union carpenters.

To Create a Home and Pension Fund

L. U. No. 43, Hartford, Conn., proposes the following means of creating a permanent Home and Pension fund.

The General President shall appoint an old age Pension and Home commission, not to exceed fifteen members. The General President and General Executive Board shall be part of said commission. Said old age Pension and Home Commission shall enlarge our printing plant and magazine to be on a par with the leading building magazines of this country. Said commission to control all Pension and Home funds, and profits from magazine, and shall be responsible for printing plant.

The membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be assessed a sum of $3 for the year of 1929, payable quarterly, $2 for the year of 1930 $1.50 for year of 1931. Said fund to be foundation of Home and Pension fund, and to be used to make necessary changes in our printing plant. This shall not apply to members who have attained the age of sixty years.

Submitted by L. U. No. 43.

John Milray, Secy.

Celebration of Our Fiftieth Anniversary

August 12, 1931, being the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, it is fitting that the Golden Anniversary of our great organization be celebrated by District, State and Provincial Councils and Local Unions everywhere. In so doing we honor the founders and those who have perpetuated and fostered the ideals of our Brotherhood. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That August 12, 1931, shall be proclaimed a holiday, to be observed by all members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and no work shall be done on this day, and be it further

Resolved, That each District, State and Provincial Council, and Local Unions where no District Council exists shall hold parades or suitable exercises to commemorate the Golden Anniversary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and be it further

Resolved, That the General Executive Board be authorized to hold suitable exercises on the day in question.

James Telfer,
Financial Secretary.
L. U. No. 2305, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Proposed Amendments To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 31, Paragraph C to read: "The nominations of local officers shall take place on the first regular meeting night in December, but may be re-opened on the night of election."

Amend Section 31, Paragraph I. "The election of officers shall take place on the second meeting night in December, and all members shall be notified by mail to attend the meeting at which the officers are to be elected."

Amend Section 31, Paragraph J. "The installation of officers shall take place on the first meeting night in January, in case an officer does not appear for installation within two regular meetings thereafter his office must be declared vacant."

Submitted by L. U. No. 203.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
H. C. Neal, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendments To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 46, Paragraph C, by striking out the word "one" in the eighth line and inserting the word "two," Paragraph C, as amended.

"A member who desires to work in another jurisdiction from which he would return home daily, or who does not desire to transfer his membership, shall, before going to work, secure a working permit in writing from the Local Union or District Council in whose jurisdiction he may go to work. He shall pay for such working permit a charge of not less than seventy-five cents (75c) per month, and if less than two years a member he shall pay any difference in

initiation fee, and shall be subject to all local assessments levied exclusively for direct trade purposes by and for the use of the Local Union or District Council."

Amend Section 46, Paragraph F by striking out the word "one" in the second line and inserting the word "two."

Paragraph F, as amended:

"A member of a Local Union taking out a clearance card before he is two years a member shall pay, where the initiation fee is higher into the Local Union accepting the clearance card, a sum equal to the difference in initiation fee before the clearance card can be accepted."

Submitted by L. U. No. 141,
Chicago, Ill.
R. T. Wolfe, Pres.
Edwin Hallman, Rec. Secy.

Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution and Laws

Be it Resolved: By L. U. No. 1922 in regular weekly meeting assembled, this 21st day of March, 1928, that we propose and submit to the General Office as per Paragraph D, Section 62, of the Constitution, the following, same to amend Paragraph D, Section 59, of the Constitution.

That after the words "April 1," in line two of said Paragraph D, be written "1929" and after the words eight-hour day, in line four of said Paragraph D, be written: "and conditions and wage-scale be such as not to menace or jeopardize maximum conditions obtaining within the competitive field."

Submitted by L. U. No. 1922,
Chicago, Ill.
I. S. Stohe, Pres.
H. H. Pfohl, Secy.

The above resolution is also endorsed by L. U. No. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
John A. Lindquist, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 44, Paragraph C, of the General Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Change fifty (50c) cents on second line to read sixty (60c) cents. Change ten (10c) cents on eighth line to read twenty (20c) cents.

The Section to then read as follows:

Section 44, Paragraph C. Each Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary sixty (60c) cents per month for each member in good standing. Forty (40c) cents of which shall be used as a fund for the general management of the United Brotherhood and payment of all death and disability donations prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, together with all legal demands made upon the United Brotherhood. The balance of twenty (20c) cents to be placed in a special fund for "Home and Pension" purposes.

Submitted by L. U. No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Edwin J. Stephens, Pres.
Thos. W. Wolz, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 46, Paragraph G, after the words "at once" on the fourth line, as follows: "If the Brother presenting the clearance card has not been a member one full year he must also be examined as to his mechanical ability in the same manner as required by a candidate seeking membership in the Brotherhood. If he does not qualify under such examination the Local Union shall have the right to reject the clearance card."

Submitted by L. U. No. 58, Chicago, Ill.
Eric Pihl, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution and Laws

An amendment to General Constitution offered by L. U. No. 1399.

Amend Paragraph A, Section 27, by changing the last sentence to read:

"Where State or Provincial Councils are organized, composed, as many as five (5) Local Unions of the State or Province representing 55 per cent of the membership, it shall be compulsory that all other Local Unions affiliate with said Council."

Submitted by L. U. No. 1399.
Okmulgee, Okla.
Harry V. Crull, Rec. Secy.

Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution and Laws

Whereas, It is now time to consider our proposed Pension system, to establish a sound and permanent fund for that purpose, to assure our aged mem-

bers the protection that we owe them. therefore be it

Resolved, That we place an assessment of seventy-five cents (75c) each, on all members, and that the per capita tax to the General Office be increased from fifty cents to seventy-five cents per member, per month, forty cents (40c) of this to go into the General Fund and thirty-five cents (35c) to go into the Old Age Pension Fund, and be it further

Resolved, That every Local Union increase their initiation fee one dollar and all Local Unions send to the General Office four dollars ($4) on every applicant, the same to be placed in the Old Age Pension Fund.

Submitted by L. U. No. 132, Washington, D. C.

Edwin J. Stephens, Pres.
Thos. W. Wolz, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendments To Our General Constitution and Laws

To Section 43, Paragraph R, add the following: "and shall not have a vote on the wage question."

(This is referring to members who are contractors.)

Submitted by L. U. No. 290, Lake Geneva, Wis.

H. M. Walker, Rec. Sec. Pro Tem.

Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 42, Paragraph J, as follows:

"Any candidate applying for admission in any Local Union under the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood must be a citizen of one of the countries included in such jurisdiction, members of foreign bona fide woodworkers' organizations and apprentices to be excepted, who must furnish proof of their intentions to become a citizen in the country where they make application for membership. All applications of candidates shall give the date and place of court wherein they took out their first citizenship papers, and after five years from said date if they have not taken out their final papers, they shall be dropped from the roll of the organization."

Omit Paragraph H, Section 43, entirely and members of foreign woodworkers' organizations be admitted upon payment of the same initiation fee as a new member.

Submitted by L. U. No. 1179, Cliffside, N. J.

George A. Ahrens, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendments To Our General Constitution and Laws

L. U. No. 27, Toronto, Canada, submits the following amendments to our General Constitution and Laws to be considered at our next General Convention.

Amend Section 31, Paragraph C to read in part "the first regular meeting in December."

Amend Section 31, Paragraph I to read in part "the second meeting night in December."

Amend Section 31, Paragraph J to read in part "the first meeting night in January."

Amend Section 58, Paragraph A to read in part "financial aid to be granted as the funds of the United Brotherhood will permit, but not to be less than $2 (two dollars), a day."

Per capita tax to be raised sufficiently to cover this increase.

Submitted by L. U. No. 27, Toronto, Canada.

Frank Ward, Rec. Sec.

Travelling Members, Attention

Work for carpenters is very scarce in Chicago, advises the Chicago, Ill., District Council. One-third of the members are unemployed. While there is a large amount of work, it is not enough to employ all of the thirty-two thousand members in Chicago. Travelling members are therefore requested to stay away from Chicago, Ill.

* * *

The Los Angeles, Cal., County District Council wishes all carpenters informed that there are more than enough men available to take care of all the reconstruction work made necessary by the recent flood in the Santa Clara River Valley. All travelling members are requested to stay away.

* * *

The Montgomery, Ala., District Council advises that all reports to the effect that there is a building boom there are false and misleading. There are more than enough men to take care of all the work there. Travelling members are re-

quested to give that locality a wide berth.

* * *

The Ohio Valley District Council of Wheeling, W. Va., advises that fully two-thirds of the carpenters there now are walking the streets searching for work. Any more men coming in will only make matters worse, so steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

The Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I., District Council advises that more than half the carpenters in the district now are walking the streets. Travelling members are therefore asked to steer clear of that locality.

* * *

The Santa Clara Valley District Council of San Jose, Cal., requests all carpenters to stay away from all towns in its jurisdiction. Hundreds of men are idle and future prospects aren't very encouraging. This is not to be confused with the Santa Clara River Valley, where the St. Francis Dam catastrophe occured.

* * *

Recording Secretary M. H. Waltman, L. U. No. 55, requests all carpenters to steer clear of Denver, Colo. Over five hundred men are idle and future prospects are far from encouraging.

* * *

There is very little work in Baltimore, Md., and about twelve hundred carpenters are idle advises Recording Secretary Wm. E. Roberts, L. U. No. 101. Travelling members looking for work will be disappointed by coming to Baltimore.

* * *

There are more than enough carpenters in Asheville, N. C., to take care of all work that will be available this spring advises Recording Secretary H. C. Caldwell, L. U. No. 318. Work on the Great Smoky Mountain Park project will not materialize for at least two years. Give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

Newspaper reports to the effect that there is a building boom in Superior, Wis., are false and misleading advises Recording Secretary Roy L. Pinn, L. U. No. 755. Work is slack and many carpenters are idle. Give that locality a wide berth.

* * *

There are more than enough men to take care of all available work in Poplar Bluff, Mo., advises Recording Secretary W. J. Sparkman, L. U. No. 1049. Travelling members are requested to give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

Tenn., is having no building boom, advises President John B. Penix, L. U. No. 1052. Advertisements and circulars stating that there is a large amount of work there and that wages are high are absolutely false and misleading. Many men are out of work and more are coming in each day. Anyone seeing any of these advertisements or circulars will confer a favor to the Local by sending same to the above named officer at 38 East St., who will take action to have them stopped.

* * *

Newspaper advertisements and articles featuring a building boom at Elyria, Ohio, are false and misleading advises Business Agent M. B. Diedrick, L. U. No. 1426. There is very little work going up at this time and many men are idle. Any more carpenters coming into the vicinity will only swell the total of unemployed. Give Elyria, O., a wide berth.

* * *

Recording Secretary E. Hazel, L. U. No. 1707, Kelso and Longview, Wash., advises all travelling members looking for work, to steer clear of that vicinity.

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board, 1928

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon.

December 21, 1927.

Edwardsville, Ill., L. U. No. 378. (Millmen). —Movement for an increase in wages from 97c to $1.22 per hour, effective March 1, 1928. Official sanction granted.

Missoula, Mont., L. U. No. 28.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.12½ per hour, effective March 1, 1928. Official sanction granted.

January 3, 1928.

Belleville, Ont., Can., L. U. No. 2366.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective March 1, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

January 9, 1928.

Tipton, Ind., L. U. No. 358.—Movement for same rate of wages, i. e., $1 per hour, 44 hours per week, effective March 1, 1928. Official sanction granted.

March 19, 1928.

The regular quarterly session of the G. E. B. was called to order on the above date. All members present.

Bridgeport, Conn., D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from $10 to $11 per day and the 5 day work week, effective April 1, 1928.

Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Buffalo, N. Y., D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.37½ per hour, effective June 1, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Denver, Colo., D. C.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1928. Official sanction granted.

Montreal, Que., D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 95c per hour and the 44 hour week, effective May 1, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Oakland County, D. C., Mich.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.10 to $1.15 per hour and the 8 hour day, effective May 1, 1928. Official sanction granted.

Batavia, N. Y., L. U. No. 24.—Movement for the 44 hour week, effective April 1, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Madison, Wis., L. U. No. 314.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Winnipeg, Man., Can., L. U. No. 343.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.15 per hour, effective May 1, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Mattoon, Ill., L. U. No. 347.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1 per hour, effective April 15, 1928. Official sanction granted.

Lima, Ohio, L. U. No. 372.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1 per hour and the 44 hour week, effective May 1, 1928. Official sanction granted.

Fairmont, W. Va., L. U. No. 428.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.12½ and the 44 hour week, effective April 1, 1928. Official sanction granted.

Belleville, Ill., L. U. No. 433.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective June 1, 1928. Official sanction granted.

Vancouver, B. C., Can., L. U. No. 452.—Movement for an increase in wages from $7.50 to $8 per day, effective April 2, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Sand Point, Idaho, L. U. No. 473.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective April 15, 1928. Official sanction granted.

Windsor, Ont., Can., L. U. No. 494.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Neenah, Wis., L. U. No. 630. (Millmen.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Ottumwa, Iowa, L. U. No. 767.—Movement for the 44 hour week, effective April 1, 1928. Official sanction granted.

Brookville, Pa., L. U. No. 906.—Movement for the 44 hour week, effective April 1, 1928. Official sanction granted.

Weslaco, Tex., L. U. No. 938.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1928. Official sanction granted.

Sioux City, Iowa, L. U. No. 948.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.12½ per hour, effective April 1, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Elizabethton, Tenn., L. U. No. 1052.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour and the 44 hour week, effective May 1, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Biddeford, Me., L. U. No. 1123.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour and the 44 hour week, effective April 1, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Iowa City, Iowa, L. U. No. 1260.—Movement for an increase in wages from 92½c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Mason City, Iowa, L. U. No. 1313.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1 per hour, effective May 14, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Edinburg, Tex., L. U. No. 1371.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½ to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1928. Official sanction granted.

Middletown, Ohio, L. U. No. 1477.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.10 to $1.15 per hour, effective May 1, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

La Porte, Ind., L. U. No. 1485.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.10 to $1.12½ per hour, effective April 1, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Vancouver, B. C., Can., L. U. No. 1599. (Millmen.)—Movement for the 44 hour week and a minimum scale of wages. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

The regular quarterly audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

March 20, 1928.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

March 21, 1928.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

McAllen, Tex., L. U. No. 1674.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Prince Rupert, B. C., Can., L. U. No. 1735.—Movement for an increase in wages of 50c per

day, effective May 1, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

North Bay, Ont., Can., L. U. No. 1740.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 90c per hour and the 44 hour week, effective June 1, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Calgary, Alta., Can., L. U. No. 1779.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.12½ per hour, effective May 1, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

New Philadelphia, Ohio, L. U. No. 1802.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.12½ per hour, effective May 1, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Columbiana, Ohio, L. U. No. 1858.—Movement for the 44 hour week, effective May 1, 1928. Official sanction granted.

Winston-Salem, N. C., L. U. No. 1942.—Movement for the shorter work day, etc., effective May 11, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Belton, Tex., L. U. No. 2087.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1928. Official sanction granted.

Johnsonburg, Pa., L. U. No. 2088.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1928. Official sanction granted.

St. Joseph, Mich., L. U. No. 2141. (Millmen.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 52½c to 70c per hour, effective April 2, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Illmo, Mo., L. U. No. 2255.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 65c per hour, effective April 1, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Kingsport, Tenn., L. U. No. 2278.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour and the 9 hour day, effective May 1, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Glendive, Mont., L. U. No. 2425.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to 90c per hour, effective June 1, 1928. Official sanction granted.

St. Louis, Mo., D. C.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Wheeling, W. Va., L. U. No. 1528.—An appropriation of $500 was made for relief of men on strike.

United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. bond for $50,000.00 on General Treasurer Thos. Neale was received and referred to the General President for safe keeping.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. bond in the sum of $2,000.00 on behalf of Harry R. Allen, bookkeeper was referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

The following accountings for expenditure of remittance made for relief of men on strike were received:

L. U. No. 27, Toronto, Ont., October and November, 1927	$ 1,941.00
L. U. No. 261, Scranton, Pa., May to October, 1927	17,597.00
L. U. No. 1650, Lexington, Ky., August and September, 1927	1,386.00
L. U. No. 1528, Wheeling, W. Va., February, 1928.	672.00
Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I., D. C., June, July, August, September and October, 1927	31,062.00

A conference was held with the representatives of the Sheet Metal Workers International Association relative to entering into a working agreement.

L. U. No. 488.—New York City besides furnishing a room at the Home at Lakeland, Fla., pledges $1,000.00 to the Pension Fund as soon as the G. E. B. establishes that fund.

This was received with thanks as it shows the interest taken by L. U. No. 488 in the Home and the Pension.

The G. E. B. decided that the 22nd General Convention of the U. B. be held in Lakeland, Fla., in the auditorium of our Home and to convene on September 29, 1928.

March 22, 1928.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

March 23, 1928.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

March 26, 1928.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

March 27, 1928.

Columbus, Ohio, L. U. No. 200.—Application for sanction for the maintenance of present working conditions referred to the General President for investigation.

The following set of resolutions was received from the Florida State Council of Carpenters in convention at Lakeland, Fla., on February 7, 1928.

Lakeland, Fla.,
February 7, 1928.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Fourth Annual Convention of the Florida State Council of Carpenters Herein Assembled.

Brothers, Greetings:

Whereas, The Home for the old carpenters is in the process of completion at this time, and whereas, it is plainly evident that there has been extended much personal effort on the project by General Officers and General Executive Board, and,

Whereas, We believe and agree that through the executive ability of General President Hutcheson this magnificent Home has become a realization and an actuality; and

Whereas, We believe that the membership at large does not and cannot appreciate fully the efforts and personal sacrifice which have been injected into this project in an effort to make it a success, and

Whereas, It is our intention and idea to convey grandeur and completeness of the most wonderful buildings and grounds of the Home established for the aged carpenters, as we realize fully that the membership throughout the country cannot believe that this Home is as nearly complete in detail as it is possible to attain—to wit: The lounge is one of the most magnificent in the country; the auditorium

seats 956, with orchestra seats second to none, and a stage that will accomodate a large opera. The reading rooms are all sun parlors and large enough to accomodate at least fifty; there are five of these. The bed rooms are of sufficient size to accomodate two beds, with ample hospital accomodations. The dining room will serve approximately a thousand at a time; with plenty of kitchen equipment which is liberally supplied with a modern refrigeration plant; the power house is also complete and modern; the laundry is a modern plant; the water supply is from a well 500 feet deep and is pumped into a tank 125 feet high, furnishing plenty of pressure to the already fire-proof buildings. Further, it is plainly manifest that this Home is the most complete in the ranks of Organized Labor, or in the ranks of fraternal orders.

Therefore, Be it Resolved, That the Florida State Council of Carpenters does this day adopt and endorse this resolution and that a copy be sent to the General Officers and Executive Board and to the Editor of "The Carpenter," our official Journal.
Submitted by:

R. W. Osborn, L. U. No. 1308.
A. J. Lewis, L. U. No. 1308.
F. H. Boyd, L. U. No. 819.
Lee Long, L. U. No. 819.
W. C. Heaton, L. U. No. 2733.

The above resolution was adopted by the convention.

Communication received from L. U. No. 4, Davenport, Iowa, relative to standing of members who served in the World War received and filed as that matter has already been attended to.

Appeal of Mrs. Morris Biren from the decision of the G. T. on account disapproved claim for benefits on death of Morris Biren, L. U. No. 2305, Brooklyn, N. Y. The decision as rendered by the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

The General President reported that the following requests were made on him for appropriations for organizing purposes and after investigation of each case he submits them to the General Executive Board.

Canton, Ohio, L. U. No. 143.—The sum of $100 was appropriated for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Vancouver, B. C., District Council.—L. U. No. 452 and L. U. No. 1599. The sum of $1,500 was appropriated for organizing purposes, to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Minneapolis, Minn., L. U. No. 548.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes denied.

Charlotte, N. C., D. C.—The sum of $400 was appropriated for organizing purposes, to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Brownwood, Tex., L. U. No. 1363.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes denied.

New Orleans, La., D. C.—The sum of $1,000 was appropriated for organizing purposes, to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Ohio Valley D. C., Wheeling, W. Va.—Request for an appropriation of $5,000 for organizing purposes denied.

Regina, Sask., Can., L. U. No. 1867.—The sum of $400 was appropriated for organizing purposes, to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Richmond, Cal., L. U. No. 642.—The sum of $500 was appropriated for organizing purposes, to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Oakland, Cal., L. U. No. 892.—Request for an appropriation denied as all such requests should come through the District Council.

Oakland, Cal., L. U. No. 36.—Request for an appropriation denied as all such requests should come through the District Council.

Los Angeles, Cal., D. C.—Request for an appropriation of $10,000 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Fox River Valley D. C.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes referred to the General President to render whatever assistance he thinks necessary in their organizing campaign.

Troy, N. Y., D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.20 to $1.25 per hour and the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Request of Brother Oscar A. Bloomquist, L. U. No. 51, Boston, Mass., to circularize Local Unions was denied.

Appeal of L. U. No. 277, Philadelphia, Pa., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 277 vs. the Philadelphia District Council. The decision of the G. P. sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

The General President reported on the litigation in which the Brotherhood is involved and the matter was referred to him to endeavor to bring about adjustment as soon as possible.

Owing to ill health, Brother W. A. Cole, member of the G. E. B., from the Sixth District, tendered his resignation, to take effect May 1, 1928.

The G. E. B. appropriated the sum of $200 for the purpose of assisting in the promotion of the apprenticeship system in the Province of Ontario, Canada.

March 28, 1928.

The General President reported that the Board of Trustees had accepted the buildings comprising our Home at Lakeland, Fla.

Now that the Home buildings have been completed and accepted, the G. E. B. adopted the following rules governing admission to the Home and participation in the Pension when the Pension is established.

First. A member shall be not less than 65 years of age to be eligible to the Home or Pension.

Second. A member shall hold continuous membership for not less than 30 years.

Third. A member to be admitted to the Home or to be entitled to the Pension must show that he is unable to provide for himself a livelihood.

Fourth. The traveling expenses of a member whose application for admittance to the Home has been approved by the proper authorities shall be paid by the Local Union in which he holds membership.

March 29, 1928.

The Board ordered the General Treasurer to transfer $150,000.00 from the General Fund to the Home and Pension Fund.

The special sub-committee of the G. E. B. reported as follows:

We, the undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board made an audit of the Bonds, United States Certificates of Indebtedness and United States Treasury Notes in safe deposit vaults of the Indiana National Bank on the above date and find the following in custody of General Treasurer Neale:

15 3rd Liberty Loan $5,000.00 4¼% registered	$ 75,000.00
9 3rd Liberty Loan $500.00 4¼% coupon	4,500.00
35 3rd Liberty Loan $100.00 4¼% coupon	3,500 00
20 4th Liberty Loan $10,000.00 4¼% coupon	200,000.00
10 4th Liberty Loan $10,000.00 4¼% registered	100,000.00
3 4th Liberty Loan $500.00 4¼% coupon	1,500.00
1 Certificate of Deposit No. 13787 4%	100,000.00
1 Certificate of Deposit No. 13788 4%	200,000.00
100 Dominion of Canada 4th Refunding Bonds $1,000.00 4½% coupon	97,400.00
Deposited with United States Post Office	500.00
Deposited in Union Trust Co., Cleveland, O., Savings Account 4%	200,000.00
Total	$982,400.00

(Signed)

John H. Potts,
Jas. P. Ogletree,
W. T. Allen.

Detroit, Mich., D. C.—The sum of $2,000.00 was appropriated for organizing purposes, to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the minutes were approved as read and adjourned to meet again in July, 1928.

Respectfully submitted,
Frank Duffy, Secretary.

Madison, Wis., Local Holds Memorial Service

On April 11th, at its regular meeting, L. U. No. 314, Madison, Wis., approved an agreement reached with their employers of $1.10 per hour for outside men and 90 cents for millmen.

After the meeting, the Local Union members, their wives and families attended a memorial service in honor of those faithful union members who had died during the past year. The meeting was well attended and avid interest displayed on the part of every one present.

Vice-President Lakey and George P. Hambrecht, Director of the State Board of Vocational Education, were among the speakers.

At this service was unveiled a painting of Henry Tanger, born July 29, 1847, died January 28, 1928. He was loveably known as "Dad" and as fine a spirit of man as ever graced an organization, whose interest never failed. People in all walks of life could hardly frame words sufficient to pay tribute to the faithfulness of "Dad" Tanger.

April 12th, the Local tendered a banquet to graduating apprentices, and to say the least, this was as fine a class of boys as was ever gathered together, and not only are they taught the art of carpentry work, but the meaning of the laws, rules, Constitution and By-Laws of the United Brotherhood and the Local Union. Each one is proud of his membership in the organization even as he is of his ability as a carpenter.

L. U. No. 314 is to be congratulated on their efforts to build a confidence in the community, and by co-operating and boosting their city they have created a feeling that is the most valuable asset the Local Union can have.

Waycross, Ga., Local Celebrates Twenty-second Anniversary

On March 24, L. U. No. 779, Waycross, Ga., celebrated its twenty-second anniversary with a banquet, which was attended by the members of the Local, their families and friends.

The evening's entertainment was enjoyed by all and loud were the praises heard from those present of the good time had.

The committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon the success of the anniversary celebration.

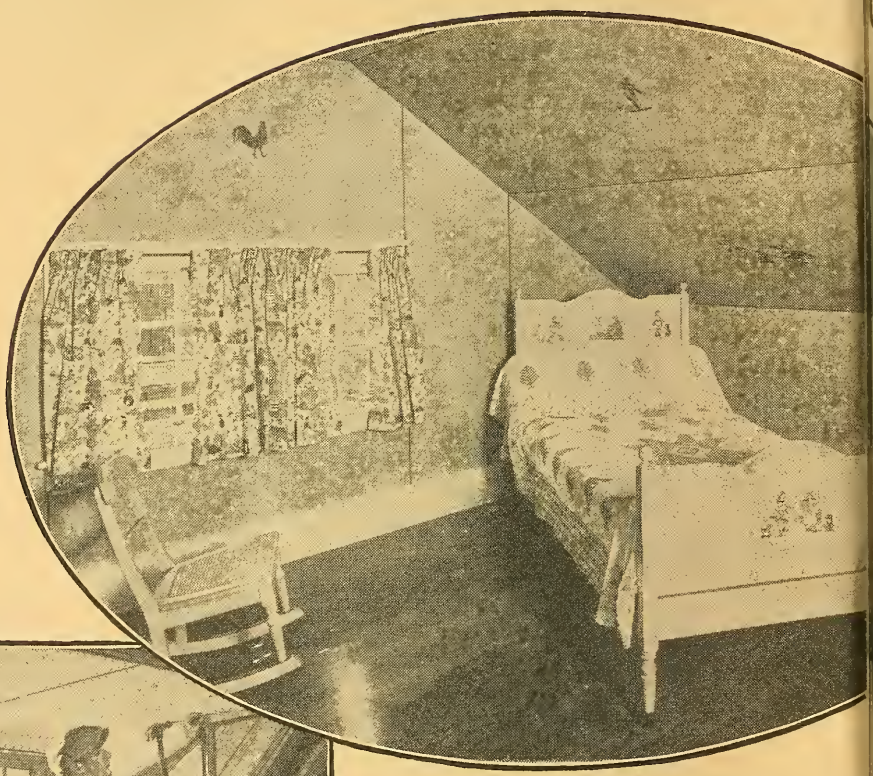
Clown Cigarettes Advertise Trade Unionism

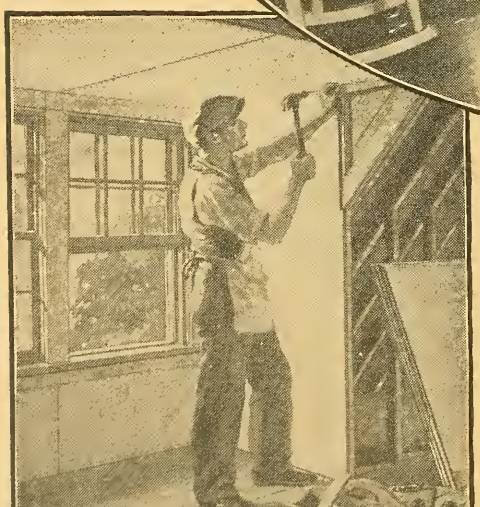
The Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co., manufacturers of Clown cigarettes, and other brands of smoking and chewing tobacco, are publishing, in many of the leading newspapers of our country, a series of advertisements, explaining why they prefer and use union labor in the manufacture of their products.

Mr. W. F. Axton, President of the company, has long been a champion of Organized Labor, and he dedicated the advertising campaign to the bringing about of a greater public understanding of the fundamentals and ideals of Organized Labor.

This company is doing a great work for the cause of Organized Labor, and deserves the hearty support and co-operation of every trade unionist.

Here is *profita*





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You've most likely used Celotex on many job If so, you already know how easy the broa light cane-fiber boards are to nail up, and ho strong and rigid they make a wall.

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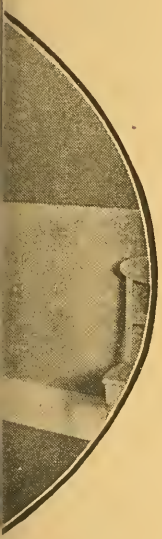

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By showing home-owners what desirable remodeling and repair work can be done with Celotex, you can get many new jobs.

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INSULATING LUMBER

Board Member Cole Resigns

At the last regular session of the General Executive Board, held in the General Office at Indianapolis, General Executive Board Member William A. Cole, representing the sixth district tendered his resignation to take effect May 1, 1928. His reason for so doing was because of ill health and the many arduous duties decending upon him as a Board Member were becoming too much for his state of health.

W. A. COLE

Brother Cole is a member of Local Union No. 22 of San Francisco, Cal., and was nominated at the Fifteenth General Convention held at Salt Lake City, Utah, in September, 1908. Being elected by referendum vote, he took office on April 1, 1909 and has been reelected at every election since.

He has served the Brotherhood long and faithfully as a member of the Board, and while we regret his resignation, we wish him the best of luck in his future endeavors.

Apprenticeship Training In St. Louis, Mo.

The Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis with a membership of 5,300 voted last December to make it compulsory on the part of all apprentices to attend classes of instruction in subjects related to the carpentry trade for a period of four hours each Saturday morning during the regular public school term.

This arrangement was entered into with the active cooperation of the St. Louis Board of Education. The District Council appointed an apprenticeship committee consisting of Harry G. Lindeman, Secretary of the District Council, Herman Joern, Joseph Sipp, Guy Day, and Walter E. Gebelein, to work with the representatives of the Board of Education in making the necessary arrangements for starting the classes and formulating the courses to be offered.

After spending three days together the following program was outlined:

First Year Apprentices

Applied Arithmetic, Fire Proofing, Blue Print Reading.

Second Year Apprentices

Roof Framing, Making Drawings of Details.

Third Year Apprentices

Making Drawing of House Plans, Estimating.

Thirty-six hours each will be spent studying Applied Arithmetic and Fire Proofing. All other subjects will require a minimum of 72 hours to cover the material outlined.

It was March 10th before the classes began work, and then with seven teachers employed to care for the large number of apprentices. All of the teachers have had either practical experience or technical training or both which makes them highly qualified for the work which they are doing. R. W. Read, Roy Davis, P. H. Oquist, W. T. Weld, A. Baluka, Wm. Alley and J. H. Senne make up the personnel of the teaching force.

DEATH ROLL

ARTHUR S. FROATS, L. U. No. 374, Buffalo, N. Y.

JAMES McNEAL, L. U. No. 305, Millville, N. J.

This Is Convention Year

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

An Appreciation From The A. F. of L.

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I wish to express my deep appreciation of your response to the appeal which the American Federation of Labor issued in behalf of the mine workers for relief to assist the miners and their families during the strike which is in effect in Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and elsewhere. I am expressing this appreciation both as an officer of the American Federation of Labor and as a member of the United Mine Workers of America. The members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America are responding in a most wholehearted and generous way. They have sent thousands of dollars to Secretary Morrison and they have sent clothing and supplies to the miners. This action on the part of the membership of your splendid organization is very largely due to your personal and official action together with the official action of the members of your Executive Board.

I know that the Mine Workers and their families who are the beneficiaries of the contributions of their fellow trade unionists in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and of your personal efforts and personal service are grateful for the help thus extended them.

With sincere thanks I beg to remain.

Fraternally yours,

Wm. Green,
President, American Federation of Labor.

Express Appreciation

Editor, "The Carpenter":

My son, as well as myself are considerably interested in the "Tamblyn System of Estimating." so ably illustrated in "The Carpenter."

Have had considerable experience in contracting and building while operating a retail lumber business for twenty years without interruption. I always stand ready and eager to learn of improved methods. Mr. Gordon M. Tamblyn, I feel, has opened the door and pointed the way, whereby a large number of men may well improve their idle hours, and turn them into future profit by becoming more efficient and better suited for the duties involved in the field of construction.

T. J. Hawkins,
Burgettstown, Pa.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been a constant reader of "The Carpenter" for many years. I never enjoy reading a Journal as much as I do "The Carpenter," especially since I came down here to Chile as Superintendent of the Carpenter Dept., it has been constantly in sight on my desk and I have at many times used it as my teacher.

Arthur Nelson,
L. U. No. 88, Potrerillos, Chile.
Anaconda, Mont.

Get Together Meeting Creates Harmony

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On behalf of L. U. No. 29 and its members I have been instructed to communicate with you, asking that this little suggestion be published in the Journal. It was always the policy of L. U. No. 29 to give a little entertainment about twice a year. But in the past two years, we have not done so, and it seemed as if something had happened to the membership, so the motion was made that a smoker be given. Will state that it was a big gathering and the Brothers seemed to have a different spirit.

The Smoker Committee feels that if all Local Unions will try these little get-together gatherings there will be more harmony among the members and

friendly relations is what makes our organization progressive.

Hoping this suggestion will be of some benefit to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, I remain.

A. Williams, Rec. Secy.,
L. U. No. 29, Cincinnati, O.

Specialization a Menace To Our Trade

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I read the article of Brother Siegele about journeymen in the February number of "The Carpenter" with great interest. I am surprised however, how sentimentally he endeavors to solve the problem by permitting a contractor to air his views on the subject. His deductions regarding apprenticeship, appreciation and wages at the present time are no doubt correct. The real cause for this state of affairs however, is the specializing of the industries, so that well trained and experienced workmen can only perform on specialties, and have no opportunities whatever to utilize their knowledge of the remaining branches of the trade. At the same time it is very difficult for any young man to learn his trade as thoroughly as it should be, because the contractors only require specialized help in order to reduce cost of production. As a result these apprentices are compelled to perform only certain or special labor. There are very few exceptions, which are of no value, because they represent an infinitesimal proportion of the machinery of production. Those suggestions made by Brother Siegele to solve this most important question are bound to be only partially successful, because these specializing methods are at the bottom of the difficulties mentioned by him. The only one who can help the mechanic in his predicament, is he himself.

The only manner in which this result can be attained is by organizing all labor so that the contractors can't make use of competition among the workers, thereby producing an army of half-baked mechanics. If this combination and organization could be accomplished then Siegele's plan could be materialized.

Emil Herzog,
L. U. No 1657, New York City.

Wants a Shorter Work Week

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Will say that "The Carpenter" gets better every month. Your editorials are very good, especially the one labeled "Unemployment," in the March issue. It is very good. There is to my mind only one remedy that will do any permanent good and that is shorter hours of work, six hours for five days per week, or maybe four hours for six days per week, just whatever amount of shortening it will take to produce the desired results. Apply this to all occupations where there is a large surplus of labor, to start with, maintaining a decent wage at the same time. For the hard working building mechanic, factory or shop worker, miner, clerk and all, a half day is enough. Let someone else relieve him, or her, for the afternoon.

Brothers, the newly patented electric saws, that cut as fast as ten men can cut with hand saws, are cutting into our earnings. They are even advertised to do this very thing. I have seen their work, they are O. K. in every way, fine and dandy, also very handy, but they cause layoffs regularly. I know that they do. What are we going to do about it? Many contractors are using them, doing practically all of the rough cutting with them, even sawing out rafters, etc.

G. W. Ahner,
Yuba City, Cal.

Old Age Pension—Why We Need One

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Not alone for ourselves, but by our example one that our nation would be proud to adopt. We should pension our old members and pension them royally.

At a recent meeting of L. U. No. 43, attended by Brother Guerin, General Executive Board member, I was very much surprised to learn that the Pension fund as it stands today would only pay our old members the sum of three dollars per month. As a young man, speaking for the older members, I would say let us never start at that sum. My idea of a Pension fund should not be less than $20 per month for members outside of our Home. I sincerely hope it will be more, but we must realize we are about to undertake a tremendous financial proposition. It would be much better to feel our way, and start on a sound

financial basis, than to be like many industrial firms, who started a plan like ours, or some other, and find in a year or so later it was not practical and a financial failure. Then it had to be dropped and every one was disappointed.

Now, as to the financial question, I realize and think, and most of our Brothers are of the same opinion, that we are taxed about all we can stand, not by our national organization, but by our Locals. I have in mind a plan which I think would be a happy solution to our problem on finances. My idea would be to enlarge our magazine, and put it on a par with the leading building magazines of this country. It would be better not only financially but editorially. It would carry stories by the leading writers and could be handsomely illustrated. It could more fully follow the union trade movements of the world. These are not presented now on account of lack of space. The first thing necessary for any business is to have a suitable cash surplus on hand to carry on said business so I have presented a resolution to L. U. No. 43, of Hartford, Conn., which I think may be ample to secure and start an old age Pension on a safe and sound business basis. In regard to the financial earning of the magazine, I would consider it a very conservative estimate, that we would have a net surplus of $200,000 a year profit. This, I believe, would be a happy solution to the running expenses of our Home and old age Pension.

Just a word to my Brothers in general, this is just a child born in the rough, and I sincerely hope that all brothers will take an interest in this proposition and improve, add or change the resolution.

Yours for a safe and sound old age Pension fund.

Walter J. Burr,
L. U. No. 43, Hartford, Conn.

Home and Pension Is Not An Overnight Suggestion

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Kindly let an old-timer as Brother Ernest W. Johnsen of L. U. No. 62, Chicago, Ill., suggest in his views on the Home and Pension fund in February issue of "The Carpenter" to think things over.

Well, for just a few short thoughts on his request. No doubt our Brother has not done anything more than enjoy the good conditions that have been prepared for him and all our other young fellows. He has not given much thought to the value of the dollar the old timer had a chance to earn. Those days his dollar did not allow him the comforts of going to his job in autos as the wage scale of dollars do today. If the old timers had taken the same view of things that Johnsen does, the good times and decent wages would have never come Johnsen's way. This should show our young Brother of L. U. No. 62, of Chicago, Ill., the old timers had made a very nice and good burden for the shoulders of the young fellows, and believe an old timer yet very young in that there is no reason for any of the old timers to be ashamed for any part taken in looking ahead. While I note his pride in not wishing to carry a burden on his shoulders that he would not wish carried by others, will he let all the old timers know how it is that he is willing to carry the burden of enjoying all the hard knocks and the pavement marching alongwith the various cost paid in to allow our young fellows the good conditions that is enjoyed today from the good old hard knocks that made the young fellows of those days the old timers of today.

Why not let L. U. No. 62 take our young Brother Johnsen in and let him know that this Home and Pension fund is not an overnight battle. As there are records of votes stored away in the General Office on this very project over 20 years ago, to the knowledge of this young old timer writing this answer. Old L. U. No. 214 of Brooklyn, which existed during times when the burdens carried by Brother Johnsen's shoulders today being fought for when $18 to $22 prize jobs. So this should let all our young fellow Brothers know that there is not a few old timers trying to pass their hard luck over on the young ones. Gee, I wish I could take the floor and tell Brother Johnsen a few things he must learn as a member of the United Brotherhood.

Thomas F. Kearney,
L. U. No. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Hopes Brother Johnsen Will Reconsider His Views

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am an old timer in my sixtieth year and have worked almost continuously since boyhood. My father was a con-

tractor and builder so I had my chance to go to it at an early age.

I am a constant reader of our Journal and I was very sorry to see in the February issue, the stand about the Home and Pension taken by one of the young Brothers, so I have a few words to say in answer to the Brother.

I will grant him that the present cost of living is high. But I do wish he would put his thinking cap on straight. We old timers fought battles when fighting was hard. Our wages were very low compared to those of today. Still we had to fight and with very little money in the treasury.

Our dues aren't high. Of course, I am only a semi-beneficial member and pay $1.15 per month. But I pay it gladly as it is for a good cause.

I do not see why the Brother takes the stand he does. I feel it is an insult. We old timers do not wish to hurt the young Brother's feelings, but hope he will reconsider his views.

Wishing success to all the Brothers.

Charles O. Yoke,
L. U. No. 723, Newark, N. J.

Brotherhood Is More Than a Title

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Of late I have read much regarding our Pension fund. I note one letter in particular, by Brother E. W. Johnson of L. U. No. 62. The best I can say it is "rotten." If I were E. W. J. I would find a hole to crawl into for a while. Just what does the word "burden" mean in his estimation anyway? A few cents a month? Is that the burden he refers to so often? How ridiculous! I could hardly believe my eyes when I read his selfish letter in our Journal. I had to turn the cover to see if the word "Brotherhood" was still in the title.

Now, listen Ernest, I am young too, perhaps younger than you (in my early 20s), and I have a family too, with the same expenses to meet that you mention and more unemployment and at a lower scale than you. But I find I can almost always help a brother, especially an old timer.

As for the Pension fund, I am in favor of it, and will be glad to pay any assessments levied on my card for such a purpose, or any other as worthy as this one. I believe the same can be said for a great majority of the young fellows.

So here is hoping we will all get our shoulders to the wheel and put this thing over one hundred per cent when it comes up. Our earnest endeavor should be to make the word "Brotherhood" more than just a word in our title. So let's make it a reality, boys, what do you say?

Patrick H. Erwin,
L. U. No. 1692, Hollywood, Cal.

Favors a Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Our union is nearing the half century mark and there are members in it, ("old timers," as they are called), who were charter members.

At one of our meetings recently, I brought up the question of ways and means for eliminating the dues, (or at least reducing them), of the Brothers who were no longer able to secure work readily and steadily. During the discussion one Brother made the statement that he was 78 years old, was a charter member of L. U. No. 1088, but still had to keep on "carrying on."

These "old timers" had to work for 25c to 30c per hour, and the only thing that helped them out was the fact that they worked ten hours per day. Many of them acquired homes, but very few of them a competence; so the time has come when something ought to be done in their behalf, so they will not lose the benefits of their long years of faithfulness to the union.

It was them, and not the "youngsters" who made the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America possible and what it is. Why then ignore them in their hour of need?

Business of the present day demands young men, and it is getting more and more difficult for the man of 50 or more years to secure employment, so the "young fellers" who seem to scoff at the idea of doing anything for the "old timers" had better go slow, for they are not dead yet, neither can they tell what the future has in store for them. So maybe the time is coming when they will or would appreciate a Pension or some other method of relief very much.

It is unreasonable to suppose that men who have spent their entire lives in one town or city, have worked and saved until they have a home of their own, have raised their families and have their grandchildren about them, would want to surrender all they hold most dear, and go to a far and strange land to

spend their declining years in a "charity home." I use the phrase advisedly, because the same men who so apparently begrudge the old men a Pension, because of the increased assessments it would entail, will just as readily begrudge them asylum in "Our Lakeland Home" in Florida.

Were all the "old timers" who are entitled to it go there, the Home would have to be enlarged many fold and assessments would become burdensomely heavy, in which case there would sure be a howl go up from those same youngsters who are now doing so much talking against "old age Pensions."

Considering these things in the light of possibilities, would it not be much better to grant our aged Brothers a Pension and thus by a little help from the Brotherhood help them to help themselves?

W. H. Hines,
L. U. No. 1088. Punxsutawney, Pa.

Suggests a Paid Up Working Card For The Old Timers

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have reached the top, I have climbed the hill of carpentry. I don't mean that I have learned it all. I mean that when a man or carpenter has reached the half century mark he begins to go down the other side. I wonder how many more of our great Brotherhood have reached the top.

In most every branch of labor, especially the carpenters, we find it harder to go down the other side. Each year on the downward side of life he finds that his labor does not sell quite so well, his hair gets a little more grey. Each year his eyes get a little more dim, and his hand is not quite so steady. He finds himself looking about for work, and it seems that everybody is full handed.

When I was a boy I have known my father to walk three or four miles and work ten hours per day, six days a week. Of course, those times are gone, but our fathers and grandfathers are the ones that started the fight so that their boys might get the conditions we have today. I can remember when a man joined the union he almost became an undesirable. A certain class, and we still have a few left, thought a man had no right to say how long he must work, or how much he must be paid.

However, that is not the subject I wish to discuss. It is about the men who are getting quite a long way down the other side.

I attend our meetings quite regularly, and I always find some of the old "wheel horses" there. I look them over and my mind goes back. I study the earnestness in their faces, and I can see they are proud of the organization they helped to build, and build so well. I love these old men, my heart goes out to them.

They did not have the chance our boys of today have. They could not climb in their dads' "flivvers" and beat it out for a good time. They fought for what we are today.

The benefits they are receiving is to hustle like blazes for money to pay their dues.

I would like to see these old men at least be handed a paid up card with the privileges and benefits they are entitled to.

I would like to know that they would never want. They are glad to work and do their best. They want work more than charity. But there are times in life when we are bound to be unable to work. I would like to have it said, that after a man belongs to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for a stated number of years, he might at least be immune from the poor house. What say you, Brothers?

B. B. Leftwich,
L. U. No. 362, Pueblo, Colo.

Sacrifices Needed

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The conditions are such that the combined unions of our Brotherhood will have to make severe sacrifices in order to get the Home and Pension started. The Home will be finished in a short time, and it will sure be a credit to our Brotherhood, and it would be a great misfortune if the Pension part of the situation proved a failure.

Some of our younger members seem to doubt that we old men had hardships in earlier times. My own experience, if I may be pardoned for a personal reference, was, I think, in 1889, that the Local Union, No. 531, to which I belonged, elected me as a delegate to the convention meeting in Chicago that year, and all the expenses were paid by your humble servant. At another time I was

hired by a contractor to do a job of work and a brother of the union came along who was in hard luck. and I had the boss put him on in my place and he had about three weeks work. Now. I have no doubt that there are many instances of this kind everywhere. One thing is sure, if we accomplish anything we will have to be up and doing.

Nearly eighty-one years of life, and forty-two years in the Brotherhood, and I am not ashamed of it.

E. L. Lomax,
L. U. No. 132, Washington, D. C.

A Story With a Moral

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I would like to ask Brother E. W. Johnsen, who wrote a letter that was published in the February issue of our Journal, a few questions. But first I will relate a story I once read.

As the story goes, a young lady, living in the East. decided to visit her uncle, who lived in the great wheat belt of the midwest. During her visit she became acquainted with a young man who was the largest rancher in the valley. One day he asked her to take a ride with him in order that he might show her the valley. She accepted and together they climbed the mountain until they reached a spot that afforded a good view of the valley stretched below them. He pointed out his own ranch which he told her was seven miles long and two miles wide. He told her his grandfather started the ranch by owning two sections and later his father added eight more sections. and at his father's death, he inherited it. To this the young lady remarked, "You say your grandfather started the ranch with two sections and your father completed it by adding eight more, now what have you done?" The young man answered, "I live on what was created for me."

We will now take our old patron, and founder of the Brotherhood, P. J. McGuire and his boys as the first generation of the union. When the good Lord called them Home, the present old timers made the second generation. They completed what P. J. McGuire and his boys started, which is today the strongest and best labor union in the United States.

Now comes Brother Johnsen and others who form the third generation. I ask Brother Johnsen these questions: What have you done for the Brotherhood? Are you living on what others created for you? Have you ever worked ten hours a day for wages of $2.50 to $2.75? When your day's work is finished and you have eaten your supper. have you ever gone down town and rounded up a bunch of non-union carpenters and spent the rest of the evening trying to persuade them to join the union? Have you ever been blacklisted by contractors until you were forced to leave town to get a job? Have you ever been on a strike that lasted from May 1st until September 15th with no strike pay (at that time the Brotherhood was not able to pay strike benefits), and then have to go back to work for 25 cents less per day than you were getting when the strike was called? Have you ever been knocked down and dragged out of a building for urging men to become members of a trade union?

I could give you many more facts but I believe these are enough. A few more words about the virgins and their oil. In the early days of our union, we did not get wages enough to buy any extra oil. Brother Johnsen, you should remember that the Golden Rule is the foundation of all Christianity and you should practice it more than you do.

C. W. Pressell,
L. U. No. 1024, Cumberland, Md.

Now Is The Time To Help Old Timers

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been a member of the Brotherhood for over 30 years and always in good standing. I have always been able to care for myself and family, but now I am an old man and contractors have no use for us now. They want young men. We had our dues raised some time ago for the purpose of creating a fund whereby the old carpenter could be pensioned ,some of us have been looking some time for the Pension. We do not need it when we are dead, now is the time for it to help us. Can you tell me when we will get this much needed help?

O. O. Coombs,
Middle Grove, N. Y.

A Few Facts For The Young Men

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the February number of "The Carpenter," a young man gives his views of the Home and Pension fund in which he certainly gives no credit to Organized Labor. In reading his argument one is

led to believe that in the "good old times" when the carpenters were not organized, it was easy to save for future independence.

I sometimes wonder who is at fault when our young members are so ignorant of conditions as they existed before the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was organized, the hardship the "old timers" endured and the heroism they displayed in standing by the organization before it could be any help to them.

Our young friend says the high cost of living is one of their battles, but it is not the cost of living high? Let us see. When I came to Bay City in 1881, the year our Brotherhood was born, the best carpenters were receiving $1.75 to $2 a day and paying $4 a week board. Two days' work for one week's board. How is it now? Eight dollars a day and $8 a week for board; one day's pay for one week's board. Shoes we paid $3 for I get for $6 now. Yes, double the price but four times the pay. Yes, thanks to our "old timers" who fought our battles—four times the pay.

But how could we pay our bills under those conditions? I will tell you our wash tub was our bath tub, our cook stove was our furnace, no telephone or electric light or automobile, and some of us could not even afford a wheel. I walked three miles to the nearest street car morning and evening.

Have conditions changed much? Only where men are protected by an organization like our Brotherhood is there marked improvement. According to figures made public by Professor Irving Fisher, political economist of Yale University, 93,000,000 of the people of the United States are earning only the barest income of $500 annually.

I am glad our young carpenters can have a few of the comforts we "old timers" had to forego, but I want to remind them that these conditions were not achieved without sacrifice. No, sir, the old fathers are not asking charity, but justice.

Conrad Baker.
L. U. No. 116. Bay City, Mich.

Suggests Increased Dues To Pay Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Why we can give a Pension without placing any burden on small or large Local Unions.

Now, let us all get to thinking, young fellows and old timers, too. There is nothing more to worry about as to our Home, as reports have been given that worry is over and the keeping up of same is provided for. Let us get down to facts which will be of benefit to all, young and old, that is a Pension for the old timers to help make their short time a joy, as well as a Home. They earned it and what few are left now to receive any of the faithful hard knocks and work rewards.

Don't let the coming old timers block their coming rewards, when their hair is white and their speed limited, as the old timer of today. Remember there is a tomorrow coming, and that means the young fellow of today. The old timer started and founded our Brotherhood and all its properties and works, while our general membership today must keep up the good things enjoyed by United Brotherhood members. This Pension will meet all comers in time and cannot work any extra hardships on the Brotherhood. Let us hear if there is any member in any large or small Local Union that would stand in the way of giving $50 a month to old timers. Remember every old timer retired means an opening for out of work Brothers.

Now that the United Brotherhood is ready to make amendments to our Laws, let us have an amendment to increase the dues 25 cents for one month of the year. This increase would give $100,000 a year to pay off 1,000 old timers on a membership of only 400,000 members. This increase in dues would amount to about 2 cents a month and the increase to be made payable at the time of year when work is good. All large corporations are pensioning off their old timers and the bosses are proud of it and show brotherly love and grateful spirit for the faithful hard work of their old timers.

Get busy, Brothers. Think these things over. Let us have an amendment to our Laws that will take care of all from now on.

Thomas F. Kearney,
L. U. No. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Some Suggestions From Old Timers

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We have been reading all of the letters from the old Brothers for the past two years published in our official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter," and

have been much interested in what they have to say and the trials they underwent in order to uphold the union through long years of toil, small wages and long hours, including the payment of dues when the money could be used elsewhere.

Now their turn comes. When seeking work they are doomed to disappointment owing to advanced years and gray hairs. Take any fair sized town or city where there are well finished frame buildings and ask some of the contractors if these buildings are not a standing memorial to the good workmanship of the old resident carpenters. If they tell you any different they know not what they are talking about and do not understand the trade. Here we suggest that it would be well for the carpenters' organization to begin to curb the methods now in vogue of getting rid of the gray haired men and thereby driving them into the army of unemployed. There are hundreds of fair-minded contractors who are kind and sympathetic to their old men, but many of these contractors are bound down by the Compensation Insurance Companies and their agents who are all the time advising employers to dismiss the old gray-haired workmen. Some contractors are prohibited from hiring men over forty years of age, some contractors draw the line at thirty-five years, for the reason that their insurance agents won't take chances on men once their hair turns gray.

The United Brotherhood should make a determined stand against this system. If something is not done along this line, practical men in the prime of life will be in the army of unemployed when employment is plentiful.

We old timers when learning the trade were glad to hail the advent of different kinds of machines, such as the shingle making machine and the mortising machine, and as we grew old we took off our hats to the fellow who invented the floor-scraping machine and thereby saved much hard and laborious work. But now machinery is doing too much that our members used to do.

We old timers suggest that Local Unions send delegates to the coming convention so that they can deliberate on a few of the changes that are necessary and thereby show the younger members that higher wages and shorter work hours were not the only things that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was organized for.

We learn that several Local Unions of the Brotherhood have graciously offered to furnish a room in the Home and the General Executive Board invited all other Local Unions to do so if they cared to.

Now what's the matter with enlisting our Ladies' Auxiliary Unions to help us? They can do much in their own way to help to furnish the Home.

Two Old Timers.

Suggests An Assessment of One Day's Pay To Raise a Pension Fund

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I doubt if I would be writing to you if it had not been for the letter of Brother Johnsen in the February issue, on the old age Pension.

I agree with Brother Johnsen in only one thing, and that is, that we are hearing mostly from the old members.

Let us hear from some of the younger members, too.

I am in favor of the old age Pension and a Pension that they can live on, not a measly $25 or $30 a month, but, you say, that will take money, and who is going to pay it? Not the old carpenter that needs a Pension, but the young fellow that is able to pay.

If the young members will get behind this movement we can have an old age Pension that every carpenter will be proud of.

Mr. Johnsen said, "That a few old timers were trying to put the burden on the young fellows' shoulders." Well, that is where it belongs, I think, and I am not an old timer, either, and I think that there are a great many of the young members who think the same as I do.

Now, let us say, that we spread an assessment of one day's pay a year on all members under 45 years of age. That would probably effect 200,000 carpenters. If the assessment averaged $8 it would give us $1,600,000 a year for an old age Pension fund. And with that we could do something instead of just hearing appeals from some of the old members that can hardly keep up their dues.

Now, I will try to show you that it would not be a burden at all on young fellows to pay $8 or $10 a year in the old age Pension fund.

Let's suppose that a Local had 100 members and 5 per cent of them were eligible for a Pension, and that these 5 carpenters were working seven months a year, that would make 35 months or 980 days for one man or more than 10 days' work, that each of 95 younger carpenters left in that Local would have to do. So I, for one, can't see where the burden would be very heavy for the young fellow to carry.

And when you look at it in a business like way where could you get insurance against the time when you will be too old to work and know that you will be taken care of in your old age any cheaper than for $8 or $10 a year?

I take it for granted that Brother Johnsen must have plenty of oil in his oil can. Well, I have a little in mine, too. But in these days of speed and high cost of living we don't know when we might get a hole punched in our oil can and lose a lot of oil.

So let us get behind the old age Pension and take care of the old fellows now, and probably yourself later on.

Let's go! A plugger for the old age Pension.

Albert Wert,
L. U. No. 448, Waukegan, Ill.

One Can Never Tell When a Pension Will Be Needed

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Commenting on the letter of the Brotherhood entitled, "A Young Man's View of The Home Home and Pension," appearing in the February issue of our Journal, if it is worth commenting on at all, permit me to add some of the things that I think.

I agree with him that I would be ashamed to ask for a Pension, but one can never tell when one will need it, especially when one possesses nothing but his arm, and there are thousands of them. Besides, he says we old folks did nothing for the old timers of yesterday, but they have done a lot for us. They gave us the organization and they gave us the eight hour day, which came through many sacrifices.

Regarding the dollars and their value, why doesn't the fortunate young Brother put spectacles on his eyes and see how many dollars worth 100 cents the old timers used to get for 9, 10 and even 11 hours' work. He will find he is getting twice and three times as much than they got 20 and 30 years ago.

I am only 38 years old and positively think I will never need a Pension, but one can never tell.

To my way of thinking the Brother never read anything from Victor Hugo, or lived in a community larger than 1,000 people in his life.

John Petruff,
Union City, N. J.

Attention, Young Carpenters!

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Newspaper headline—"Brooklyn, N. Y., carpenter, 52 years old, turns on gas. Left a note saying: 'No place in this world for men of my age.' "

Just a few reports why the industrial world pensions its worn out workers. These reports are the hard, cold facts that we face today.

"It is generally recognized that the establishment of retirement systems for employes is sound business policy. While humanitarian motives have played some part in this movement, the main reasons have been economic. A retirement system eliminates the great waste involved in the retention of worn out workers, who no longer render fair equivalent for their wages. It promotes a greater degree of efficiency throughout the working force and opens the way for promotion all along the line, which without systematic retirement of employes is blocked by the presence of old age workers who have outlived their usefulness. It stimulates a sentiment of loyalty on the part of employes. These various advantages are more than sufficient to offset the pecuniary outlay entailed by retirement systems."

—Report of Massachusetts Commission On Old Age Pension.

"A Pension system that is based upon contributions from employer and employes is the only method by which all of the desired objects can be attained. Such a system promotes the interest not only of employers and employes, but of society in general, in so far as society is interested in the promotion of the individual, industrial, and social welfare. The employer secures more efficient service, the employe is protected and freed from anxiety for the future, and society benefits both from the increased efficiency and serenity and from the prevention of dangers that may rise from discontent."

—From Report of The Carnegie Foundation On Pensions.

"The economic gain from Pension systems is twofold. It eliminates the waste and demoralization attendant upon the continued employment of old men who have outlived their usefulness, and it helps to promote industry, contentment and loyalty on the part of the working force. The Pension system aids in solving the difficult problems of stimulating the employes of a large corporation to the highest efficiency."

—From Report of Massachusetts Commission On Old Age Pensions.

The carpenter is considered worn out by his employers at an early age, today.

Unfortunately, the carpenter does not wear himself out working for the same employer; therefore, we should have a national Pension, part to be paid by the employer and part by the government.

Let's go, Brothers.

Yours for a worth-while Pension paid for by the employer and national government, as a tribute and necessity to the worn out warriors of the nation.

Walter J. Burr,
L. U. No. 43, Hartford, Conn.

Action Is Necessary

Editor, "The Carpenter":

After a careful survey of the April issue of your valuable little Journal, I have decided that when it comes to—starting something—this man Johnsen, of L. U. No. 62, has got any member of the Brotherhood "backed clear off the boards."

Barring Governor Smith and Herbert C. Hoover, he is the most talked about man in the "Who's Who" column today. Wise men have said every man has a right to his own opinion. In other words, you are supposed to think for yourself and yet we find from experience it is not always good policy to think out loud unless you have carefully considered the question in advance. There are always men so arbitrary they will take issue with you.

I feel sure this young Brother did not realize how his opinion, the way he expressed it, would appear to some of the old gladiators who fought for the conditions he enjoys today.

The paramount question today seems to be what would be the most plausible method of taking care of the old timers, Brother Johnsen spoke about. I have always favored the Pension system in preference to the Home. I believe it would benefit more of the old Brothers. You understand I am not "slamming" the Home but to illustrate, we will say we have an old Brother and his wife living in Seattle, Wash. Life was not kind to these old people. They have no children to help them in their declining years. Possibly they have their little home and very little money. All their friends and social affiliations are there. With a little help these old people might die as they have lived, together in peace.

However, as this is a very deep question, and as I have never been accused of being a very deep thinker, I am leaving it up to the wiser heads. Brother Bunting of L. U. No. 791 has offered some very good food for thought, I believe. As one Brother has wisely stated, if there is not some action taken soon, there will be very few of the old members left in the Brotherhood.

C. W. Singer,
L. U. No. 586, Sacramento, Cal.

Takes Issue With Brother Johnsen and "Gray Hairs"

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Just received my copy of the April issue of the Journal, and have read the different replies to that wonderful miser Johnsen of L. U. No. 62, of Chicago. How many members has No. 62 like Johnsen? I would be ashamed to say what he has said after reading the different replies from all over the country. Such men as this man are just as one Brother has said, like an empty wagon, all noise. I would suggest he start a Local all by himself or take his Clearance Card out and keep it out. He would be saving money.

Now as to "Gray Hairs" from Alton, Ill., who says he was in St. Louis, Mo., just after the tornado last September. We have had a hard time to keep the union men employed, for, after the storm, men flocked in here like rats from a sinking ship, all seeking work. Some came from nearby towns and some from far away places. Some had cards and when they could not find union work, kept their cards in their pockets and scabbed it.

"Gray Hairs" says he traveled 300 miles in six months and spent $800 trying to find work. Well, I think if it had been me I would have been able to have spent less in that time and stayed at home. He sure must have a good bank account to start with. Now, it is only 30 miles from Alton, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo., and he spent $800, that is around $133.33 per month. He could have stayed at home and saved money.

C. H. Miller, Pres.,
L. U. No. 185, St. Louis, Mo.

Old Timers Entitled To The Home and Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am certainly interested in the Home at Lakeland, Fla. May the good work

prosper and thousands enjoy this Home. I hope to visit it sometime and go through the Home and buildings. I also want to go over the land and see the fruit in which I am also interested.

I would say to young Ernest W. Johnsen, L. U. No. 62, Chicago, Ill., "You are not alone in reading quite a little of the Home, also of the Pension fund." May I ask a few questions?

1. Why do old age carpenters expect a pension?

2. Was it voted on?

3. Was it carried by a majority of members in good standing?

As I understand it, we are to pay 10 cents per month, $1.20 a year for this purpose. This being true, just why haven't the old timers a right to ask for what justly belongs to them? Without being "ballahooded" by a so-called young carpenter that must carry the burden? Two sides to the question? Yes, sometimes. Many of those old carpenters have passed to the Great Beyond and left their part for others. Just why some can see or talk like they do is beyond my understanding.

I am not an old man, or exactly a young man, and I trust that it will never become necessary for me to ask for aid, as I have tried to be a wise virgin and save my oil. I see and read of many who are not to blame for their misfortune, neither should they be ashamed. I firmly believe that all things cometh to them that wait. May the Brothers prove as true in need and even unto death as they have through life while toiling to build up the Brotherhood we now enjoy. Old timer, if you have erred from the path of economy, I couldn't possibly suffer from it as much as you will, so don't waste your time being ashamed of it and thinking it over. Simply try to forget it and live on a higher plane, with a higher aim, though cast down you're not forsaken though afflicted, not alone.

Is this the thought? If there's anything in the Pension fund aside from the wonderful Home we have, just why doesn't some one who has the authority suggest a way to start things moving? If there's nothing left, why do all this writing? Just patiently wait, for we will always have many who need care and help.

M. E. Lyke.
L. U. No. 1659, Bartlesville, Okla.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 128

Editor, "The Carpenter":

By the way of introduction, I should like to say in behalf of the Ladies' Auxiliary of Buffalo, that we were chartered four years ago, and although this is the first time we have written to you, we intend to do so often. We thoroughly enjoy the other letters in "The Carpenter," and we would like to do our part in co-operating with others, who are doing their share to promote the Union Label.

Our meetings are held in the Carpenters' Building, once a month and on the same night, after business discussions, a social card party is held and lunch is served to the members and their husbands.

We also have benefit card parties for the members whose husbands are out of work, besides our annual card party to help the treasury.

In February, we had a banquet, to celebrate our fourth anniversary. This is a red letter day for the members and their husbands of our Auxiliary.

With best wishes for success pertaining to the Union Label, which we will do our utmost to promote.

Emma Langfelder,
L. A. No. 128, Buffalo, N. Y.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 166

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Just a few lines about our Auxiliary, which was organized July 28, 1926, with a membership of 15 and we now have 26 members. Our increase is somewhat slow, though we are a happy little band, considering the struggle we've had since we organized.

We meet twice a month and look forward to our meetings.

We held our carpenters' picnic on August 20th. A large crowd was present and it proved a great success.

We also have had banquets, which are largely attended and at which all enjoy a social time. We hope that Ladies' Auxiliary No. 166 becomes worth while in the life of the United Brotherhood.

Rosa Brown, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 166, Newark, O.

Kingston, N. Y. Local Celebrates Forty-First Anniversary

Local Union No. 251, Kingston, N. Y., recently celebrated its forty-first anni-

versary. The celebration was in the form of an open meeting, which was attended by the members and their invited guests, including delegations from the Local Unions of nearby towns.

President Chas. Kohler, of the Local was the principal speaker of the occassion and gave a brief history of the Local Union. He paid high tribute to the activities of the charter members. Brother Harry Gerhardt, who served the Local as Financial Secretary for 22 years, and W. H. Sherre, of the E. C. Atkins Co., were also among the speakers. Mr. Sherre on behalf of his company presented six saws to members of the Local.

Following the speaking, a varied musical and vaudeville program was presented, which was enjoyed by all.

The committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon the success of the anniversary celebration.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Lui Boyd and John Bertelli, both carpenters. Both are thought to be in New York City. Anyone knowing their present whereabouts kindly communicate with John Petruff, 121 Bergenline Ave., Union City, N. J.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of William Hammons, of whom the accompanying photograph is a good likeness. He left Villa Park, Ill., in September for Chicago and has not been heard from since. He is described as being 41 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches tall and weighing 164 pounds. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts, kindly communicate with his wife, Mrs. Gertrude Hammons, R. I. Box 141, Electra, Texas.

Information is wanted regarding the present whereabouts of Caspar Pukit, alias Charles Peterson, alias Charles Petersall, alias Charles Johnson, a carpenter, of whom the accompanying photograph is a good likeness. He is thought to be either in New Jersey or New York. He is described as being 5 feet 9 inches tall, with grey hair and sometimes wears a moustache. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts kindly communicate with Charles Zunser, 799 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the present whereabouts of John Hanenberg, of whom the accompanying photograph is a good likeness. He has not been seen or heard from since December 5th, last. He is described as being 5 feet 6 inches tall, and weighs about 155 pounds. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts kindly communicate with his wife, Mrs. Marie Hanenberg, 580 Paulison Ave., Clifton, N. J.

Indian Summer

The old settlers say that Indian Summer, with its warm and hazy days always comes in November.

Indian Summer is usually preceded by a cold spell known as Squaw Winter.

This Is Convention Year

Craft Problems

Carpentry

(By H. H. Siegele.)

LESSON III

In Lesson II, we learned that wood was composed of wood fiber, or fiber tubes, which were utilized by nature in conveying sap. The medullary rays, it was seen, were also composed of very small tube-like fibers radiating from the heart of the tree-trunk to the bark. In the spring of the year, in live trees, these tubes are virtually filled with sap; and if the tree is sound, there are no checks or cracks to be seen anywhere. Even after the sap stops flowing, there is still enough sap or moisture left in the wood to keep it from checking. But after such trees have been felled, the moisture in the wood gradually evaporates, thus causing the fiber tubes to become smaller, and as the wood dries out it begins to check and finally shows rather large cracks. Whenever checks or cracks appear in wood, it is evident that the wood is shrinking. Shrinkage in wood, in the direction of the run of the wood fiber, is so small in most instances, that it is hardly noticeable. The same thing is true relative to the medullary rays, especially in wood from broad-leaved

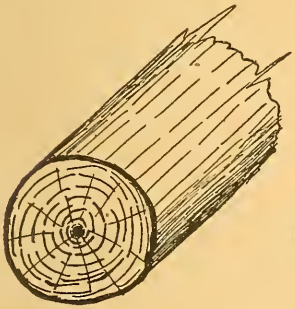


Fig. 10.

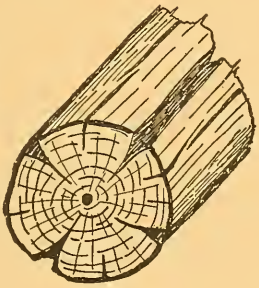


Fig. 11.

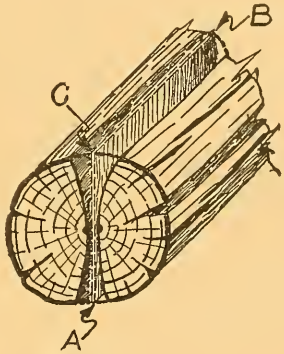


Fig. 12.

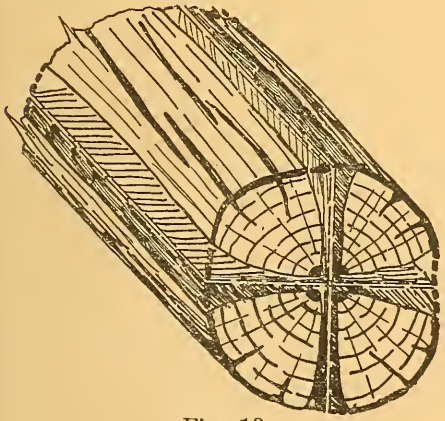


Fig. 13.

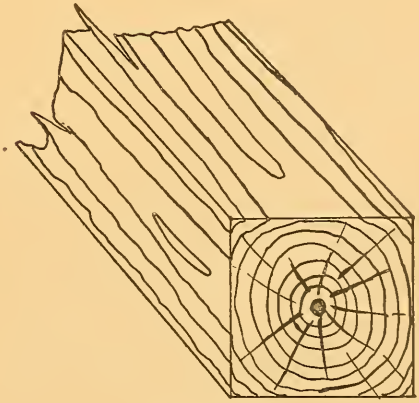


Fig. 14.

trees. The wood from needle-leaved trees shrinks more evenly, and consequently, warps less than that of the broad-leaved varieties of trees.

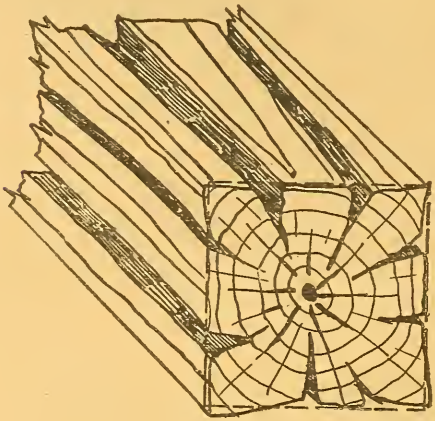


Fig. 15.

Fig. 10 represents a log of a tree that is still in its green state. The medullary rays are shown here radiating from the heart of the log, very much like the spokes of a wheel radiate from the hub. Since these rays, speaking with reference to hard wood, shrink but very little from end to end, it will readily be understood why there is practically no

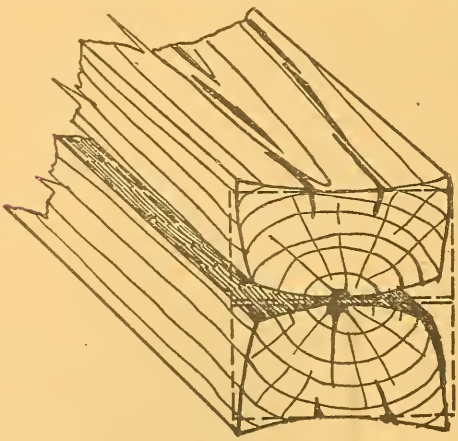


Fig. 16.

shrinkage between the heart of a log and the bark. But when those innumerable little tubes of wood fibers become smaller, as the seasoning process continues, something is bound to happen; and that happening shows itself in the form of checks or cracks. The end of a well-seasoned log is shown by Fig. 11; the cracks, however, have been exaggerated somewhat in order to make the point clear. There are four rather large cracks shown here and some minor ones. If the reader will imagine the medullary rays, shown on this figure, as being

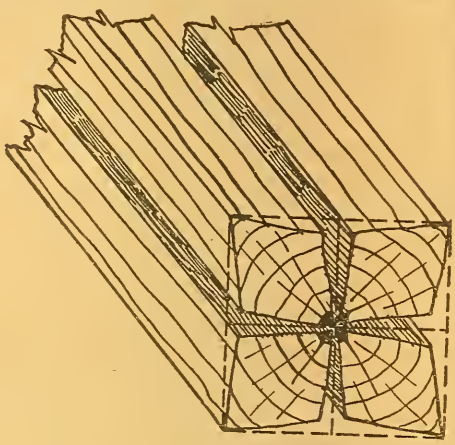


Fig. 17.

stays in a lady's fan, it will not be hard for him to see that shrinkage in a seasoning log is very much on the order of a lady closing a fan slowly. It should be clear now, that the greatest amount of shrinkage in wood, viewing it from the end, is in the direction of the annual rings, or around the circumference of the log.

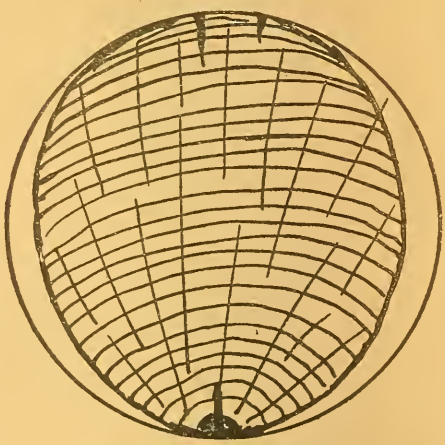


Fig. 18.

Fig. 12 shows a log which was sawed into halves, while in its green state, as pointed out by indicators at A. B and C. The fan-closing shrinking process

is very clearly shown here. The dotted lines show the shape of the two halves before they were affected by shrinkage. Notice that the cracks shown are some-

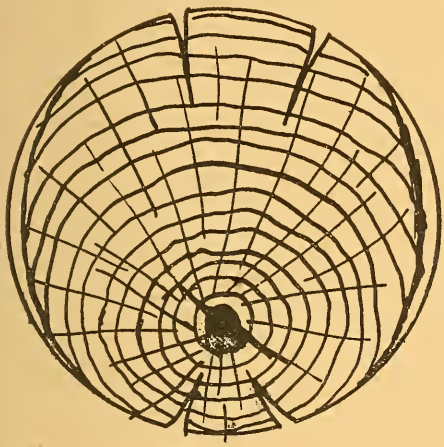


Fig. 19.

what smaller than those shown in Fig. 11. The end of a log sawed into quarters is shown by Fig. 13. The dotted lines show the shapes of the quarters immediately after they were sawed. The cracks here are still smaller than in the previous figure.

Fig. 14 shows the end of a piece of timber, sawed into a square while the

Fig. 20.

wood was green. Fig. 15 shows the same timber after it had undergone seasoning. Notice how shrinkage has warped its shape, (the cracks have been exaggerated for emphasis). Fig. 16 shows the timber shown by Fig. 14, sawed into halves and after it had undergone seasoning. The dotted lines show the original shapes of the two ends. Observe the smallness of the cracks. The same timber is shown in Fig. 17 sawed into quarters. The dotted lines show the shapes of the quarters while in the green state. Seasoning has

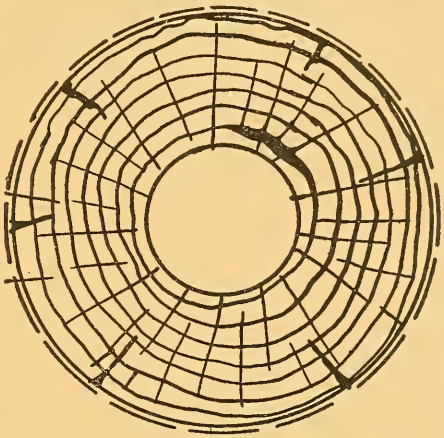


Fig. 21.

left the wood without checks. . . . Explain.

Fig. 18 shows the effects of seasoning on a solid round column, which was shaped while the wood was green, in such a manner that the heart of the wood was to one side. Fig. 19 shows a round solid column with the heart nearer the center. This column is more nearly round, but shows larger cracks than the one shown by Fig. 18. A round column with the heart in the center is shown

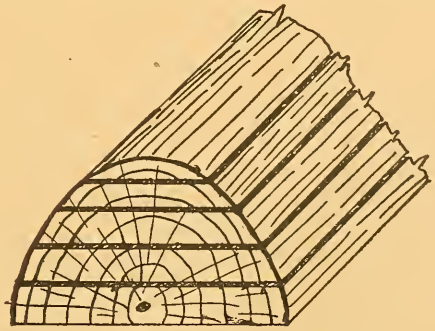


Fig. 22.

by Fig. 20. Seasoning did not effect the diameter, but it put large cracks into the column. Fig. 21 shows a round column with the heart bored out. Being

hollow, the column is ventilated at the center; besides it permits uniform shrinkage, which leaves the column perfectly round and almost without checks; although, somewhat smaller, as shown by the dotted circle.

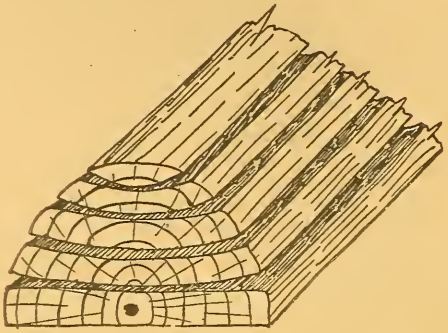


Fig. 23.

Fig. 22 shows a part of a log, while in its green state, sawed into five log-width planks. The affect of seasoning is clearly shown by Fig. 23, where the warping, from the heart outward, increases the nearer the plank is located to the bark.

It is evident from what we have learned thus far about the effects of seasoning on wood, that the manner of sawing logs into lumber has a great deal to do with the usefulness of such lumber after it has been placed on the market. It is also evident that it is to the carpenter's benefit to know the effects of seasoning on lumber, for the purpose of preventing as many bad results as possible, when he puts the material into a building.

In the next lesson we will take up methods of sawing logs into lumber.

The Steel Square

"Carpenters' Geometry"

(By L. Perth.)

LESSON SIX

Laying Out Octagons

There are several methods employed in the laying out of octagons or regular eight-sided polygons. We will show here those most commonly used.

Construct an octagon whose distance over extreme corners equals 30 inches. Fig. 26.

Draw lines A B and C D at right angles to each other. Lay off distances O N and O H each equal 15 inches. Also O F and O L to measure 15 inches each. F, H, L and N will indicate the first four corners of the octagon. Place square on line N H with 12 inches on the body coinciding with point O—the in-

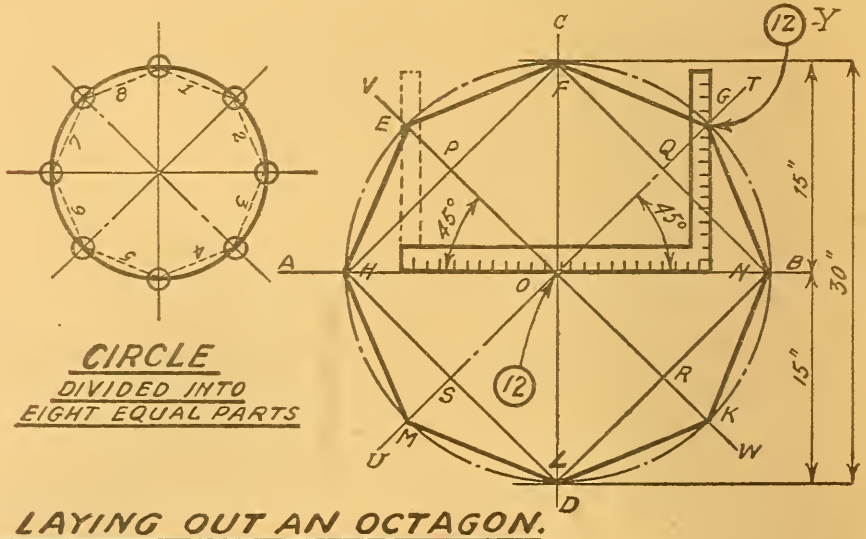


Fig. 26.

tersection of lines A B and C-D. With square in this position mark point Y—which is 12 inches on the tongue. each equal 15 inches. Connect points F, G, N, K, L, M, H and E and obtain the outline of the required octagon.

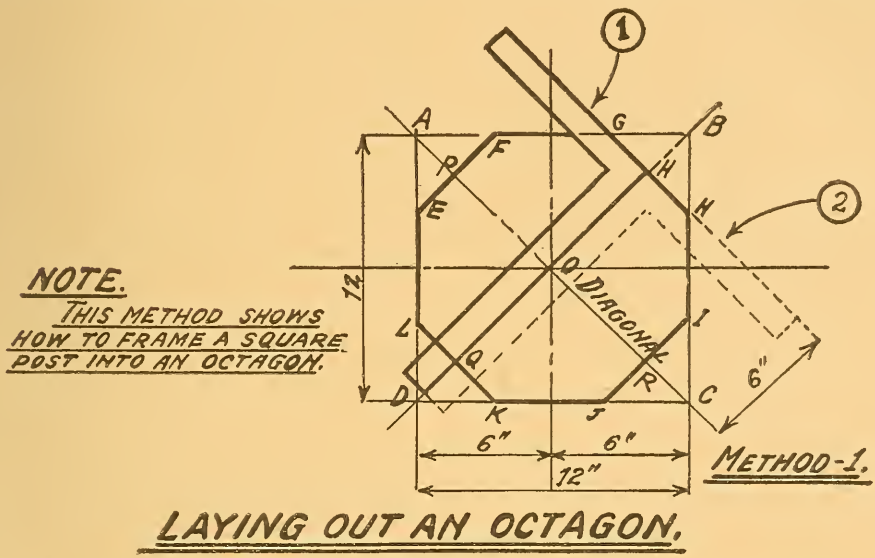


Fig. 27.

Through points O and Y draw line T U. Reverse the position of the square and

Points E, G, K and M may also be obtained by dividing distances F N and

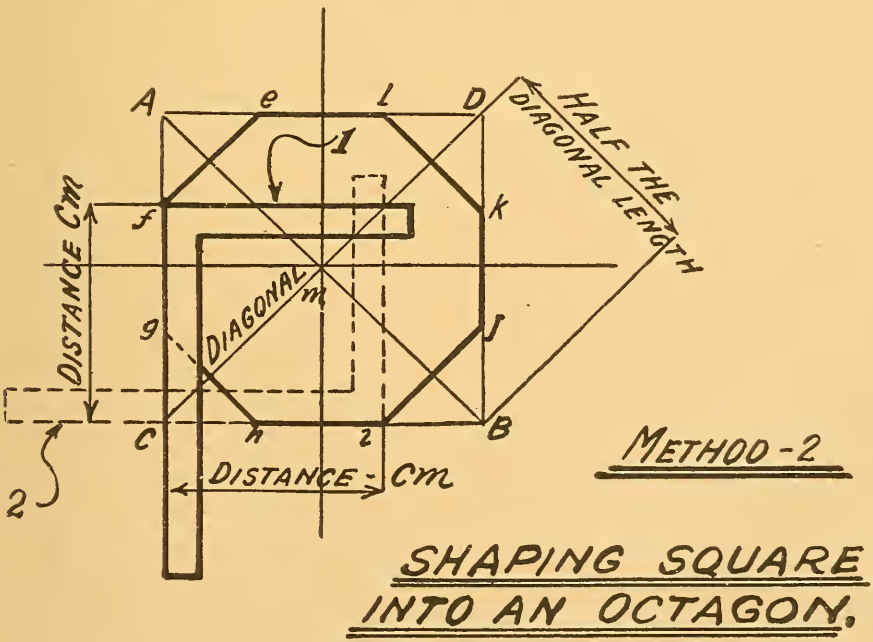


Fig. 28.

draw line V W. Now, from point O lay off distances O E, O G, O K and O M, F H into two equal parts each. Thus F P equals P H and F Q equals Q N.

Through O P and O Q draw lines V W and T U. Lay off O E, O G, O K and O M as before and you will obtain the four additional corners of the octagon.

Forming Octagon From a Square

It frequently is wanted to shape a square timber into an octagon and there are several ways to solve this problem by means of the steel square.

Method 1.

A square timber A B C D with sides measuring 12 inches is to be shaped into an octagonal post. Fig. 27.

Draw diagonals A B and C D. Point m divides the diagonals into two equal parts each. Measure distance C m and lay it off on sides C A and C B, marking the points f and i—which will be the two corners of the octagon. In the same manner lay off distance C m from A, D and B marking the points g, l, e, j, k and h. To complete the octagon draw lines e f, l k, i j and g h. This method as well as the one illustrated in Fig. 26, may also be employed in laying out large work or on the ground.

In connection with this method it is well to remember the following rule:

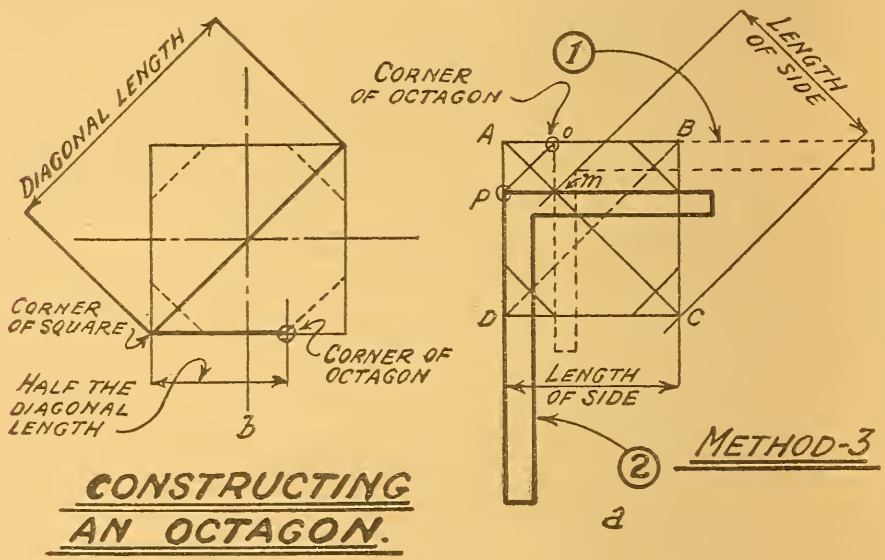


Fig. 29.

Draw lines A C and B D from corner to corner. These lines are called diagonals. Lay off distances O P, O N, O R and O Q equal to half the width of the timber which is 6 inches. Place square on line B D with the heel on N. Then point G where the tongue intersects side A B is one corner of the octagon. Reverse the position of the square as shown in "2" and you obtain point H, the other corner of the octagon. Repeat the same operation at P, Q and R. Draw lines E F, G H, I J and K L to obtain the outline of the octagon.

Method 2

Another very common method used in laying out an octagon from a square is shown in Fig. 28.

"The length of half the diagonal of a square equals the distance from any corner to the beginning of the octagonal cut. Fig. 29-b.

Method 3

A very simple method of obtaining the outline of an octagon from a square is shown in Fig. 29-a.

On diagonal A C lay off distance C m equal to length of side of the square. Place square on side A D as shown at "2" having the tongue intersect the diagonal at m. Point P will indicate one corner of the octagon. Reverse the position of the square as shown in "1" and you will obtain o, the second corner of the octagon. Repeat this operation until all eight corners of the octagon are located.

Model Answers To Tamblyn's Test Problems

Editor's Note—The answers given here are the solutions of the Brickwork Lesson which appeared in the March issue of our Journal.

1. 257′ 0″ times 10′ 0″ times 12 brick equals 30,840 gross brick.

260′ 0″ times 10′ 0″ times 6 brick equals 15,600 net face brick; 15,240 net common brick required.

2. 15,600 face brick required.

3. $\frac{30,840 \times 1.97}{1,000}$ equals 60.75 or say 61 bushels lime required.

4. $\frac{30,840 \times 2.90}{1,000}$ equals 89.44 or 90 sacks cement required.

5. $\frac{30,840 \times .67}{1,000}$ equals 20.66 or 21 cubic yards sand required.

6. $\frac{15,600 \times 200}{1,000}$ equals 3,120 wall ties required.

7. $\frac{15,240 \times 7}{1,000}$ equals 106.68 hrs. brickmason on common brick.

$\frac{15,600 \times 12}{1,000}$ equals 187.2 hours brickmason on face brick. Total 293.88 hours or 294 hours brickmason.

8. $\frac{15,240 \times 7}{1,000}$ equals 106.68 hrs. tender on common brick.

$\frac{15,600 \times 9}{1,000}$ equals 140.40 hrs. tender on face brick. Total 247.08 hours or 247 hrs. tender.

9. No hoist required on first story work to this height.

10. $\frac{15,240 \times 75}{1,000}$ equals 11.43 hrs. foreman on common brick.

$\frac{15,600 \times 1.2}{1,000}$ equals 18.72 hrs. foreman on face brick. Total 30.15 hrs. foreman, or say 30 hours.

11. Analysis of cost of 1,000 common brick laid in the wall.

1,000 common brick delivered @ $12.00	$12.00
1.97 bushels lime @ 90c	1.77
2.9 sacks cement @ 80c	2.32
.67 cubic yards sand @ $1.25	.84
Water	.10
7 hours brickmason @ $1.25	8.75
7 hours tender @ 80c	5.60
Hoist and Engineer (none required)	
.75 hours foreman @ $1.50	1.12
Cost of 1,000 common brick laid complete	$32.50

12. Analysis of cost of 1,000 face brick laid in the wall.

1,000 face brick delivered @ $28.00	$28.00
200 wall ties @ $5.00 per thousand	1.00
1.97 bushels lime @ 90c	1.77
2.9 sacks cement @ 80c	2.32
.67 cubic yards sand @ $1.25.	.84
Water	.10
12 hours brickmason @ $1.25	15.00
9 hours tender @ 80c	7.20
Hoist and Engineer (none required)	
1.2 hours foreman @ $1.50	1.80
	$58.03
1,000 brick will lay 167 sq. feet of wall face as specified—therefore cleaning @ 1¾c	2.92
Total cost of laying 1,000 face brick	$60.95

13. Total cost of face and common brickwork using wall section "A"

15,240 common brick @ $32.50 per thousand	$ 495.30
15,600 face brick @ $60.95 per thousand	950.82
Total cost	$1,446.12

14. $950.82 cost of face brick divided by the number of square feet of wall

face gives $0.366 or a fraction over 36½c per square foot for face brick.

15. 2600 square feet wall face @ 1¾c gives cost of cleaning $45.50.

16. 30,840 common brick @ $32.50 per thousand.....$1,002.30

Additional labor for striking joints on 30,840 brick x 2.5 hours brickmason per thousand —77 hours @ $1.25 ..... 96.25

$1,098.55

17. Cost of face and common brickwork Wall "B"

256'0"x12'0"x18 brick equals 55,296 gross brick.

260'0"x12'0" x 6 brick equals 18,720 net face brick required.

36,576 net common brick required.

The cost of face brick in this problem is the same as in "A"

The cost of materials for common brick work is the same. The labor hours laying and handling common brick is less than for the 9" wall "A" which makes the labor cost per thousand on common brick $1.87 less.

36,576 common brick @ $30.63 .....$1,120.32

18,720 face brick @ $60.95 1,140.98

Total cost of face and common brickwork "B" $2,261.30

18. The cost of first story work Wall "C" is the same as for wall "B".

The cost of brick work per thousand for the second story is the same as for wall "A" except to add the cost of hoisting.

First story same dimensions and cost as "B" $2,261.30.

Second story 18,288 com. brick @ $34.37 .....$ 628.56

Second story 18,720 face brick @ $63.95..... 1,197.14

Total cost of building wall "C" $4,087.00

19. Once having analysed the cost per thousand or per square foot of wall it is not necessary to do this work over again for similar classes of work unless prices have changed. Even if a small change has occurred in any item of the cost it is an easy matter to adjust the price per thousand without going through the entire process again. But always bear in mind there is only one safe method to arrive at cost and that is by analysis such as I have instructed you in.

20. A good foreman should know what an average day's work is. You cannot judge the efficiency of workmen by the number of moves they make. The work accomplished should be the measure of efficiency. To properly organize a job it is necessary that a foreman be posted on output per man. A number of foreman and superintendents think they know, but when put to the real test of putting it black on white they are lost.

Knowledge of output is very essential where workmen are sent to distant points where workmen are not available. Under such circumstances an unbalanced organization is very costly. Either one craft waits on the other or men are shipped back and forth at big expense. A foreman should know cost also in order to give an architect or owner an idea of the cost of a contemplated change in the structure. All this knowledge helps to lighten the foreman's task and makes him more respected in his line of endeavour.

21. Those who are following these articles will appreciate the value of analyzing and segregating. It builds up confidence and makes your opinions respected because you are not guessing, you know.

22. I think the greatest lesson "Estimating" taught me was "How little I really knew that I was sure of." Ask the average workman to bill out material and he is lost—while he may be a very good mechanic.

23. The foreman who knows cost will avoid many expensive methods of doing a piece of work that others who do not know will adopt to the detriment of his employer. The men in demand today are those who can execute a piece of work well and economically.

24. Under this head I wish to thank those correspondents who have given valuable suggestions. It has been impossible for me to answer each individual in full but I wish you to know that all of your correspondence is carefully read and appreciated.

The next subject I shall take up is Carpentry.

Address all correspondence or inquiries regarding these articles to:

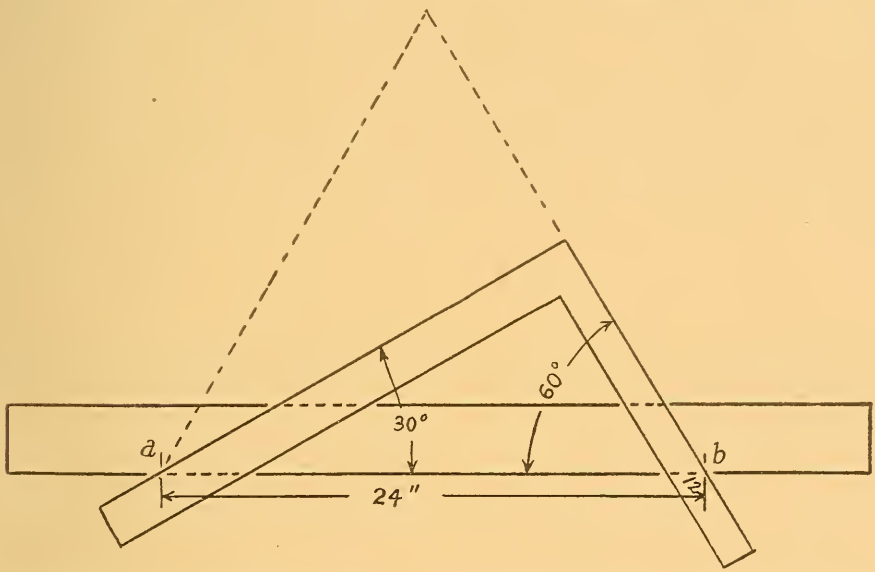
Gordon M. Tamblyn,
P. O. Box 1465, Manager.
Copyright 1928. Denver, Colo.

A Method Of Getting Angles With A Steel Square

Am submitting a method of getting the angles of 30 and 60 degrees with the steel square that is not only accurate, but I believe more easily remembered than the methods in which certain numbers are used on each part of the square. The blade gives the miter cut for an equilateral triangle, and the tongue the miter cut for a regular hexagon, etc. I wish to state that if this method was ever published before, I am not aware of it.

Lay off any distance say 24″ on your stock, making marks at a and b. Place 12 on the tongue of the square over mark at b, and simply bring the edge of the blade to the other mark. The square is then in the proper position.

It is not necessary to use 24 in starting, only whatever number you do use, use one half that number on the tongue, and bring the edge of the blade to the other mark.

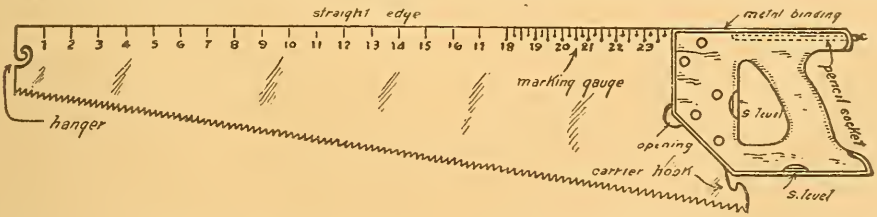


C. L. Snyder,
L. U. No. 932, Peru, Ind.

A Combination Saw

A combination saw that is simple and strong in construction has recently been invented by James C. Barr, Peoria, Ill.

This tool is a combination saw, straight edge, level, square, marking guage and compass, and also comprises many features that eliminates carrying around a heavy box of tools.



Anyone interested in this tool may address the inventor at 3308 South Adams St.

Another Ladder Problem!

Please permit me to submit the following problem for solution by our brothers:—viz.

At one of the vertices of an equilateral triangle, one hundred feet on each side, is a tower 20′ high, at an other vertex is a tower 30′ high, while at the other

vertex is a tower 40′ high. Within this triangle is a pivot, to which is secured the base of a ladder.

It is found that by rotating the ladder it will just reach the top of each tower.

Required: The length of the ladder and the distance of its base from each tower.

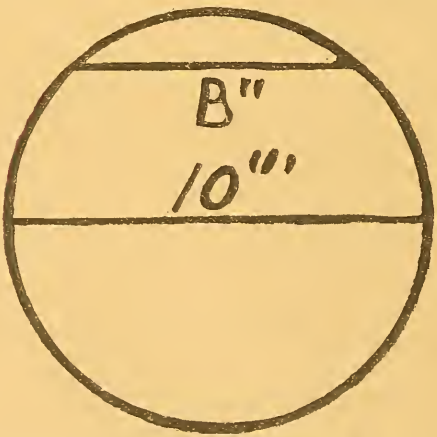
I have never solved this problem but have succeeded in drawing a geometrical figure locating the pivot at base of ladder, and the ladder so that each might be scaled. You may be pleased as well as entertained in drawing the above mentioned figure and submitting it for publication in our most valuable magazine "The Carpenter"

S. Gregory,
L. U. No. 106. Des Moines, Ia.

Two Square Root Problems

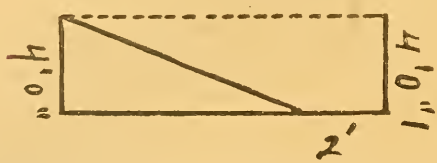
May I offer for solution two problems involving simple square root?

(1). In a circle ten inches in diameter, a chord eight inches cuts the circle.



How far away from the center of the circle is the center of the chord.

(2). A fence rail fell between two post, standing four feet high, in such



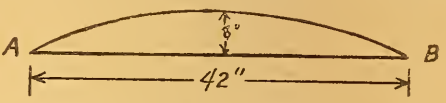
a manner that one end came to rest two feet away from one post. How long was the rail? Everything to be level and square.

Thomas MacDonald,
L. U. No. 299, Union City, N. J.

Find The Radius

Who can solve this problem?

Find the radius with which to strike an arc, the chord of which is 42 inches



long. The distance from the chord to the outer edge of the arc is 8 inches.

Bert De Mocker,
L. U. No. 240, East Rochester, N. Y.

Information Regarding Valuable Wood Wanted

Would some of our Brothers inform me where to obtain small quantities of expensive wood such as rose wood, white holly, etc., used in cabinet and inlay work?

Henry Atwater,
Barker, N. Y.

New Ship Model Making Book

"Ship Model Making," Vol. III by Captain E. Armitage McCann, has just been published by the Norman W. Henley Publishing Co. This book gives a detailed description of how to make a model of the United States Frigate "Constitution." and will prove very practical to anyone wishing to construct this model. Complete plans drawn to scale and profusely illustrated. May be obtained by addressing the above company at 2 W. 45th St., New York, N. Y. Price $2.50.

Seasons At 90 Degrees Longitude

Spring commences 3.02 a. m. March 21st.

Summer commences 10:30 p. m. June 22nd.

Autumn commences 1:27 p. m. September 23rd.

Winter commences 8:34 a. m. December 22nd.

No alarm clock is going to ring when time strikes the hour of your opporunity.

This Is Convention Year

Can Asbestos Shingles be applied over wooden shingles with safety?

PROBABLY home owners have asked you if the added weight of asbestos shingles over those of wood is too great a strain on the frame work.

Successful applications of Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles on thousands of roofs, all over the country, answers this question.

Here are a few more answers:

1. Wet wooden shingles weigh approximately as much as asbestos shingles. The weight of dry wooden shingles is negligible—and Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles will *keep* them dry.
2. To take care of the weight of storm-soaked wood shingles, architects always allow for extra strain on the roof rafters when designing a house.
3. It is a simple matter to add support to exceptionally weak rafters.

You who have applied shingles, are authorities. Assure your customers that there is no ground for worry. Profitable roofing jobs will pay you for your trouble.

We urgently request that carpenters send in questions that are put to them by home owners. Our Architectural Dept. will answer them personally—giving as many selling arguments as possible. Fill in the coupon and send with your question.

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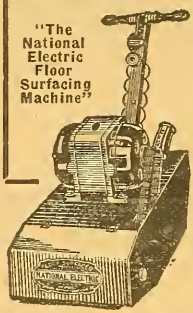

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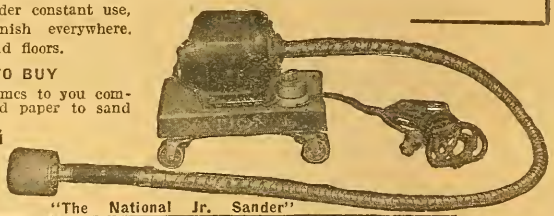
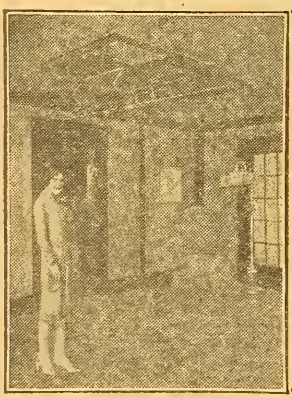


"The National Jr. Sander"



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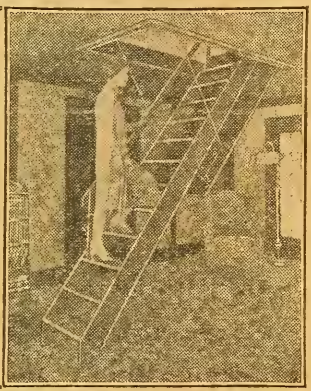

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with motor

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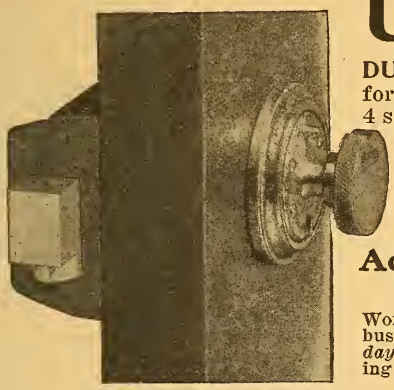
This Modern Door Lock Uses no keys!



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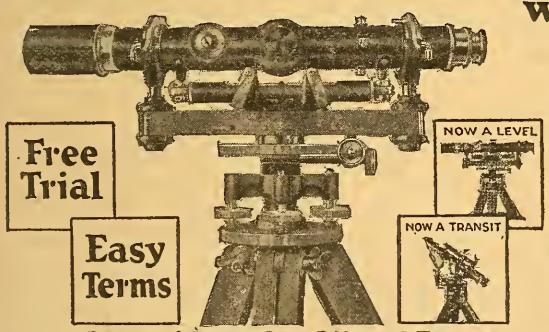

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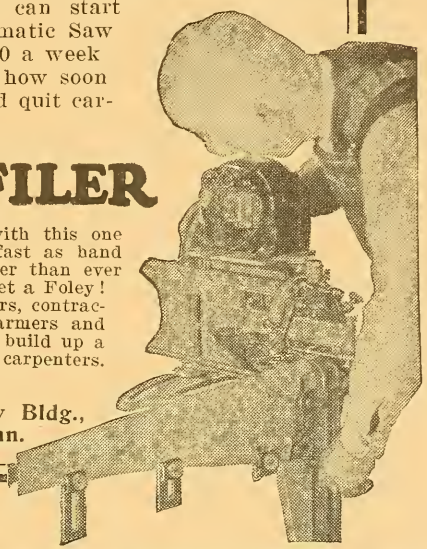

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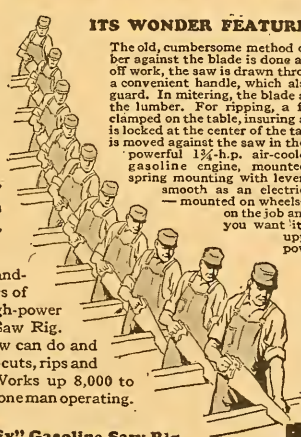

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Just sign and mail the coupon—and let us tell you more about the "Jiffy" Saw—about our liberal TRIAL offer—about our Easy Ownership Plan, which gives you several months to pay and all this time the "Jiffy" Saw in your possession is paying for itself faster than the small monthly payments come due. Mail the coupon now.

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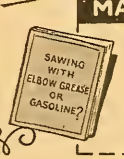

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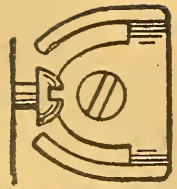

This "Lock" has further uses than on screen and storm windows. Place a washer in back of lock, turn prong of lock into the loop of a ¼ inch screw-eye, when applied to screen doors, storm doors, ventilators, screen coolers and casement sash. It locks by turning to the right or left, on both sides. This lock is far superior to a hook. It retails at 5 cents.

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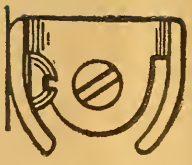

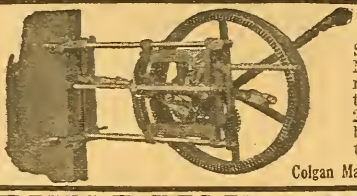

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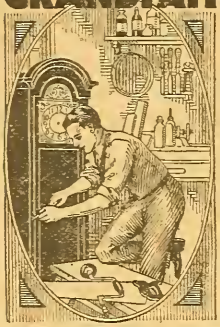

Profitable spare time work. We furnish blue prints finishing material and instructions. Buy the works, dial, etc., from us at surprisingly low prices. Make a fine profit building artistic clocks for your friends.

Plain Works As Low As $5.00. Others with Chimes at All Prices. Ask for Attractive Free Offer.

AMERICAN CHIME CLOCK COMPANY
1689 Ruffner Street
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"There's More Gold in Floors" than in the Hills

Use an

Electric

FREE-O-DUST

floor sanding and resurfacing machine. Write for descriptive literature and FREE TRIAL OFFER.

Electric Rotary Machine Co.
3835 W. Lake St.,
Chicago, Ill.

The "INTERLOX" Thinks

Invented by a Brotherhood Man

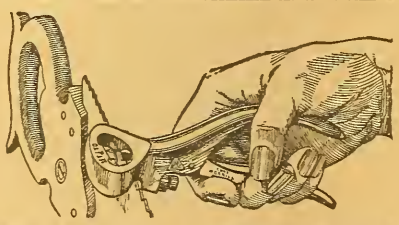
Don't use a stick or guess at a measurement. The famous

"Interlox" Master Slide Rule

gives both inside and outside measurements instantly.

Quick, accurate, durable and rustproof. Use it once, and you will never work without it. Write today for liberal selling inducements to mechanics.

MASTER RULES MFG. CO., INC.
815C East 136th St., New York City



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Set Saws Just Right

"Saw Points" Telling You "How To Joint, Set, And File Saws." Sent Free Upon Request.

CHAS. MORRILL, Inc.

96 Lafayette St. New York.

OPEN TOP CARPENTERS CASE

Sheet aluminum covered chest which is a combination of good looks, strength and durability.

Size 32x15½x7, $10.00 Delivered

Send for complete catalogue of tools

J. M. Waterston 428 Woodward Ave. Detroit, Mich.

ENTIRELY NEW—

TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET

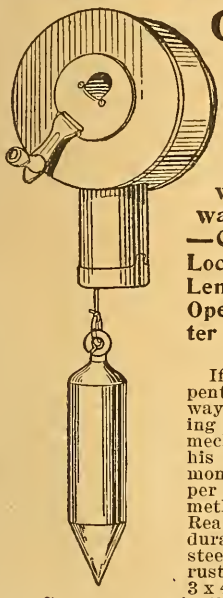
"NATURAL GRIP" No. 27

The "Last Word" in Saw Sets. The most comfortable handle. Yes, indeed, we still make our old reliable No. 7 and 7½ models. Send for Book "Care of Saws", free to members of The Brotherhood.

TAINTOR MFG. CO., 95 Reade St., New York.

12 Reasons why you should own a

Self-Chalking Chalk Line



Economical — Convenient — Saves Time and Labor — Durable — Always Dry — Always Ready — Clean — Cannot Tangle — Locks at Desired Length — Easier to Operate — Does Better Work.

If you're a good carpenter you need an "Always Ready Self Chalking Chalk Line." Every mechanic is known by his tools. Why waste money, time and temper with old-fashioned methods? The "Always Ready" case is made of durable, high grade steel, waterproof and rustproof. Size only 3 x 4½". Weight only 6 oz. Can be conveniently carried in pocket. No waste; no tangles; no cutting; easily operated; easily refilled; line in case easily replaced. Comes with or without Plumb Bob. Box of "Always Ready" Chalk lasts for months. The "Always Ready" is the only Self-Chalking Chalk Line on the market.

Order One Today
Fill out Coupon Below

Introductory Offer

Anywhere in U. S. A.—C. O. D.

Chalk Line with Plumb Bob.$2.00
Without Plumb Bob.....$1.50

Box of chalk included.

This is a 50c reduction off Regular Prices.

The American Chalk Line Co.

"Makers of the Always Ready Chalk Line."

317 Pine St., Williamsport, Pa.

THE AMERICAN CHALK LINE CO.
Makers of the Always Ready Chalk Line.
317 Pine St., Williamsport, Pa.

☐ Please send me C. O. D. by mail, your complete $2.50 value chalk Line outfit (Case, Line, Plumb Bob and Box of Chalk) at $2.00.

☐ Please send me C. O. D. by mail, your $2.00 Chalk Line Outfit (Case, Line and Box of Chalk without Plumb Bob) at $1.50.

Name ----------

Street ----------

City ----------

State ----------

Here's How to INCREASE YOUR INCOME

Install NUMETAL Weatherstrips on every home, office or public building on which you work—and make a nice **extra** income!

Illustrated instruction folder, mailed to carpenters free on request, tells how **you** can quickly install this nationally advertised, permanent, effective, economical weather strip. As easily installed after as before building is completed—because it's unnecessary to remove windows or doors. Not a coil strip—but highly tempered spring metal—cut in any length.

Handled by hardware, lumber and building supply dealers; coupon now for instructions and full details.

MACKLANBURG-DUNCAN COMPANY
Oklahoma City, Okla.

M-D Numetal PATENTED
WEATHER STRIPS

INSTALLED WITHOUT REMOVING WINDOWS AND DOORS

MAIL THIS COUPON!

Macklanburg-Duncan Co., C-1
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Please send your instruction folder and full details on Numetal Weatherstrips to:

Name .....

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The Copper and Brass Research Association estimates that ten billion dollars will be spent for building construction during 1928.

Nicholson Files will be used extensively on this tremendous volume of business and will help get it done in less time.

Files stamped with the Nicholson trade mark are sharp cutting, durable tools. They are made in shapes and sizes for every filing need. Hardware dealers can supply you.

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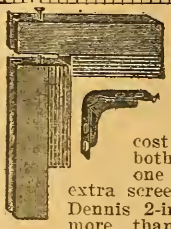
NICHOLSON U.S.A. TRADE MARK —*A File for Every Purpose*

MORE CARPENTERS
WANTED AT ONCE!



to Earn Big Wages Spare or Full Time with the Dennis Line

Our patented 2-in-1 Perfection Frame Stock saves half your material cost and labor. Your saw cuts both frame and screen bead at one time. No loose pieces. No extra screen bead to buy. No waste. Dennis 2-in-1 Frame stock costs no more than ordinary kind without screen bead. After frame is cut and nailed together, screen bead can be instantly removed with sharp knife.

Carpenters everywhere are *doubling their profits* handling the Dennis line.

Get the facts NOW on this money making business. Send the coupon in TO-DAY.

W. J. DENNIS & COMPANY
2110-20 W. Lake St. Chicago, Ill.

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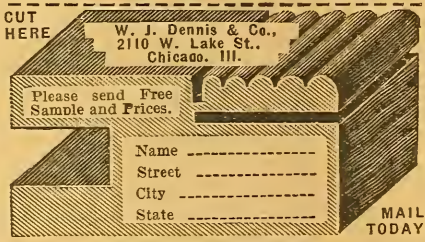


A Man Up in Canada—

MR. Swatsky who lives in Regina, Sask., decided to start his own business, so he sent for the Improved Schlueter.

"First job on floor 14 years old—Got four orders from people who watched me—you should see that floor now!" he writes. Read his letter yourself. We'll be glad to send you a copy of it.

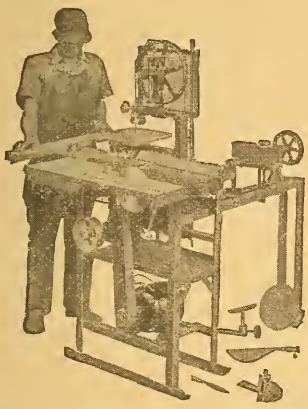
Get into the independent, *real* money-making class yourself! Send in the coupon. We'll tell you how!

Gentlemen:
Please send me that letter and tell me all about the Improved Schlueter Floor Surfacer.

Name .....
Address .....
City .....

LINCOLN SCHLUETER MACHINERY CO.
230 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

IDEAL FOR VARIETY WOODWORKING



This Kornau Multiplex Woodworker enables you to do all work in one half the time.

All the units you have occasion to use are included in this one machine. Its portability makes it available out on the job as well as in the shop.

Complete equipment includes 8" rip saw, 8" cross cut saw. 12" band saw, 13" lathe, 4" jointer, sand disc, borer, hollow chisel mortiser, reversible spindle shaper, and half horse power motor.

Write for details.

KORNAU MACHINE COMPANY
NORTHSIDE CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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READY TO LAY

Roof and Deck Cloth

For the roofs and floors of piazzas, sun parlors and flat roofs.

Simply laid on dry boards and given a coat of paint.

It will not crack or buckle or peel and is guaranteed waterproof.

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BOYLE'S BAYONNE ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

JOHN BOYLE & CO., INC.
112-114 Duane St. NEW YORK
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Try a Cheney the Nailer

wonderful nail-holding hammer

Get one of the handiest hammers you've ever used—the Cheney NAILER—the hammer that enables you to lam a nail into your work one-handed, high above your two-hand reach. You can quickly slip a nail into the nail-holding arrangement of the Cheney NAILER, set it where you want it with a single blow and the weight of the hammer releases the nail, saving you much time, bruised fingers and expensive scaffolding.

The marvelous nail-holding device is a regular feature of every 16 oz. and 20 oz. Cheney Claw Hammer. Your dealers can supply you. Ask for the Cheney NAILER.

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106-110 LAFAYETTE ST. NEW YORK CITY
CHENEY HAMMERS

"it could sand 1000 miles"!

the TAKE-ABOUT SIPER Sander

Truly a husky helper for the busy carpenter. It is a machine that will stand up under long hours of sanding and its wider belt is a feature when large areas have to be sanded.

Yet, with its increased usefulness due to sturdy construction it is a handy machine for the smaller job. Write us for our descriptive literature.

Special G. E. 1 h. p. motor, this motor is detachable.

A 4" belt.

Rugged construction with minimum weight.

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ALUMINUM

6 GLASS

$5.00 EA.

24 or 26"

AT YOUR DEALER OR C.O.D. PREPAID ABOVE PRICE

If You Paid $10.00 For Your Level You Could Not Buy a Better One.

Most ACCURATE LEVEL Made.

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8032 Mack Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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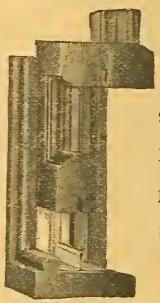

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30c PER WINDOW COMPLETE

Rib strip made from No. 9 gauge rolled zinc.

Hook and flat made from No. 11 gauge rolled zinc.

All other Weatherstrip products at reduced prices.

We invite investigation. Send for samples.

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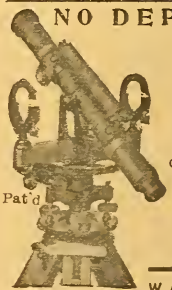
446C West 54th St., New York City, N. Y.

NO DEPOSIT REQUIRED



USE—TEST—COMPARE

a "STERLING" Convertible Wye Level

Phila. Model No. 40

on YOUR job for 10 days at OUR expense

No obligation to purchase
No expense of any kind
Express charges prepaid

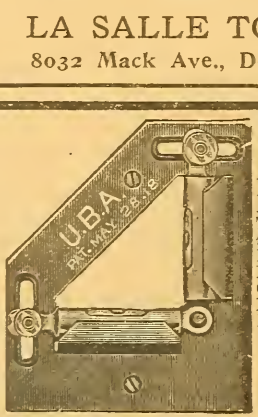
Return coupon with letterhead

WARREN-KNIGHT CO.
136 N. 12th Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Send me new Folder K-25 giving full information about the "Sterling" Level with details of FREE TRIAL Offer and easy payment plan on which it can be purchased.

Name ---------- Address----------

The UBA



Size 3½ x 4 inches

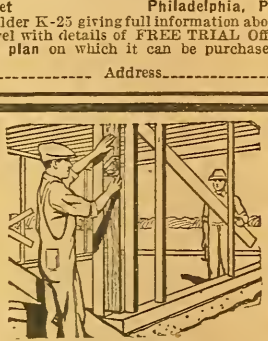
An Ajustable Combination Level And Plumb *That* Can Be Applied To Any Length Straight Edge Or Board. The Level With An *Instant Adjustment And Immediate Results.* For Leveling. Plumbing Grades And Pitches Finished Rust Proof With Clear Or Green Double Marked Bulbs. Order From Your Dealer Or Direct From Us Mention Dealers Name.

Price $1.25

In United States And Canada

UNION LEVEL MFG. CO.

4649 So. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.



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Have Your Dealer Order From

THE WALKERVILLE HARDWARE COMPANY, Ltd.

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YOU SAVE 40%

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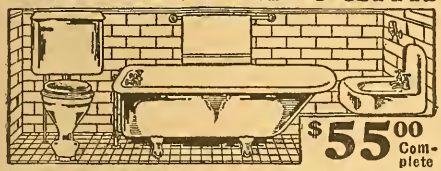
Bath Room Outfit



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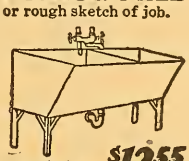
WHOLESALE PRICES

on the best **PLUMBING and HEATING SUPPLIES.** Everything **GUARANTEED** or we *Refund Your Money.* **Get our Catalog.** Compare our prices with anyone else selling high grade Goods and you will see how much you save.

ESTIMATES AND CATALOG FREE

Send your plan for us to figure, or rough sketch of job.

High Grade SINK $27.50



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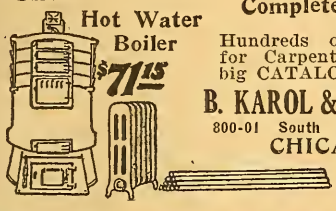

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Hundreds of bargains for Carpenters in our big CATALOG.

B. KAROL & SONS CO.

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"GABELOUVRE" THE IMPROVED ATTIC VENTILATOR.

"GABELOUVRE" in plain English an Attic Ventilator, is made entirely of metal. Yet it costs less than wood if you include cost of lumber, labor, etc. It is also neater and more modern in appearance.

Furnished complete ready for use. Simple to install, gives maximum ventilation, easily controlled. Lasts a lifetime.

Send today for complete details of installation!

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Carpenter's Overalls

UNION MADE

THE WONDER GARMENT

Made of

Extra Fine Quality Tough White Sailcloth

Features:

4 big nail pockets — Patented safety rule pocket
2 big front pockets — High back protects clothing
Double cloth at the front — 2 side hammer straps

Mail your order to our nearest factory if your local Headlight Dealer cannot supply you.

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You Can't Wear Them Out

Three sizes
20 oz.
16 oz.
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GERMANTOWN Master Builder Hammers and Hatchets are the best that money can buy. Only the finest materials and the most skilled workmanship go into these dependable tools.

If your dealer cannot supply you with Germantown Master Builder Hammers and Hatchets, write for our catalog.

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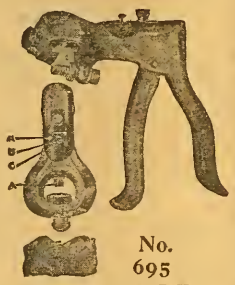
Philadelphia, Pa.

Hammering away for 74 years.

SET ANY SAW—

quickly easily and right with the



No. 695

Stearns PISTOL GRIP SAW SET

GOOD workmen want good tools. This remarkable saw set makes it possible to set the teeth on both sides alike and prevents the saw from running to one side. The exclusive oscillating plunger does the trick.

On sale by your dealer—if not send $2.25 and we will send direct, postage prepaid.

Manufactured by
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ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP

CARPENTERS, CABINET MAKERS!

NOW IS THE TIME—to start a metal weatherstrip business that will KEEP YOU BUSY ALL YEAR and PAY BIG MONEY.

Let us tell you about it NOW so you can GET YOUR SHARE OF THIS HIGHLY PAID WORK.

NO STOCK TO CARRY

We Loan Special Tools

ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP CO.,
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Gentlemen: Without obligation, please send me samples and literature.

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SAND'S WOOD AND ALUMINUM LEVELS

STANDARD OF PERFECTION AND ACCURACY

Built for the artisan and discriminating mechanic of the craft

CARPENTERS ALUMINUM LEVEL

No. 24-24" 6 Glasses, $6.00.

Also made 26" 28" 30" lengths. Reversible. Can be used in any position. Will plumb any end or level any edge up.

Sand's Levels Tell The Truth

Sold by hardware dealers everywhere, or sent direct on receipt of price. Parcel post charges prepaid. Send for complete catalogue.

SAND'S LEVEL & TOOL CO.
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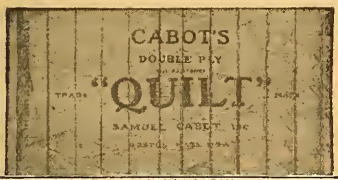

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When you insulate that next group of houses, to comply with popular demand,—don't just—insulate. Go all the way and insulate with

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Then tell about it in your advertising.

You'll feel better:—less money spent in building—less time spent in selling—more profits—always more profits in

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Cut the coupon below (Roll of Quilt) and send it in today for full Quilt Information and U. S. Bureau of Standards Home Insulation Tests.

FOR EFFECTIVE—ECONOMICAL HOUSE INSULATION, EMPLOY

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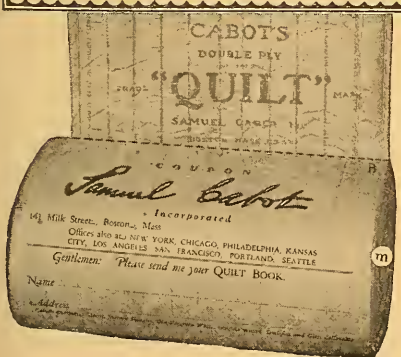
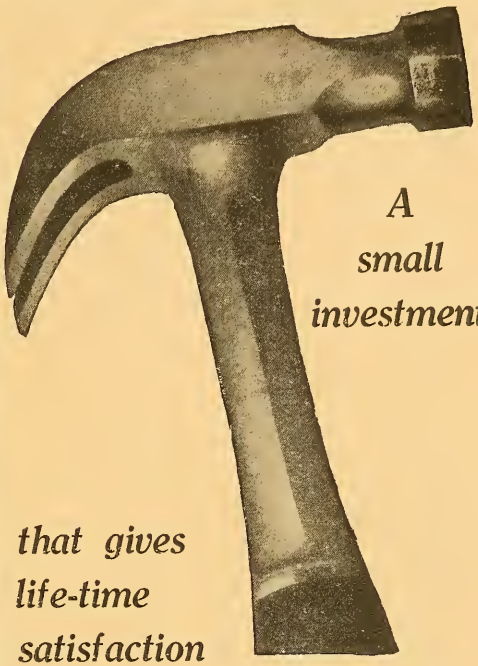
IN SUCCESSFUL USE FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS



The Hammer That You're Proud To Own



A small investment that gives life-time satisfaction

Distinctive, Guaranteed Unbreakable, and Always in Perfect Condition.

You can't find another hammer that comes up to the standard of an Estwing Unbreakable. It's the one hammer that distinguishes its owner and attracts the admiration of all the other men on the job.

Its leather grip, which insulates against heat, cold or electricity, is the most comfortable grip you ever had in your hand for *any* kind of work in *any* weather.

Get your Estwing Unbreakable Hammer today, and have a tool that lasts a life time and that you're proud to own.

Estwing Mfg. Co.

Rockford **Illinois**

Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order, inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered which pays postage; or pay mail man.

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☐ Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
☐ " " " 16 " "	2.00
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Wasting Your Time and Your Patience

Nothing makes a man much madder than to try to start a screw which has broken or defective threads—it just can't be done no matter how much you cuss about it!

You will save much time and patience by using American Screws. With these you are assured of true-running threads and tough steel threads.

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STOVE BOLTS
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"Put It Together With Screws"

You need a

HUTHER Dado head

Developed from our own patents, this adjustable groover cuts either with or across the grain. Cutters may be used singly, in pairs or in any combination necessary for desired cut.

Send for one on approval. It may be returned at our expense if unsatisfactory.

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Makers of Better Saws for More than Fifty Years

Get into the Floor Surfacing Business While the Field Is Fresh

$25 to $30 a day easily earned with an AUTOMATIC—

the result of 16 years' manufacturing experience. Force Feed Lubrication — SKF Ball-bearings — Whitney Silent Chain — Roller Pressure Regulator — ALL Dust taken up on forward operation with New Vacuum Nozzle. All working parts inclosed. Write today — Let us tell you how to get started in this paying business. Free trial.

Write us about "Our Year To Pay" Plan.

The Little Automatic Surfacing Machine (on table) is a wonder for removing varnish from desk tops, counters, etc., or for all sorts of new work.

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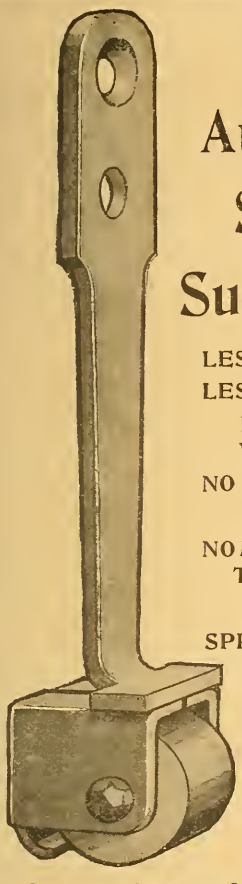

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NO MORE WEIGHTS
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NO MORE CORDS TO BREAK
NO MORE SPRING BOLTS

USED IN BUNGALOWS, CITY HOUSES AND RURAL HOUSES

All carpenters and contractors should become familiar with this proposition.

Special discounts to the trade.

Send for a pair

The Austral Window Co.,
101 Park Ave.,
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Please send me a sample pair of AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINERS for which I enclose 50c (this covers only actual production cost and postage.)

Name .....

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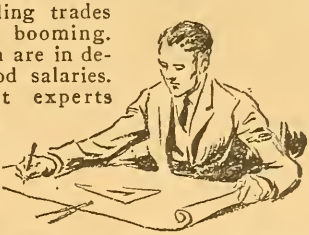
BUILDING TRADES NEED TRAINED MEN

Thousands of good positions at good salaries



THE building trades are still booming. Trained men are in demand at good salaries. Government experts estimate that billions of dollars will be spent for construction this year.

Today the most vital need of this great building program is men—*trained men*—men who can step right in and do the skilled work that building construction requires.

There is a simple, easy, practical way by which you can prepare for a better position, at a bigger salary. You can do it right at home, in spare time, no matter where you live, through the International Correspondence Schools.

A recent investigation of 13,928 students enrolled in I. C. S. Building Trades Courses showed that 1921 had become Architects; 246 had become Designers; 494 had become Chief Draftsmen; 2827 had become Draftsmen; 1845 had become Contractors; 211 had become Assistant Foremen; 4030 had become Foremen; 2354 had become Superintendents.

You, too, can have the position you want in the work you like best; an income that will give you and your family the home, the comforts, the luxuries you would like them to have.

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Without cost or obligation, please send me a copy of your booklet, "Who Wins and Why," and full particulars on the subject *before* which I have marked X:

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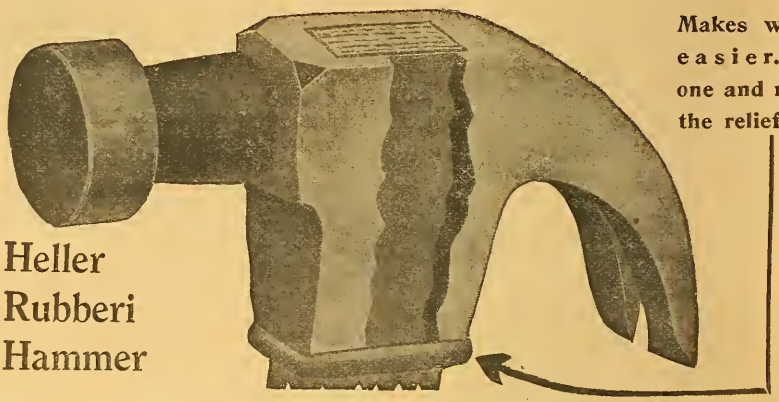


Makes work easier. Try one and notice the relief.

Heller
Rubberi
Hammer

Drop Forged, Milled and Hand Finished by experienced craftsmen, of finest Heller Alloy Steel, superhardened. Handle of best selected second growth white hickory, no breakage.

DOUBLE EXTRA SLIM BLUNT SAW FILES

Use Heller's Like Hand Cut Saw Files which will enable you to file more saws than any other. Made in 5½", 6" and 7" sizes.

If your hardware dealer cannot supply the above, send direct to us with name and address of hardware dealer you wish order to go through.

HELLER BROTHERS COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., U. S. A.
Good Tools Since 1836.

Portable Electric Planer for wood-working

FAST ACCURATE ECONOMICAL $25

This Workace light-weight portable electric planer is specially built for amateur and professional wood-workers who want to do accurate work at least cost and in the shortest time. It speeds up every planing operation.

Pulley drive or direct motor drive from any socket

Improved design includes many new features. Steel cutterhead, three high high speed steel knives, bronze bearings, rabbets 3-16" deep, planer takes any stock up to 4". Amazing low price of $25 (with pulley drive) puts this money-saver and time-saver within anyone's means. With ¼ H. P. G. E. motor (direct motor drive), with 10 ft. cord and plug providing instant power from any light socket, $60 complete.

Better work done quicker

Tables raise and lower by hand wheels —quick and easy to operate. Makes possible better, cleaner, more accurate work. Woodworking plants and piece workers use these machines on each bench to speed up production—you can work wood for any and all purposes with the "Workace."

Easy terms
—money back guarantee

We'll send you the "Workace" for a small down payment, the balance on easy terms. It pays for itself in better work done quicker and at less cost.

WORKACE
PRODUCT OF J.D. WALLACE & CO.

154 California St. Chicago, Ill.

WRITE TODAY—for large illustration, complete description and terms.

BRICK

STONE

STUCCO

WOOD

Stands FOUR-SQUARE with Good Building
GYPLAP *in the new and handy size*

REGARDLESS of how the outer walls may be built—of brick, stone, frame or stucco—the house will be a better house if sheathed with Gyplap.

The reasons are simple. Here they are:

Resistance to heat and cold offered by Gyplap's thick core of gypsum.

Added fire-protection—gypsum does not burn.

Tongue-and-groove joint is a barrier to wind and weather.

Added strength and rigidity—a stout bracing for the wood frame.

Gyplap in the new and handy size, 24 inches by eight feet, is easy to handle above or below the scaffold. It goes up quickly with less nailing.

For sample and full information about this modern sheathing, just mail the coupon.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices:
Dept. 404, 300 West Adams St., Chicago, Illinois

GYPLAP

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

The *FIREPROOF* Sheathing

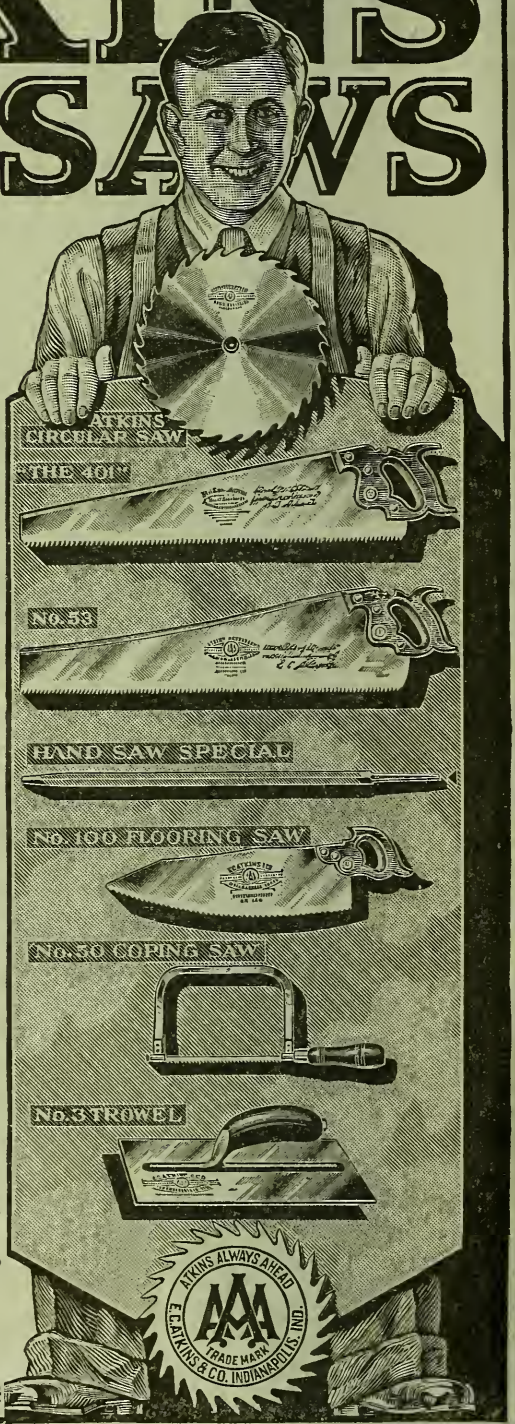
Made by the United States Gypsum Company

Mail this today!

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY, Dept. 404, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
Please send me a sample and folder telling about Gyplap.

Name..... *Address*.....

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS



GOOD WORK REQUIRES GOOD SAWS!

Genuine Atkins SILVER STEEL Saws save *many times their cost* in time and material. Besides they hold their keen cutting edge longer, cut faster, and make your work easier. These are important facts to consider when buying a saw.

Go to your Hardware Dealer and ask for your saw by name, say — ATKINS.

Atkins SILVER STEEL SAWS are made with a choice of handles—the New Improved Perfection, and the Old Style Block Handle. Ask for book SAW SENSE; it explains all.

"A PERFECT SAW FOR EVERY PURPOSE"

Send 25c for nail apron and ask for new free book SAW SENSE which contains information on filing and setting saws to obtain good results.

E.C. ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

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The CARPENTER

Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume XLVIII. No. 6.

JUNE, 1928

Pay envelopes fattened by the Sheetrock idea

Sheetrock comes in standard sizes: ⅜ inch thick, 32 or 48 inches wide and 6 to 10 feet long

BECAUSE work means money to a carpenter, Sheetrock has helped to put many an honest dollar into the worker's envelope.

It has done this by providing a convenient and thrifty material for alterations and repairs. Much of this work would never have been done except for Sheetrock.

Nice stuff to work with, too. Has the USG patented folded edge for extra nailing strength. Provides a smooth, even surface for any decoration. Saws and nails like lumber. Does not buckle. Comes in convenient lengths.

Sheetrock is fireproof; it resists heat and cold. Makes the kind of a job you can stand back of. Satisfies the owner of the building.

The Sheetrock Time Book is free to carpenters. Get yours by mail, use the coupon.

Sheetrock bears the inspection stamp of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices:
Dept. 4, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

SHEETROCK

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

FIREPROOF...INSULATING

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

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UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY, Dept. 4, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
Please send sample of Sheetrock and Time Book.

Name.....*Address*.....

City.....*State*.....

Another Weyerhaeuser achievement-*Wasteless Lumber!*

trimmed square at both ends · · packaged · · · · ready to use · · · ·

The Mark of 4 SQUARE Lumber

4 SQUARE

Packaged *and* Guaranteed

These items can now be purchased under the 4-Square label. Each carefully manufactured for the particular purpose for which it is intended.

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FINISHING LUMBER
BEVEL SIDING
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END MATCHED
SOFTWOOD FLOORING
CEILING AND PARTITION
SHELVING
STEPPING
CASING · BASE · MOULDINGS

How Weyerhaeuser's New 4-Square Lumber Makes Your Job Easier

THIS announces a new kind of lumber—4-Square Lumber—thoroughly *seasoned* before milling to accepted standard dimensions, *packaged* in uniform lengths and with every piece trimmed perfectly *square* at both ends.

No more needless squaring, marking and sawing of ends—often in awkward positions. No more annoyances because of inexact lengths. Every piece of 4-Square Lumber is ready to use just as it comes from the package.

Easy to handle and easy to work, 4-Square Lumber is a boon to every carpenter. It makes his job easier. It frees his time for the more important fine points of his craft.

Every package guaranteed by Weyerhaeuser is labeled with species and grade. And all faces and ends are protected—come out of the package in perfect condition.

Distribution of 4-Square Lumber is now being arranged through local lumber dealers everywhere. Ask your dealer about it or, if he is unable to supply it, write us.

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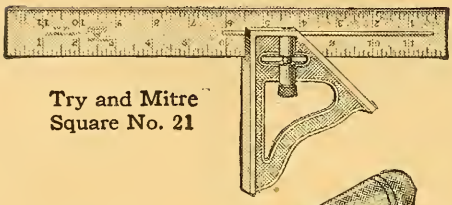

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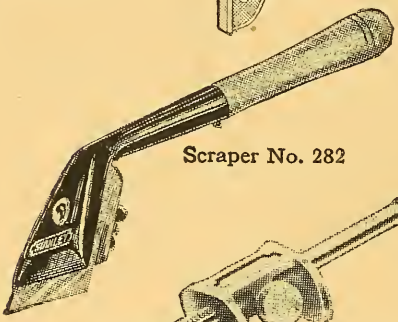

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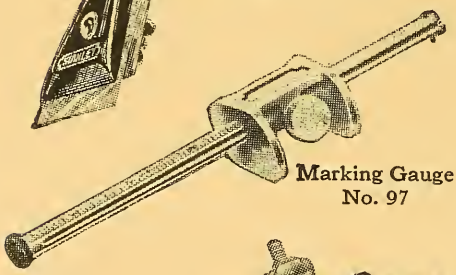

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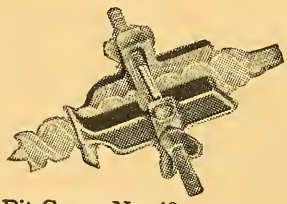

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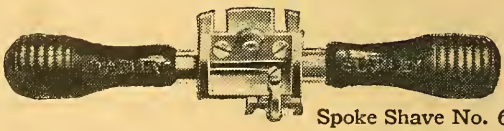


Spoke Shave No. 67

You know Stanley Planes, of course. Everyone does.

But do you know that Stanley makes a great many other tools with the same high quality and up-to-date design as Stanley Planes?

The illustrations on these pages show the wide variety of Stanley Tools. There are hundreds of other Stanley Tools such as Doweling Jigs, Rabbet Planes, Combination Planes, Cold Chisels, Mitre Boxes and Mitre Machines, etc.

The Stanley Catalog No. 34j

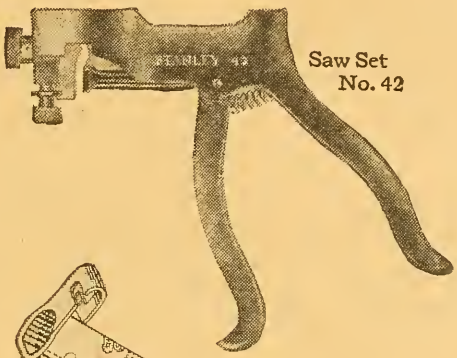
STANLEY

tools, too . . . .

shows the full line. It illustrates and explains a great number of common and also unusual tools made for all types of work that you may have to do. New Stanley Tools and improvements on old models are always being developed. You will find all these in our latest catalog.

A copy of this catalog will make a real addition to your kit. You will find it a valuable reference book. A copy will be sent on request.

THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL PLANT
New Britain, Conn.
New York Chicago San Francisco Los Angeles Seattle



Saw Set
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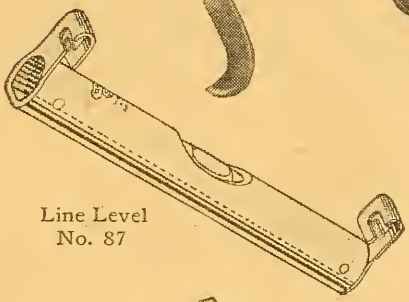

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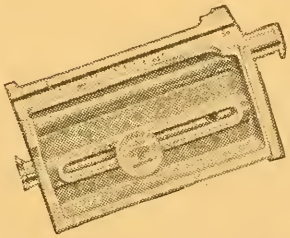

Butt Gauge
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TOOLS

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Everlasting Chisel
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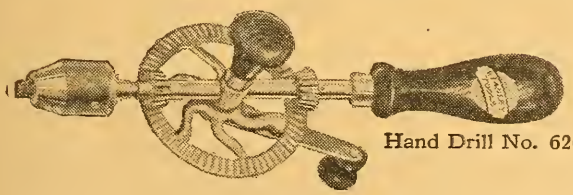

Hand Drill No. 626

ARE YOU MISSING

the *Rich Profits* of Remodeling?

INVARIABLY the home owner sooner or later asks, "Can you help me remodel my house?"... Are *you* getting all the profitable remodeling business that you should?

The use of lumber for the reconstruction of old-fashioned or run-down houses offers the builder a most lucrative opportunity. Think of the number of homes which you know are out of date. Their owners would be interested to learn how simply and inexpensively an old house can be transformed with a few alterations.

No man wants to live in an antiquated house—it hurts his standing in the community. Show him the accompanying illustrations and prove to him that by remodeling he not only enhances the value of his property, but also betters his own standing.

Watch this series of advertisements on the use of lumber for remodeling —it will contain many helpful and practical suggestions which will enable you to increase your profits.

In all your remodeling or building operations use only properly seasoned lumber; manufactured to American Lumber Standards, endorsed by the United States Departments of Agriculture and Commerce. Made only by America's best mills. Your retailer has it or can get it for you.

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LUMBER

MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

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AMERICAN STANDARD LUMBER FROM AMERICA'S BEST MILLS

These Real Blue Prints and two Books SENT to Carpenters FREE

Just mail the coupon below! Send no money!

Every carpenter can get these real blue print plans and our book "How to Read Blue Prints" without sending us a penny. Just send the coupon. Lots of valuable and interesting information—all *free*. Yes, and we'll send along another book on building; it tells why "the big money goes to the man who *knows*." It explains the practical Chicago Tech. easy method of home-training for carpenters, and other men in the building trades. Learn how to get the jobs that pay most money or how to get into your own business as a carpenter contractor.

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Train at Home to MAKE MORE MONEY No Schooling Necessary

Learn how to read plans, lay out work and run jobs. Your spare time is enough. Wherever you may be—whatever your job—we can help you quickly to fill a higher place and have a bigger income.

Age does not matter. Previous school training is not needed. This is a practical course for practical men, prepared by practical instructors who have been through every branch of the building game themselves. You owe it to yourself to find out how to make more money.

To Carpenters Living in or Near Chicago

Visit our Day or Evening School for Builders and see with your own eyes the work we do. 1,000 carpenters and builders attend each year. You can get the same training *at home*. Same lessons—same blue prints—same practical instructors—same successful results.

Get the Facts. Find out how little time it takes to make more money—much more money—in building. Write today. The coupon brings all *Free*.

Chicago Technical SCHOOL for BUILDERS

Dept. G-101, 118 East 26th Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Chicago Technical SCHOOL for BUILDERS

Dept. G-101, 118 East 26th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Please send me without obligation, Free and Postpaid, your two Books and Blue Prints for Carpenters. It is understood that no salesman will call on me.

(Please Write or Print Name Plainly)

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

AMBLER ASBESTOS SHINGLES SCORE AGAIN

Spectators at the fire which destroyed the home of James Catrambone, of South Seaville, on Saturday night, were convinced of the real value of Ambler Asbestos Fireproof Shingles.

Had the roof been shingled with regular wood shingles the fire would undoubtedly have spread to nearby homes, causing thousands of dollars loss. Fortunately, however, the roof of Ambler Asbestos Shingles confined the flames beneath it and a very few sparks escaped to nearby housetops.

Now isn't this conclusive proof of the wonderful value of Asbestos Shingles?

If you are thinking of re-roofing your home, our advice is to do it now—don't put it off—put it on! And remember when you use Ambler Asbestos Shingles, there will be no painting, no repairing and no replacing—for they are as permanent as the everlasting hills.

ASBESTOS SHINGLE, SLATE and SHEATHING CO.

Factories ST. LOUIS, MO.
AMBLER, PENNA.

FOR SAMPLES and Special Carload proposition, return this clipping.

Name .....

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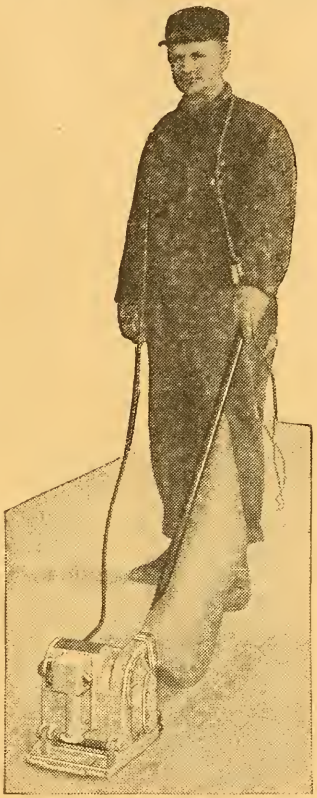
CARP. State .....

Direct Shipments made from Ambler, Pa. or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED CARPENTERS

$25 to $75 Per Day



GET **the real** money. The demand for the skilled work you can do exceeds the supply. Hundreds of **carpenters like you** are putting their skill to work, earning $25 to $75 a day, building up an independent future, realizing their life ambitions.

Get in on it. Get your share of the big money. You can do it. You take no chances. The way is certain—the rewards are sure. So protect the future of yourself and family. Here's how. Be a Clark FlorKraftsman. Operate the wonderful **machine** that does the work of many men, and get all the credit and the pay.

Figure it out for yourself

It's easy—it's sure—it's certain. The skill is built right in the machine. The Clark Vacuum Portable Sander puts a finish smooth as glass on 800 to 1600 ft. of new floor in eight hours—the kind of work that brings 2½ to 5 and 6 cents a foot. See the profit? It absolutely removes varnish and makes old dingy floors satiny smooth at the rate of 300 to 800 ft. per day! And it's the smoothest, sweetest job you ever saw, the kind that brings 8 to 15 cents anywhere. No varnish remover or neutralizer necessary.

The Money's All Yours Too!

The money *you make* stays in your pocket. No truck or crew to haul the Clarke. Carry it to work anywhere with one hand. The Clarke actually weighs only 31 lbs. complete and runs off any light socket. No power connections to pay for.

The Clarke works in closets and halls as well as large areas—so close that the base board and quarter rounds cover what's left.

Pleasant Dustless Work

Think of operating a machine that is absolutely dustless in operation—almost as easy to operate as a Vacuum cleaner. It's the only sander with a positive definite written guarantee of performance.

This is YOUR Opportunity

The money you want—the success you want—the independence you want—the financial stability you want are yours. It's the ideal field for carpenters who want to cash in on their own skill.

Don't hesitate. Find out how the Clarke can make you a Flor-Kraftsman, earning $25 to $75 per day. The longer you wait the more money you are losing. For your own good get all the *facts NOW. Mail the Coupon.*

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.,

Dept. C-26, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.

For eleven years, Originators and Manufacturers of Portable Sanding Machines.

POWERFUL - FAST CUTTING

CLARKE

VACUUM PORTABLE SANDER

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Answers All Calls

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.
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Please send me the facts on Clarke Floor Craftsmanship.

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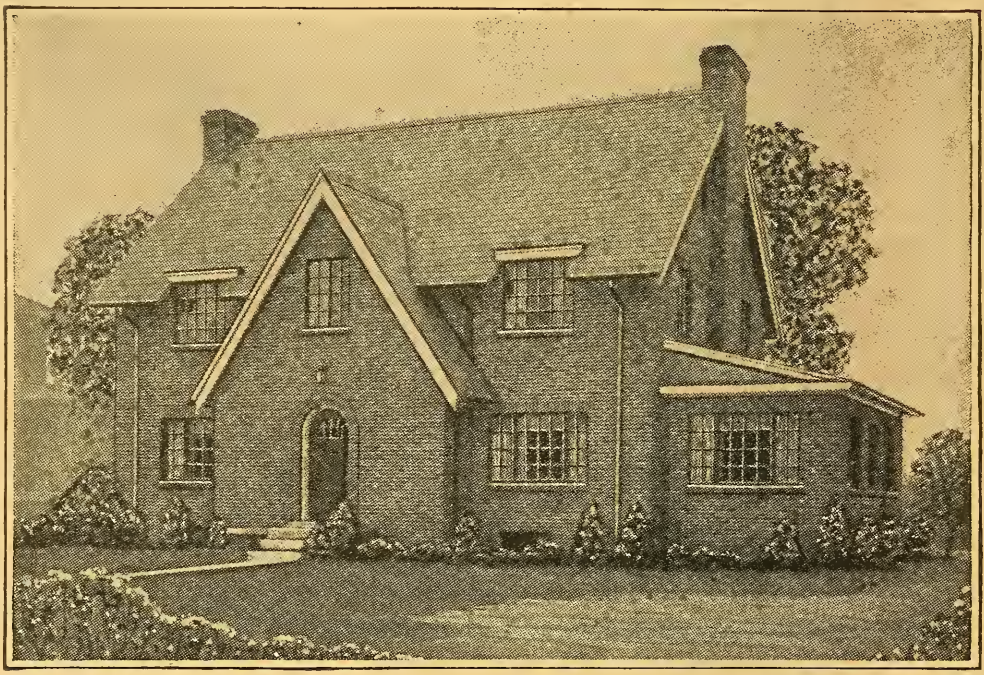

Masonite Insulating Lath was used as a plaster base in this attractive home located in South Bend, Indiana. Owner, Mrs. Caroline C. McNamara. Architect, Russell H. Stapp. Contractors and Builders, Whitcomb & Keller Real Estate Builders

Write for a free sample of this *thermostatic wood*

NO WONDER carpenters are so enthusiastic about Masonite! This Thermostatic Wood comes in broad, smooth boards which are ideal both for remodeling and new construction. And it has so many advantages! It is all wood. It makes an excellent sheathing material. It is an ideal plaster base. And it deadens sound. Send for a sample of Masonite, and for book of Specifications and Details. Mason Fibre Company, Dept. 868, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago.

Mills: Laurel, Mississippi

Masonite

THERMOSTATIC WOOD FOR

STRUCTURAL INSULATION

Made by the makers of MASONITE PRESDWOOD

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SPIRAL SCREW DRIVERS

MILLERS FALLS TOOLS
SINCE 1868

Spiral Ratchet Screw Driver No. 61

MILLERS FALLS Automatic Tools do two things for you.

They handle the tiresome drudgery of assembly quicker and better.

Good work, accomplished in half the time, pays twice the profit.

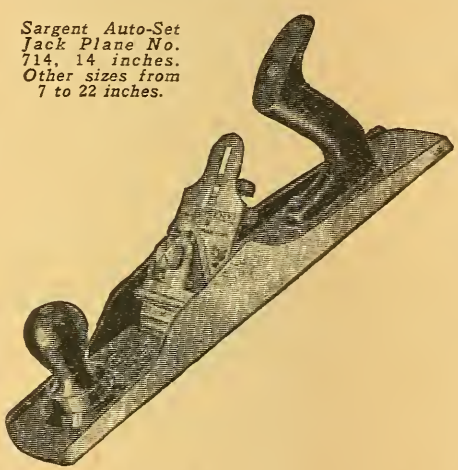
Good work comes first. So MILLERS FALLS makes good tools *first—then* makes them speedy.

Send for your free copy of pocket size handbook describing the 10 major lines of MILLERS FALLS Tools.

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY

MILLERS FALLS, MASSACHUSETTS

THE Sargent Auto-Set plane is pounds lighter than the ordinary plane and less tiring to use. At the same time, it is firm, rigid, and extremely solid. The frog and clamp extend to the bottom of the plane and hold the chromium steel cutter so tight it *can't* wobble or chatter. Keen, thin, and tough, it will smoothly make its way through the hardest wood with or across the grain. It is quickly adjusted, both vertically and horizontally, by means of a lever and screw . . . and the automatic setting permits the cutter to be removed, sharpened, and put back instantly and automatically to its exact position.



Sargent Auto-Set Jack Plane No. 714, 14 inches. Other sizes from 7 to 22 inches.

Sargent makes old-style planes, too, with the same care and thoroughness of manufacture. All have chromium steel cutters. Inspect Sargent tools at your dealer's. Mail the coupon today for free booklets.

SARGENT

Tools & Hardware

SARGENT & COMPANY, *Manufacturers,* 55 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.
Please send me, without cost, the booklets on Sargent planes and squares.

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Every Carpenter, Builder, Woodworker, Mechanic and apprentice should own these guides. These books answer hard questions and explain easy methods of doing better work. Easy to read and understand. Fully illustrated with 3700 diagrams and pictures showing modern working methods and plans. A complete home-study course for the apprentice; a quick, ready-reference for the journeyman. *(1600 pages, 4 volumes, flexible binding, gold edges, pocketsize—price $6.)*

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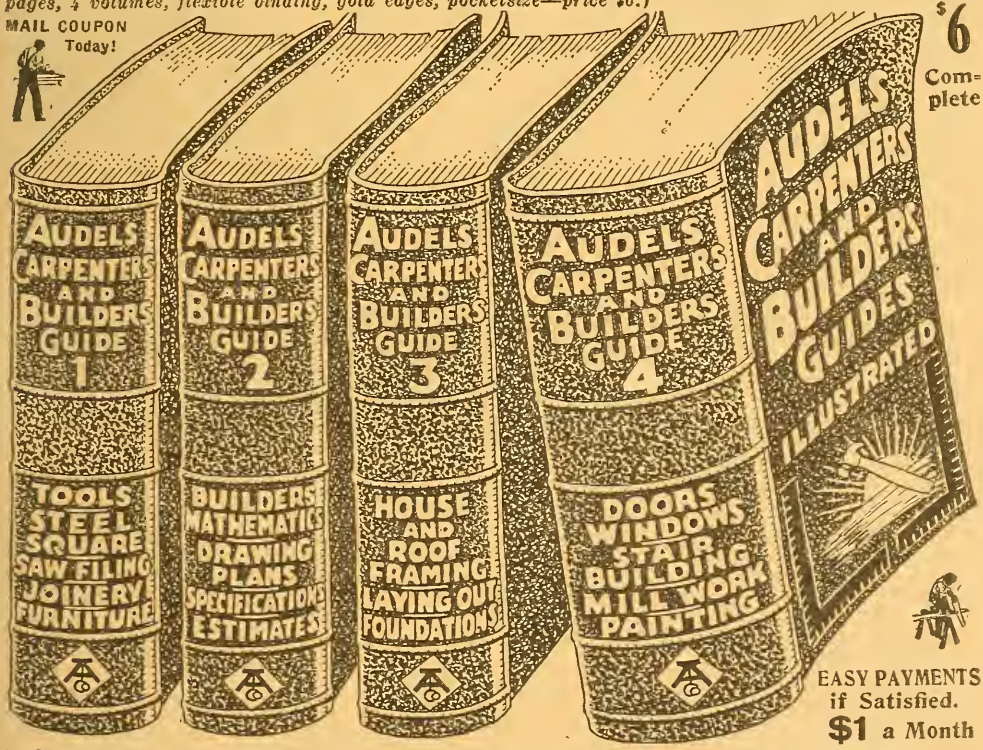

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The practical carpenter who has learned what he knows by his hard experience finds much in these handy guides that will add to his skill, efficiency and reputation. These guides are highly recommended and endorsed as being a helping hand, short-cut method of gaining success in your profession.

Practical diagrams and easy explanations show you how to handle any carpentry job in the easiest, most economical, most approved and most modern manner. Highly recommended and endorsed by the trade.

FREE TRIAL—MAIL COUPON TODAY!

No risk. Send now. Examine free. Pay if satisfied. Don't put it off! This coupon brings you the golden chance of advancement you have been looking for.

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Not a cent to pay until you see the Guides. No obligation to buy unless you are satisfied. Fill in coupon in *pencil*. Send now—today—get this great help library for carpenters and builders.

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Send me AUDELS CARPENTERS and BUILDERS GUIDES. 4 numbers, $6, for *free examination*. If satisfactory, I will send you $1 in 7 days, then $1 monthly until $6 is paid.

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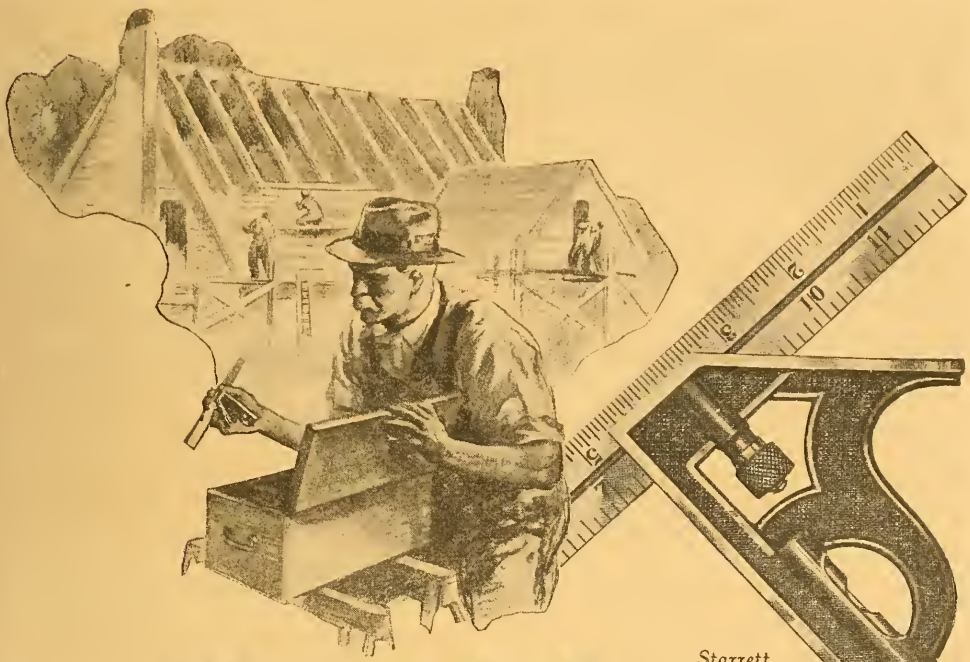

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"There's half a kit in this one tool" . . .

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ATHOL, MASS., U. S. A.

1779

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Established 1832

Hardware Department **FITCHBURG, MASS.**

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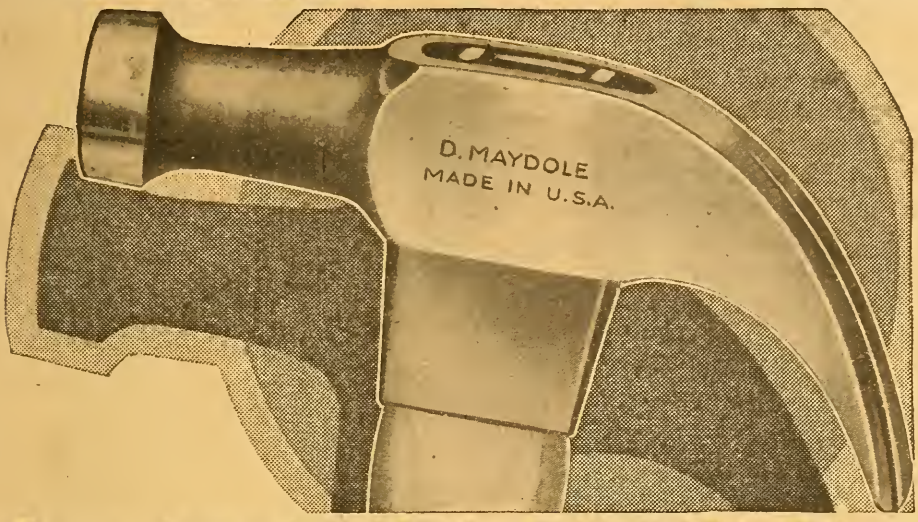
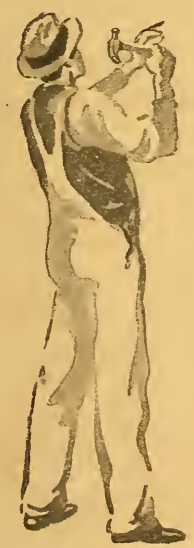


THE HANG, THE HEAD AND THE HANDLE



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Hammers Hatchets Files Sledges Axes

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You will want these *new saw files*

YOU want saw files with the right bite, cut, and steel—files of Disston quality.

But never until now have you been able to get files such as the *new* Disston Special Extra-Slim Blunt Saw Files.

No taper, but the same thickness from tang to end, giving a level, uniform stroke.

File "finds its bearing" against the tooth more quickly; extra-slim, so you can see just where and how the file is cutting.

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Made of the same tough Disston Steel that Disston puts into the files used in making Disston Saws.

Your own test will prove to you that these new Disston Files will outwear two ordinary files. You can get them now at the store where you buy your Disston Saws.

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Makers of "The Saw Most Carpenters Use"

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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1928

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

The employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the Lufkin Rule Company of Saginaw, Michigan, who manufacture a number of tools used by carpenters such as rules, tapes, combination squares, trysquares and other measuring devices.

This concern recently constructed a large addition to their plant on which were employed non-union carpenters.

GROUND VIEW OF THE CARPENTERS' HOME, LAKELAND, FLA.

The Old Grey Heads

One bright spring day there chanced to meet.
Two old time carpenters on the street.
"Good morning, Bert." "Why, hello, Bob!"
"On the same old stunt, hunting a job?"
"Yes, tramping again and begging in vain.
"This hunting a job gives me a pain;
"Where'ere I go, where'ere I seek it,
"I'm practically told, 'Get out—beat it.'"

"I use to find work most any day,—"
"Bob, that was before your head turned grey."
"But I'm strong, active and never shirk
"If given a chance, can do good work.
"Because of age must you and I
"Become a burden until we die?
"Charity's sweet? Well, that may be so,
"Just give me work, I'll 'hoe my own row.'"

"Now forty-two years come first of May,
"We made the fight for the eight-hour day,
"From then on through the long, lean years
"We never faltered, had no fears,
"While facing the bitterest opposition.
"We never weakened in our decision.
"Now those for whom the way was paved,
"Tell us, when young we should have saved."

"Save? How? With almost continuous strife
"Repeated detail and general strikes?
"Then lockouts, one for over a year.
(What would they have done, had they been here?)
"And now the 'grey heads' who paved the way,
"Must 'play a lone hand' but still they pay;
"They seek work by day and dream by night
"Of the struggle to live, to live a'right."

"Now, Bob," said Bert, "You must let me speak,
"You've been talking the length of this street.
"I quite agree with all that you say,
"I get the same treatment every day.
"It seems there's a mark against the old man.
"He must shift for himself as best he can,
"Few are concerned as to how he fares.
"From my experience, no one cares."

"But cheer up, Old Pal, don't be so sad,
"Things might be worse although they're quite bad.
"Just suppose, that in this world you're done,
"And in the new state, a new life's begun
"And there you find, to your utter despair,
"No old time 'wood butchers' wanted there.
"Imagine, if you can, could that come true,
"What would all us 'old ginks' do?"

"Hey! Bert! This is no subject for jest,
"As a cure for blues' it may be best.
"Of the 'Great Beyond' I have no fear,
"All our troubles are right now and here.
"When you have reached the 'end of the road'
"And being borne to your last abode,
"A few true friends will gather around
"To see you snugly tucked in the ground."

"They'll bring some flowers, sweet and fair,
"You'll not see them, but they'll be there.
"They'll tell of your good deeds, not the bad,
"May tell of some good traits you never had.
"And as some of the Brothers quietly file by,
"They may remark, 'He was a good old guy.'
"And then your reward:—when the last word is said
"'A long, long rest for 'The Old Grey Head.'"

A. C. Cattermull, Chicago, Ill.

LABOR'S POSITION IN MODERN INDUSTRIAL LIFE

(By Wm. Green, President, American Federation of Labor.)

MODERN industry has brought our civilization to a period of rapid expansion and development. A new type of industrial developement has evolved and mass production and standardization of output supersedes individual artisanship and personal craftsmanship. The change which has accompanied this transition is noticeable in the newer industrial methods employed as well as in the human relationships of all those associated with industry. Skill and training have always been of vital importance to industry and the modern age makes it more imperative than ever. In contrast with the period when individual skill and training was emphasized we now regard collective skill and training as essential to success. No manufactured product is now begun and completed by a single workman. Many hands and many minds participate in the creation of a single manufactured product. All of this involves the construction, introduction and intelligent use of perfected machinery. Simultaneously, power is substituted for human energy.

In the special field of human relations it has been necessary to develop a plan of procedure which would serve as a substitute for the provincial relationships previously existing. This has found its expression, on the part of large corporations, in management and, on the part of the workers, in organization and collective action. Obviously there cannot be any direct relationship between the thousands of stockholders of large industrial corporations or its officers and the thousands of workers employed by them. The ownership of modern industry is represented in stock widely distributed among large numbers of people. Frequently the executives and management are employes of corporations.

The membership of the American Federation of Labor believe that through organization of the workers into independent, democratic trade unions the individual interests of working men and women can be promoted and advanced and a relationship with management upon a basis of comparative equality can be established and maintained. In no other way can the workers cope with the newer industrial problems or with the corporate power of industrial organizations.

Labor's persistency in behalf of collective bargaining and salutary results which have followed the establishment and recognition of trade unions have developed confidence, strength and faith in the policies of the American Federation of Labor. As a result it has progressively moved into a position of commanding importance and influence in the Nation's economic and social life. It is now regarded as a part of our American institutional life.

The officers and members of the American Federation of Labor have always recognized the necessity of adopting a flexible, practical policy. Changing industrial methods and processes required adaptability to the new order. With the stupendous growth of trade unionism came new problems and new responsibilities. In order to deal with them it became necessary to enlarge our scope of activity so as to include many varied phases of community life.

Economic problems are so vital to the prosperity and happiness of working men and women that they must be given a full measure of freedom of action in dealing with them. Their solution must be fairly satisfactory to the worker or he will entertain a deep sense of wrong and injustice. This is especially true because the worker daily and hourly suffers from the effect of any economic wrong or injustice imposed upon him. The workers demand the opportunity to negotiate upon the subjects of wages, working hours and conditions of employment. They attach very great importance to the settlement of grievances which arise during the course of employment. The right to strike when working conditions become so unsatisfactory that they are unbearable and intolerable is a fundamental right and one which must be recognized and respected. While labor favors industrial peace and the adoption of all methods which make for understanding and cooperation between employers and employes it will never surrender the right to strike. Its labor power is its only

capital and its only weapon and defense when argument, reason and peaceful persuasion have failed to alleviate unfair industrial oppression. In this democracy the right to give service or withhold service is considered inalienable and there is not a man or woman in the United States, engaged in honest toil, who would willingly submit to the yoke of the tyranny of involuntary servitude.

At the present moment the nation is confronted with an intensified unemployment problem. What are the underlying causes for this situation? There are several causes which contribute toward the existing state of affairs. There has been some slowing up in both production and consumption. There has been a decline in buying and naturally this was followed by a reduction in commodity output. This slight economic dislocation was noticeable during the late summer and early fall of 1927. It has continued, increasing in proportion, until the present peak of unemployment was reached.

The introduction and use of improved machinery has affected the situation to some extent. Because of the absence of reliable government statistics we cannot definitely determine to what extent this state of affairs has contributed to the increase in unemployment. We know that the development of new industries has created a demand for additional workers consequently many thousands, who would be unemployed otherwise, have been able to find employment in the newer industries. Many of these were unskilled workers who were able to render service in mass production industries.

The nation cannot destroy the purchasing power through the creation of an army of unemployed and expect to maintain increased commodity production. The buying power of the people must be placed at a high level through an economic condition which provides steady employment and high wages. This is the only way through which a balance between production and consuming power can be maintained.

The immediate remedy for the distressing unemployment situation lies in a resumption of private industrial activity and the passage of legislation providing for the expenditure of government funds in public enterprises and public improvements. The American Federation of Labor advocated, as a partial remedy for unemployment, that the Government plan for the expenditure of government funds on public works during periods of slack employment in private undertakings and private industry. This means that when workers are generally employed in private industry the Government should withhold the launching of public enterprise and when private industry lags and unemployment increases the Government should then inaugurate its construction program and and thus furnish work to those thrown out of employment.

If Congress would pass the flood control bill, the army housing, naval construction and general housing legislation and would make the appropriations for this work available at once our present problem of unemployment would be quickly solved. Such action by Congress could be supplemented by similar action in the different states and municipalities where the expenditure of public funds is planned in making public improvements and in the performance of public works. Congress ought to act quickly. The public should demand speedy action upon all legislation which provides for the expenditure of funds in accordance with governmental plans for public improvement and public work.

The American Federation of Labor has always appreciated the value of education. It has ever advocated compulsory school attendance and has fostered and encouraged education among all classes of working people. Adult education is being promoted and extended, study classes are being formed in many villages and cities in a large number of states. The subjects studied and considered relate to current affairs, political economy, various phases of scientific studies, industrial problems, trade union philosophy and national history and civics. We are making substantial progress in the work of adult education. Much printed literature and many standard text books to be used in adult educational work have been printed and circulated.

The American Federation of Labor has kept in touch with international affairs and with the development of international relations. We have supported all practical movements designed to promote international understanding, goodwill and the peaceful settlement of in-

ternational disputes through arbitration and negotiation.

The American Federation of Labor emphasizes the social value of high wages, reasonable hours of work and humane conditions of employment. We are endeavoring to establish a wage level that will permit every American working man and woman to enjoy an American standard of living. We are endeavoring to eliminate poverty and distress, to care for the sick and dependent members. We are trying to extend these benefits to all workers, skilled and unskilled, through organization and co-operation.

Some organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have established trade schools and have also provided sick, death and old age benefits. We are trying to create opportunities for the enjoyment of leisure and recreation for working people and their families. The five day work week is one of Organized Labor's definite objectives. We believe that through the enjoyment of leisure, the educational, spiritual and cultural part of workers lives may be advanced. Many thousands of working men affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are enjoying the five day work week. Many thousands more will secure this reform as industrial conditions warrant and as economic conditions permit.

In the work of organization the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor are governed by facts and conditions. The workers decide these matters themselves. Through their representatives, in conference and in conventions, the jurisdictional policies of the American Federation of Labor are determined.

The American Federation of Labor occupies a most strategic and influential position in modern industrial life. It is the instrumentality through which the workers express themselves upon economic, social and industrial problems. It pursues a policy of constructive activity. As a result of its influence and the great work it has performed the conditions of life and labor, among the working people of the country, have been made better and their homes have been made brighter. This great economic movement will continue to grow in strength and influence and it will always remain a strong and vital force in all communities and in every section throughout the land.

THE CONTRACTOR

PART I

(By H. H. Siegele.)

THE contractor was busy at his desk, when a young newspaperman stepped into the office.

"An interview I had with you some months ago," the young man said, after the customary greetings had been exchanged, "interested our readers and me very much. I feel sure that you can tell more about contracting that would be helpful and interesting to the readers of the newspaper I represent. For instance, 'profits and losses,' or 'unnecessary losses,' would do."

Offering the young man a chair, the contractor spoke, rather deliberately:

"There are," he said as he stood before the young man, looking squarely into his face, "unavoidable losses on every job, that could have been prevented if existing circumstances, in such cases, would have been different. Such losses are not necessary, and yet the contractor is running a big risk, if he does not figure a certain percentage of the cost of the job to take care of them. If those losses are taken care of when the job is figured, they are really not losses—incidental expenses, perhaps would be the right term to use. . . . Speaking about unnecessary losses," he was now speaking with a peculiar tone of voice, "Unnecessary losses," he repeated, as he walked over to a window, and raised it to permit fresh air into the room. Coming back to his desk he continued, "Poor management causes more losses than anything a contractor has to contend

with, and they are all unnecessary. The contractors themselves, in many instances, are the chief offenders—perhaps, failing to order material in time to have it on the job when it is needed—or dillydallying away time letting their subcontracts, so that it will be impossible to carry on the work without interruption. These are common faults, and many contractors cannot understand that such things lose them money, since they lay off the workmen whenever there is nothing for them to do. It delays the completion of the job, they think, but they do not consider that a loss of money. Whatever arguments that that type of contractors use to justify such a course, will not prevent the loss."

Seating himself, the contractor continued:

"Good workmen do not have to walk the streets, and most of them do not. When they are laid off, there are usually other contractors who are willing to put such men to work, even if they have to lay off some of their less reliable men. Then when the material comes, or our contractor has decided to let his subcontracts, he finds that he is left with but inefficient workmen—and inefficiency always costs money. Some contractors think they can prevent this loss by keeping their good men on the job, doing a little work here, and doing a little work there, and a little more work somewhere else, but completing nothing. This method, in my judgment, is more expensive than the other, and only contractors who do not understand their business properly will resort to it, excepting in extreme emergency cases."

Seeing that the newspaperman was taking notes, he went on:

"There are contractors who pride themselves on close figuring, when they order the material for a job, and very often this results in having to leave many parts of a job uncompleted, because of a shortage of material, caused by, defective pieces, mistakes by mechanics or mistakes in figuring by the contractor when he ordered the material. The wise contractor will always figure a little extra material in order to make up for a possible shortage. Whenever mechanics have to change from one thing to another and back again to the first, later; the contractor pays for it. I knew one contractor, in my younger days, who always bought finishing nails in small quantities, consequently much time was lost every time the nails were used up, until he could get more. The same contractor, who superintended his work himself, rarely had his ideas worked out when he put his men to work, and invariably he made changes in the construction after it was partly done, causing unnecessary tearing out, etc. Fortunately he did most of his work on a percentage basis, and so did not lose the money himself, but in the long run he lost. It soon became a saying among the workmen, and later among their friends, that this particular contractor was a friend of the working man, inasmuch as he doubled the work for them—'We have,' they would say, 'to put up the work, and then we have to tear it down—and put it up again.' This type of contractor really is a detriment to the contractors who want to do their work on a sound business basis."

The contractor took a piece of paper from his desk, and with a rule and pencil he made some sketches on it. Taking the sketches to the young man, he explained to him how, when he started to contract, he used to superintend his own work. "I never," said he, "started a workman on any job without either a sketch, blue print or a piece of the work already installed for him to be guided by. This method saved me much money, and at the same time I, almost without exception, got the work done just as I wanted it. Tearing out work was almost unknown when I was running my own work. Of course, I always hired the best men, and when I started a job I tried to keep it going until it was completed; so I had no trouble keeping good men on the job. I soon learned that, besides saving money, this method was doing my advertising for me without cost. Prospective builders were even willing to give me their work at higher figures than what the less reliable contractors offered to do it for. Moreover, in a very short time I had to hire superintendents to take charge of the construction end of my business. These men I picked from the ranks of my journeymen carpenters; men who had qualified themselves by reading and by studying at home, while they were getting their actual experience on the job. By experience they knew how I wanted my work done, and by reading and studying they made themselves familiar with the

technical and business end of the work. I always insisted that they themselves know what they are going to do before they put the men to work—a failing that is prevalent among superintendents and foremen is to depend on the men to work out problems that should have been worked out by the foreman or superintendents themselves. I require the men in charge of my work, to have the material distributed by laborers so it will not be necessary for the men to chase around the building hunting for material. Ever since I have had superintendents in charge of my work, I have always tried to keep the material that was to be ordered from the office, on the job some little time before it was needed. This put me in a position where I could hold the superintendents accountable for any delay in getting the work done. The fact of the matter it there were very few such delays: for when the men in charge saw that the material was on the job they made their plans and had men on the job to do the work without delay. Having the material on the job has a peculiar influence on workmen; it seems to inspire them to do better work willingly—they become interested in the job. A man that is interested in his work is worth more to the contractor, than one who works without interest."

"Are wages high enough, or are they too high?" the newspaperman asked.

(Continued in next issue.)

THE INSULATION OF DWELLINGS

(By Bror Gustave Dahlberg, President of the Celotex Co.)

THE prehistoric savage, seeking shelter in a rock-bound cave, building himself a tent from the skins of beasts he had slain for food, or scraping together a pile of clay into an unsightly hut, was endeavoring to provide insulation against the elements, the icy winds of winter, the heat of the summer sun, the fury of the storm. Instinct, or perhaps the first glimmerings of knowledge, governed his clumsy efforts.

Yet, old as these attempts are, the progress toward effective insulation of the dwelling through the ages has been astoundingly slow. For countless thousands of years, scientists tell us, human beings had been roaming Europe, yet even the Cro-Magnon man at the beginning of the late stone age had not yet learned to build himself a home and was still living in caves. Perhaps it may have been the fourth descent of the terrible glacial ice over the continent, one hundred and fifty centuries ago, that drove him from his caves and spurred him on to the first rude home-building. His slowly gained knowledge of agriculture, too, perhaps inspired him with a desire to remain beside the fields he had laboriously cleared and planted. The fact, also, that he learned to tame the cattle and pasture them in the fertile valleys undoubtedly influenced him to establish there a permanent dwelling.

But even after he had learned to make bronze tools, to mould pottery, his efforts at building a shelter that would insulate him from the elements were crude, clumsy and ineffective. How slowly the art of home-building developed as man emerged from savagery, through barbarism to civilization, is evidenced by the fact that when the British some hundred years ago discovered the island of Tasmania, the savages there, while they had huts, had not yet learned how to provide them with roofs.

But though its progress was slow, the art of home building did progress. Houses, in various countries, were built of the material most conveniently at hand. The Arab on the desert, the Indian on the North American plains, built themselves tents from skins. Those who lived in the thickly wooded districts made themselves cabins of logs. The Egyptians along the Nile piled up huts of clay. As civilization advanced there came homes built of bricks, of blocks of stone, of hewn and sawed timbers.

Two great influences combined to inspire the urge for home building, protection from the elements and from enemies, and the desire for comfort, an unphrased feeling of the need for insulation. In these early homes as in the most modern structures were found always these common factors—walls and a roof—in the beginning, crude, weak,

temporary, as time went on becoming stronger, more graceful, larger, more enduring.

These shelters naturally were located in selected spots, by the water courses, in fertile valleys, in pleasant coves by the seashore, at the meeting place of roads. And as the population increased and the arts of civilization thrived, groups of these dwellings formed that gradually grew into towns and cities. The necessity for the erection of homes introduced new professions into the world, the carpenter, the mason, the architect, and the engineer. Specialization became the rule. The carpenter and the mason were concerned with the assembling of material and with the costs of erection. The architect was interested in the appearance of the home and the convenience of its arrangement. The engineer studied the strength of materials and devised methods for solving structural problems.

But when it came to heating the house in winter, or endeavoring to make it cool in summer, it was every man for himself.

Braziers in which charcoal was burned, stoves for the use of coal and wood were introduced in efforts to combat the cold of winter. Windows, at first mere holes in the walls or roof, to let the smoke escape, were enlarged and widened to alleviate the heat of summer, and eventually were fitted with glass. The count strewed his castle floor with rushes in an endeavor to keep his feet warm, later replacing them with rugs, carpets and wall-hangings — all blind efforts to effect insulation.

But even up to the end of the last century little scientific attention had been given to the subject of keeping houses warm in winter or cool in summer. Within the memory of the present generation the stove was the universal heating device. If a small stove failed to heat a room a larger one was substituted. It was not uncommon to find a stove in each room of a house, for the low price of fuel of all kinds made heating inexpensive.

Practically nothing was known of heating principles. It was recognized that certain houses were harder to heat than others, but no one knew why. They merely called them "cold" houses and let it go at that. There was a factor in home-building that had not yet been recognized.

Sometimes, it is true, this factor was accidentally present in a dwelling house, making it warm and comfortable in winter, but no one understood why.

Two new advances in the material state of civilization brought forth the necessity of exact knowledge of the missing factor. These were the spread of refrigeration as used in cold storage and the refrigerator car and also the development of modern heating systems.

These developments created new professions and these new professions looked at the problem of the dwelling from a novel viewpoint, entirely different from the viewpoint of the architect and the engineer who had dominated construction for so many centuries.

With the development of refrigerator cars and modern heating systems it became necessary to ask new questions about walls and roofs.

In the case of refrigerator cars the question was "Why cannot this car be kept cold even though it is made of wood and tightly closed?" and in the case of modern heating systems "How large a boiler is needed for this house and how many radiators?"

The missing factor mentioned above was, of course, insulation against heat flow. The earliest need for it became apparent in refrigerator cars in the United States of America which were at first ordinary railroad freight cars built of wood and loaded with meat which was cooled by ice. After a long journey in some cars all the ice would be melted and the meat deteriorated, but in others there was ice still left and the meat would be in good condition. It was evident that something had to be done with these cars to standardize the temperature of the interior during all weathers.

The earlier difficulties of the refrigerator cars were, of course, duplicated in the early cold storage buildings and the knowledge of insulations of various kinds was slowly built up by a new profession—that of the "refrigerating engineer." The qualities that insulation must possess and the methods of its application in a building and in a refrigerator car were slowly learned. Then,

too, stoves began to be supplanted by modern heating systems. No one knew the total heat value of a stove and it was necessary to proceed by guess work. No one understood why two rooms or two dwellings of equal size required unequal sizes of heating apparatus.

Scientific study of the subject revealed the fact that heat leaked out through the walls and ceilings of a dwelling in the same manner that heat leaked in through the walls and ceilings of a refrigerator and it became apparent that insulation could be made an economical and necessary factor in dwellings as well as in cold storage apparatus. The very great rise in cost of heating and the advance in living comfort, especially since the great war, made this factor, insulation, which was once merely desirable or convenient, a necessity.

Newer heating systems using oil and gas were invented which could be installed with economy and satisfaction in operation, avoiding the drudgery in the removal of ashes, and providing freedom from dust, but in uninsulated dwellings their very high cost operated strongly against their use, so in the last decade the idea of the insulation of the dwelling house has come strongly to the front.

It is commonly estimated that of 100% heat input in a dwelling, 35% is unavoidably lost through windows, openings around doors, and the need of air changes. The remainder, or 65% of the heat input, passes with greater or less rapidity through the solid structure of the walls and roof. It is to this 65% that the insulation manufacturer addresses himself and it is with little difficulty that he is able to show a saving of from 25 to 50% at a rather negligible cost for the insulation material.

The cutting down permanently of the heat losses through walls and roof makes available another economy. The original heating plant need not be so large. The boiler required and the number of feet of radiation may be cut down in almost a direct ratio of the computed heat saving. Based on average costs this saving in radiation would in many cases be sufficient to pay for the insulating material and the cost of applying it. The difference in the cost of fuel, therefore, in an insulated house as against an uninsulated house would give clear annual profit to the home builder.

The examples of heat-saving have been confined to wall structures but in roofs the potential saving is usually much greater because uninsulated roof structures in ordinary houses offer much less heat resistance than do wall structures. A greater square foot saving therefore may be shown when insulation is applied to roofs either on the inside under the roof rafters in old houses or on top of the roof under the roof covering in new buildings.

In the United States the most common form of insulation for dwellings is a board one-half inch thick and of rather large area, one of the common types being 4 feet wide and from 8 to 12 feet long. These boards are like lumber in that they can be cut and sawed with ordinary carpenter tools. They are usually carried in stock by lumber dealers so that they are easily available everywhere. They take the place, in frame structures, of the sheathing boards which are used to stiffen the house because these insulation boards have sufficient strength to perform this function very satisfactorily. They can also be used on the interior of a dwelling in place of lath so that plaster can be applied to them, and they are frequently decorated with different wall coverings or paint so that plaster is unnecessary; or, they may be left in their natural condition, or attractively stencilled in color.

With the development of scientific insulation both in industrial buildings and in homes, engineers have learned how to measure accurately the amount of heat escaping through walls and roofs. Heat conductivity through brick, wood, stone, concrete and other building materials has been scientifically determined. Standards have been established by the United States Bureau of Standards, by the Armour Institute of Technology, by the laboratories of the University of Illinois and other institutions. Accurate mathematical calculations have been made of the amount of heat passing through various materials in walls, so that it is now practicable to calculate readily the amount of heat transmission in any type of building.

The benefits to be derived in summer are no less remarkable because the heat

resisting qualities of the insulated home are available to prevent the external heat from entering the house in hot weather.

The time is quickly approaching, in the United States at least, where no one will think of building, buying, or renting an uninsulated dwelling any more than he would think of living in a home not piped for water nor wired for electricity.

Looking into the future—and the very near future—I expect to see every man making his own weather in his own home. It is already scientifically practicable and economically possible for houses to be erected in which a constant temperature and equable conditions of moisture may be maintained the year round, regardless of outside weather conditions, at a very small cost.

In a house efficiently insulated, equipped with a modern heating plant, the addition of an air-conditioning device which dehumidifies the air with a cold water spray in summer, and heats and humidifies it with a warm water spray in winter, it is entirely possible to maintain the temperature throughout the house at sixty-eight or seventy degrees, either in mid-winter or in mid-summer.

Air conditioning devices are already in satisfactory use in many industrial plants in the United States, in textile mills, paper-making plants, printing establishments, and candy factories, where uniform temperature is desirable because the materials handled are highly sensitive to variations of temperature and air conditions. Some of the more recently erected motion picture theaters and auditoriums in the larger cities of the United States are equipped with devices for keeping the temperature uniform and the air conditions regulated.

It is but a short step from the factory and the public building into the home. Already there are in the United States four private homes so planned that they have uniform temperature throughout the year. To attain this new comfort in the dwelling house only three factors are needed:

First: Efficient insulation.

Second: A modern heating plant.

Third: An air conditioning device.

These American homes thus equipped are but a prophecy of the new comfort that is coming to the home in all parts of the world. Insulation of the dwelling is revolutionizing the methods of building construction bringing within the reach of the masses homes in which they may live under pleasant conditions that the last generation would not have believed possible.

CLEVELAND, O., APPRENTICE SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT

(By W. J. Carroll, Secretary Cleveland Building Trades Employers' Association.)

THE fourth apprentice commencement of the Building Trades Division of the Cleveland Trade School was held April 26, 1928, in the auditorium of the Cleveland Trade School, before an audience which utilized every available seat.

Two hundred and ten bricklayers, carpenters, electricians, painters and plumbers—the largest number of graduates in the history of the school—were awarded diplomas at the completion of their apprenticeship.

Able and interesting addresses were made by Mrs. Clara Tagg Brewer, of the Cleveland Board of Education, who acted as Chairman; Monsignor Jos. F. Smith, Pastor St. Philomena's Church; John D. Marshall, Mayor of Cleveland; R. G. Jones, Superintendent of the Cleveland Public Schools; Thos. J. Donnelly, Secretary, Ohio State Federation of Labor; and Gerhardt F. Meyne, general contractor of Chicago, who discussed "The Future of Apprentice Training in the Building Trades."

An unusual feature of the program was a movie entitled "Method of Training Apprentices," which showed the apprentices actually at work both in the school and on the job. This was in charge of M. D. Jones, principal of the school. Diplomas were presented by Jas. R. Mills, member of the Cleveland Board of Education.

Among the men prominent in the labor movement who attended the exercises were: Wm. J. McSorley, President, Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor; F. C. Plambeck, General Representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Arnold Bill, President, Ohio State Federation of Labor; John H. Bell, General President, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union; and John W. Jockel, Secretary, Ohio State Conference of the B. M. & P. I. U.

INFECTIOUS EYE AILMENTS AND HOW TO AVOID THEM

(By B. Franklin Royer, M. D., Medical Director, National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness)

THE human eye is wholesomely receptive to many kinds of germs. The eye tissues lend themselves splendidly to the growth of most germs which form pus. Generally speaking, in infectious eye ailments, pus-like discharges are commonly seen on the edges of the lids, in local areas along the lashes or in the little pockets at the angle of the eye nearest the nose. Some of these eye infections are very easily transmitted to other eyes—some of them are caused by germs so small in size that for a long while they escaped the studied search of doctors hunting for them with microscopes. It would almost appear that the smaller the germ causing eye trouble, the greater its likelihood of being transmitted from one person's eyes to the eyes of another.

Pink-eye is caused by a germ discovered almost at the same time by the great German bacteriologist, Dr. Robert Koch, while doing research work in Egypt, and by a widely known New York ophthalmologist and research worker, Dr. John Elmer Weeks. The germ causing pink-eye now carries the name of the Koch-Weeks bacillus. This is one of the tiniest germs known to invade the eye.

The germ that causes boils, the staphylococcus, may constantly be found in styes or in that inflammatory condition of the eyes where the edges of the lids are more or less crusted with little pustules frequently developing, and where the lids and lashes often stick together in the morning. These same germs are often found in the pustular condition at the inner side of the eye where the tear duct goes down into the nose, although here the germs that cause nasal catarrah are also often found present. The germ causing pneumonia sets up severe eye trouble at times.

Some infectious eye ailments are due to direct transfer of germs from one part of the body to another. An individual with a discharging ear, either while asleep or by carelessness when awake, may readily carry pus from the ear to the eye. The child picking its nose may transfer infection directly to its eye, or those with foul teeth and sinuses discharging about them may readily soil their fingers and infect the eyes. Sometimes the route of infection is from a local collection of pus in the tonsils or in the sinuses of the nose through the circulating blood or through the lymphatic system to the eye. In any such transfer of infection the same strain of germs will be found in eye discharges as in the original focus of pus.

Chronic ulcer (phlyctenular disease), in malnourished children and trachoma have not yet been proven to be caused by germs alone.

Many eye ailments bear a very close relation to dietary faults. This relationship is not yet fully explained. The bleary-eyed children with pustules on lid edges and crusts on their lashes so commonly seen in orphanages twenty-five years ago have almost disappeared with modern feeding of children and modern hygiene in these institutions. Perhaps many germs grow best in the eyes of individuals not well nourished or with eye tissue resistance lowered from dietary faults.

All infectious eye ailments are to a certain extent a menace to vision. The strictest cleanliness is most important. Drugs applied locally for treatment should be prescribed by a physician. It

is of great importance in these infectious eye ailments also, especially the more chronic ones, that constant attention be given to the diet. Diets rich in vitamins, such as an abundance of whole milk and leafy vegetables, are advised, while in winter, with the absence of sunshine and shortage of green leafy vegetables, cod liver oil should be given as a food for all children with such eye ailments.

Physicians will always advise cleaning up of the local collection of pus, whether it be from the ear, tooth, tonsil or other part of the body, and will give strict instructions as to cleanliness before placing fingers to the eye. No unclean hand should ever go to an eye. No finger touching pus is safe around the eye. It is equally true that no individual with an eye discharging pus should be in close and intimate contact with those who have clean eyes. For such an individual, separate bed, towels, toilet articles, wash-basins, etc., are imperative. The danger of transfer of the infection is often great but sometimes may be known only by trial exposure, a needless menace to the other fellow's eyes.

NEW HOMES FOR OLD

(By W. F. Shaw, National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.)

TRANSFORM the old, ugly liability into a charming asset!

Dotting the landscape are multitudes of houses out of style, unsightly; houses obsolescent because nobody wants them; houses structurally good and still habitable for many years, but unattractive and undesirable to live in. They are to be found in almost any community—from outward appearances, a crude, box-like house, with a plain roof. The inside arrangement is inconvenient and the size of the rooms just sufficient for bare existence. Yet these houses can be remodeled into comfortable, attractive homes.

A fortunate thing about making new homes from old houses is that three out of four American houses are lumber-built—precisely the kind that lends itself to alteration most easily and economically. In this respect, the campaign of the lumber association is truly a campaign for more work for carpenters. The old house may need its roof raised for headroom in the second story; its eaves and cornices may need trimming and its 50-year old roof reshingled. New rooms may be needed on the second floor with a stairway to reach them; a sun room or porches may be added. Dormers may be installed to add to the attractiveness of the modernized house.

Houses that are reasonably modern, but built before the use of supplementary rooms had proven their worth, may be rearranged to provide the housewife with those facilities which transform a task into a pleasure. A useful addition to any house is a small breakfast room, convenient to the kitchen and rear porch. It saves many steps in preparing the morning meal and other informal meals. A back porch is a haven of rest on hot days if the rear of the house is exposed to the sun, and it serves at all times as a sort of vestibule and storage place.

The "new homes from old houses" campaign is a movement in the interest of better homes. A family lives in a house, but the community lives around it. The appearance of the house thus becomes a public concern. It, therefore, becomes a duty of the individual to improve the appearance of his dwelling, even though he may be satisfied with its interior.

Even if self-satisfaction and respect for the opinion of one's neighbors does not prompt improvements, substantial self-interest should. One of the simplest and surest ways to make money is to modernize the old house in appearance as well as in plan. There generally is little trouble in most communities in financing alterations, because they always put more value into a house than their cost. A canvass of building and loan and mortgage companies shows that generally the entire amount of approved alterations can be covered by loans.

The resuscitation of dying houses is one of the most truly economical things that can be done from the community standpoint. If the owners of old houses would generally undertake to bring them

up to date they would make new wealth for themselves far in excess of the amount of money required.

Modernizing the old house and making it externally comely and internally delightful and comfortable, thus, is an investment both in hard values and satisfaction.

The carpenters, more than any other group of craftsmen, have a vital interest in this campaign. The old houses of any community cannot be modernized without their skilled help. They are bound to benefit in this and similar movements which have for their purpose the remodeling of old homes.

A PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYES

(By John Gray, L. U. No. 2163, New York, N. Y.)

UNTIL there is unrestricted co-operation between employers and employes throughout the country, there will not be a general untroubled understanding between capital and labor. The historical reason why such provisions prevail is a matter that is not profitable now to discuss. The fact is sufficient. The employes find themselves confronted with conditions which deny their freedom as understood at the present day.

Intolerance—painful to the feelings of persons of mature years and manifestly disconcerting to youth—is revealed by the decline of activity in games by youthful workers, both male and female, during the present decade. This adverse condition is contrary to any law or system and requires to be eliminated in order to avoid increased estrangement.

Until employers and employes approach one another, each recognizing the jurisdiction of the other in their sphere, can negotiations bring forth stable conditions by exercising the will to give and return mutually.

With the adoption of full and amicable understanding, the operation of an agreement would soon yield success and mutual esteem to both parties.

Such fundamental prevalent conditions would be reflected by young workers again reaching out for contests in athletics and games without urging, after curtailment in activity during recent years, thus restoring the promotion of games among industrial workers. The pleasures and benefits accuring from participation in games would again be renewed to a moderate proportion, and develop the spirit of co-operation in both work and play.

A MESSAGE TO AMERICAN LABOR

(By Matthew Woll)

ORGANIZED Labor of America is functioning in America. Its activities do not trespass foreign labor fields. It does not transgress upon the activities of foreign labor movements. American labor likewise holds that it is best qualified to determine the course of action that American labor shall follow. American labor lives upon American soil. It operates within America's financial, industrial, social and political life. To it must be conceded the unqualified right and freedom to determine its own destiny. This right to self-determination has been and is being questioned by foreign influences parading under the guise of proletarianism. Condemnations or gratuitous advice of foreign labor and political movements are but silly antics. Whether or not they serve hidden purposes in the lands of their origin, they can have no constructive objective in our land. They may be but the cowardly efforts of such influences to hide ulterior purposes within their own lands. At any rate, American labor needs no foreign guidance, much less the showings of violent demonstrations.

American labor is not unmindful of the fact that political government largely embraces economic theories and industrial fallacies of an antiquated period.

American labor well knows that the power of state is still more inclined toward the protection of vested interests and of property than to the promulgation of human rights and protection of personal rights.

This does not imply that American governments are ill conceived. It does not argue that our democratic institutions are covertly designed to assert property rights over and above personal rights. On the contrary, in a democracy where labor so largely dominates, existing institutions may as readily be used by those dispossessed of property to assert their personal rights, if they but will. This may be done by both political and economic action based upon constructive and evolutionary principles and practices. There is no need for revolutionary principles or practices. In a land of democracy, appeal to revolutionary phrases and violent demonstrations only arouses confusing passions, fires conflicting emotions and divides the great mass of wage earners, only to their great loss and detriment.

American labor has found from experience that the greatest and most permanent progress made is attributable to economic and industrial action rather than to a resort to the play of political forces. Where there are so many lawmaking bodies and where people are so overwhelmed with conflicting and confusing legislative enactments, in a land wherein legislative enactments are so readily questioned by the judiciary, and where the judiciary is becoming more and more a legislative body, a country wherein the administrative division is so curtailed by retarding interests and conflicting forces and obstacles, there, indeed, greater and more stable progress is realized through the economic action of the wage earners.

It is therefore of first and foremost importance that workers organize strong and effective trade unions, and then affiliate in larger economic and industrial units. By so massing economic and industrial power the workers can command an ever increasing democratic participation in the rewards of a progressive industrial political organism.

Labor of America has demonstrated that the economic power of the workers does not rest solely in the field of production. Though activities in the production field are of prime importance, labor has clearly proved that by obtaining ever larger returns in the division of rewards of industry, the workers can and do extend their economic power and opportunities by the pooling of the purchasing power of their earnings and the earning power of their savings. Every wage earner, in addition to his being a productive unit, is likewise a consuming factor; every wage earner and dependent, in one form or another, may and does convert the wage earner into a purchaser. All combined, this purchasing power of labor can exercise an overwhelming influence on production policies. Thus even the meager earnings of labor may be used to compel a larger return to the workers.

This process of organizing the consuming power and opportunities of labor has not been neglected. It is made possible not by an appeal to revolutionary practices but to constructive co-operative enterprises. In this country this is especially emphasized in the control of labor's consuming power through the use of the Union Label, button and shop card.

Youngstown, O., Local Celebrates Forty-second Anniversary

L. U. No. 171, Youngstown, O., recently celebrated its forty-second anniversary with a banquet which was attended by 1,120 guests, including the members, their families and friends.

The banquet was followed by a varied musical and speaking program, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

General Executive Board Member W. T. Allen was the guest of honor and principal speaker of the evening. His well chosen and timely address was well received. Other speakers included Arnold Bill of the Ohio State Federation of Labor and Brother J. L. Smith, a charter member of L. U. No. 171.

The affair was a splendid success and the committee in charge of the arrangements which included Brothers Moon, Hubbard, Sinclair, Ramsey and Stormont, is to be congratulated upon the success of the anniversary celebration.

This Is Convention Year

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1928

America Has Too Much Efficiency

DIRECTOR George Otis Smith of the United States Geological Survey in an address recently stated that, "America is over-engined, and chief among the liabilities of today is the excess of production in most branches of industry." He continued, saying that the present critical situation is caused by too much efficiency and urged all engineers to give more attention to economics. He said our industrial machine is speeded up "possibly beyond the limits of economic safety," and urged an awakening to our new social problems.

"The engineer," he said, "be he civil or mechanical, electrical or mining—has simply done his work too well. In these days that long-revered law of supply and demand has to endure much at the hands of engineers. A greatly desired balance of production and consumption is defeated at every turn by efficiency. All this is an inevitable consequence of modern industry interfering with an ancient law in economics, and to me the lesson is obvious: engineers need to give more attention to economics. You engineers know the facts better than the economists and you are less hampered by acquaintance with economic theory —why are you not best fitted to tackle such business problems as the control of production—and find the solution in terms of conditions existing in 1928? Some of the old theories are the worse for wear, and replacements are now in order."

He further stated that policies have not kept pace with science.

"That marvelous manifestation of efficiency that I have just referred to as speeding up our industries possibly beyond the limits of economic safety, has no parallel in government circles. Economic changes must be planned to meet the demands of the heavier traffic, new political structures must be erected, new social power must be generated, and the effective citizen of today is one who can see far ahead of the present moment and can plan to safely meet the demands of the future. I believe that the engineer is a citizen of just that type."

The only permanent solution to the problem of our production, whether Mr. Smith knows it or not, is the reduction of the working hours. Organized Labor has long advocated the introduction of the five day work week in industry as a means of relieving unemployment as well as over production. When Mr. Smith and others who are interested in this problem will recognize this economic truth, the five day work week will become general. It is sure to come and the sooner it does, the better off our American industries will be.

Employe Stock Ownership a Delusion

MANY have been the schemes to keep employes so satisfied that they will abandon anything in the nature of collective action, particularly trade union collective action. One of the plans to accomplish this purpose has been employe stock ownership.

Interesting little stories appear in the press concerning the large number of stockowner employes in some of the corporations. Some of these stories are so alluring that the unthinking talk about the eventual ownership of all of the stock by the employes.

As a rule, where employe stock ownership has been applied, the employer's purpose was not that employes should hold sufficient stock to have any voice whatsoever in the management, terms of employment, and conditions of labor, but that a little stock should be fed to them as a pacifier; something which would tie them to their jobs.

Several studies which have been made of employe stock ownership plans indicate that the workers' total wage, coupled with the dividends he receives from his stock, amounts to much less than the worker would have received under trade union conditions. Thirty or forty thousand shares of stock in a corporation with millions of shares is an immaterial factor so far as the corporation's labor policy is concerned.

One large corporation having a stock ownership plan, installed largely for the purpose of preventing the growth of trade unionism, seemingly places a limit of about 2 per cent of the total shares of stock as the amount which employes will be permitted to hold. A 2 per cent solution is no solution at all of the principal industrial problems which affect the workmen of this or any other corporation.

Some corporations have been able to enforce material reductions in wages upon employes after employe stock ownership had been put into operation. We are informed that in 1920 the union machinists, some 300 in number, employed by the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, of Winston-Salem, N. C., were receiving a wage of 90 cents per hour for an eight-hour day. Some time after 1920 the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company desired to run its machine shop non-union and also hold its employes in machine shops so that the labor turnover would not be too great. One of the methods used was to establish employe stock ownership. We are informed that under this beneficial plan by which the non-union machinists have become partners in the business that a ten-hour day has been established and the hourly rate fixed at 45 cents per hour, exactly one-half of what it was in 1920.

Employe stock ownership may solve some of the employer's labor problems temporarily, but if the evidence which has been accumulating during recent years is of any value, it proves unquestionably that employe stock ownership solves none of the wage-earner's industrial problems.

Safety In Building Construction

IF there is one thing the architects, contractors and building mechanics have in common, it is the safety of the man on the job. The yearly total of accidents, both fatal and injurious, occurring in the construction industry is enormous. The economic loss is great, and steps are being taken by the architects and the contractors to reduce this loss to a minimum. The architects are specifying safety devices for the protection of the mechanics and the contractors are installing them. With the cooperation of the mechanics themselves, who are the greatest sufferers, by regarding these devices as being installed for their own benefit, and the use of a little caution, serious accidents in the construction industry will be the exception rather than the rule.

A million laws do not take the place of old-fashioned honesty.

* * *

Too many men resemble a base drum —a lot of noise and empty inside.

* * *

The best time to hold on is when you reach the point where the average man would quit.

* * *

We have often been told that wealth does not bring happiness—well, we can vouch for the fact that poverty doesn't.

This Is Convention Year

Official Information

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Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To All Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils.

Greetings:

For the last several months, your attention has been called to the fact that the Twenty-second General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held at Lakeland, Fla., and will convene in the Auditorium of our Home on September 29th.

Your attention has also been called to the provisions of Paragraph D, Section 62, of our General Laws, which states:

"All amendments to the General Constitution submitted by Local Unions, District, State or Provincial Councils for the consideration of the convention, should be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of July preceding the holding of the convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our official Journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the General Secretary, and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any Section can be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee."

We are now in the month of June, and you will note that the Constitution provides that all proposed amendments for the consideration of the convention shall be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than July 15th. The time is growing short and this matter is important. If you have any amendments to the laws to be submitted for the consideration of the convention, send then in now. Don't delay. Mail them in today, so they can be published in next month's issue of our Journal.

Thanking you for your co-operation in this matter, I am,

Fraternally yours,

Frank Duffy,
General Secretary.

Carpenters—Notice

That the employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the New Haven, Conn., Baseball Co., a team playing baseball in the Eastern League, is the information sent us by the New Haven, Conn., District Council. This club is erecting stands in their park with non-union carpenters.

Information Wanted

L. U. No. 90, Evansville, Ind., wants information regarding the firm of A. Phelps & Co., of Detroit, Mich. They would like to know if this firm has done or is now doing work in any other cities, and if so, the character and approximate cost of same. Anyone having this information kindly communicate immediately with Business Agent Fred Ulsas, of the above Local, at 100 East Franklin St., Evansville, Ind.

Carpenters Contemplating Coming To Chicago Take Notice

Work for carpenters is very scarce and hard to get in Chicago. Commencing early last fall and all through the winter, we have had more carpenters idle than at any time since the year of the panic. Right now when it is considered to be the busy season for building work, many thousands of carpenters are out of work.

You may have read in the newspapers of big building projects in Chicago. We have a good deal of big work here, but when you read news accounts of millions of dollars of construction work, get out your pencil and try to figure out how much work it will take to keep thirty-two thousand carpenters busy. Our membership is thirty-two thousand and out of this number it is estimated that more than one-third has been out of work during the last eight months. For these reasons we must ask all carpenters to stay away from Chicago.

If you must be idle you will fare better to stay in your home town than by spending railroad fare to come here only to join an army of unemployed. Any member coming here is advised to bring enough money to take him back home.

Chas. H. Sand, Sec.;
Chicago, Ill., District Council.

Traveling Members, Attention

At the present time, work is very scarce in Kansas City, Mo., advises the Kansas City District Council. More than half of the members are idle and future prospects are very poor. All travelling members are requested to give Kansas City, Mo., and vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

Conditions in Lawrence, Mass., are very bad. The Lawrence and Vicinity District Council notifies all travelling members that 80 percent of the carpenters there are idle and therefore requests them to steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

The Milwaukee, Wis., District Council notifies all carpenters that due to the fact that a new wage agreement is being negotiated with the employers at the present time, and as there is an over supply of carpenters due to the small amount of work available, all travelling members are requested to stay away from Milwaukee, until the agreement has been settled.

* * *

The Summit County District Council of Akron, Ohio, advises that work in that vicinity is very scarce. The employers are fighting the organization and are offering very low wages. All travelling members are requested to steer clear of Akron, Ohio, and vicinity.

* * *

There is very little work in Plainfield, N. J., advises Recording Secretary Robert Bryan, L. U. No. 155. Many men are idle and any more carpenters coming into the district will only swell the total of unemployed. Steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

While there is quite a bit of work in Fort Worth, Tex., still it isn't enough to employ all the carpenters who are there, advises Recording Secretary J. C. Schneider, L. U. No. 208. A large number of men are idle and any more carpenters coming into the district will only add to the unemployed. All members are requested to give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

Many men walking the streets and work very scarce is the word received from Recording Secretary W. H. Drysdale, L. U. No. 483, San Francisco, Cal. All carpenters are requested to steer clear of that locality.

Recording Secretary F. L. Bergeron, L. U. No. 683, Burlington, Vt., advises that over sixty percent of the carpenters there now are idle and prospects of future employment aren't very encouraging. Give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

Advertisements appearing in the daily press stating that there is a large amount of work at Altoona, Pa., are false and misleading advises Recording Secretary J. H. Imler, L. U. No. 900. Over one-half the carpenters there now are idle and future prospects aren't very encouraging. Steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

There is not enough work in Marshall, Mo., to employ the carpenters that are already there, advises Recording Secretary Roy Davis, L. U. No. 934. All travelling members are therefore requested to give that locality a wide berth.

* * *

Over one-half the carpenters at Warren, Pa., are idle, advises Recording Secretary G. Martenson, L. U. No. 1014. As future prospects aren't very promising, all travelling members are requested to steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

There are four men for every job in Cumberland, Md., advises Recording Secretary John V. Fisher, L. U. No. 1024. All carpenters are requested to give that locality a wide berth.

* * *

There is no building boom at Marshalltown, Iowa, advises Recording Secretary Clarence Peterson, L. U. No. 1112. More than enough men are there to take care of all available work. Travelling members are requested to give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

There are more than enough men for all the jobs that are likely to develop this summer in Merced, Cal., advises Recording Secretary L. W. Rogers, L. U. No. 1202. Give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

All travelling members seeking work should steer clear of New Braunfels, Tex., advises Recording Secretary James W. Street, L. U. No. 1701. A gauze mill is being erected there under 'open shop' conditions. Wages offered are from 30 to 50 cents per hour, and all mechanics are being paid one-third of their wages in stock.

Regardless of newspaper stories, there is no building boom in Waterloo, Iowa, advises Financial Secretary H. L. Erickson, L. U. No. 1835. Many men are idle and plenty of mechanics on hand to take care of all work that is expected to develop this season. Give that locality a wide berth.

Proposed Addition To Our General Constitution and Laws

The following resolution is for submission to our next General Convention:

Resolved, That a member of the United Brotherhood should hold continuous membership for thirty (30) years before becoming eligible for admittance to the Home, and that he must be free from contagious and infectuous diseases, and must be not less than sixty-five (65) years of age. And be it further

Resolved, That any member of the United Brotherhood, no matter of how long standing, if he becomes totally disabled or incapable of ever earning a living again as the result of an accident while working at the trade, shall immediately, upon application, become eligible for admittance to the Home or to receiving the Pension. And be it further

Resolved, That all members received in the Home or who are receiving Pension, shall be free from per capita tax to the General Office by their Local Unions.

Submitted by L. U. No. 492,
Reading, Pa.
John S. Lenger, Sec.

Proposed Amendments To Our General Constitution and Laws

The following proposed amendments are for submission to our next General Convention:

Amendment No. 1

Amend Paragraph "A," Section 44, by adding the following:

"Any member reaching the age of sixty (60) years, and who has been in continuous good standing for a period of twenty-five (25) years, may be classed as an honorary life member.

"After becoming an honorary life member, he shall pay the monthly tax to the General Office and shall be exempt from all other dues and assess-

ments, except strike assessments, which such members shall pay in accordance with the rules of the Local Union or District Council.

"However, it is understood that the member thus exempt for the foregoing reasons shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges now granted him under the provisions of the Constitution as they apply to beneficial members."

* * *

Amendment No. 2

Amend Paragraph "F," Section 46, by striking out the word "one" and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "five," the amendment section to then read:

"A member of a Local Union taking out a clearance card before he is five years a member, shall pay, where the initiation fee is higher into the Local Union accepting the clearance, a sum equal to the difference in initiation fee, before the clearance card can be accepted."

* * *

Amendment No. 3

Amend Section 26, Paragraph "E." by striking out of the ninth line the word "except" and inserting after the words "sick donations" the following: "Shall be strictly in accord with Section 49, Paragraph "B."

The paragraph as amended, commencing after the word "Brotherhood" on the eighth line, would then read:

"They shall adopt By-Laws and Rules governing strike and other donations, including sick donations; the latter shall be strictly in accord with Section 49, Paragraph B."

* * *

Proposed Amendment To Section 49, Paragraph C

Beneficial members' donation shall be:

One year's membership	$100.00
Two years' membership	150.00
Three years' membership	200.00
Four years' membership	300.00
Five years' membership or more	400.00

* * *

Proposed Amendment To Section 51, Paragraph G

The disability donation shall be:

One year's membership	$100.00
Two years' membership	200.00
Three years' membership	300.00
Four years' membership	400.00
Five years' membership or more	500.00

Proposed Amendment To Section 50, Paragraph D

The wife's funeral donation shall be:

One year's membership	$ 50.00
Two years' membership	75.00
Three years' membership or more	100.00

* * *

Proposed Amendment To Section 44, Paragraph C

Each Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary sixty (60c) cents per month for each member in good standing. Fifty (50c) cents of which shall be used as a fund for the general management of the United Brotherhood and payment of all death and disability donations prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, together with all legal demands made upon the United Brotherhood. The balance of ten (10) cents to be placed in a special fund for "Home and Pension" purposes.

* * *

Proposed Amendment To Section 18, Paragraph A

The United Brotherhood shall meet in General Convention biennially in September at Indianapolis, Ind., on a date set by the General Executive Board, and the Board shall provide a suitable place for holding such convention. The General President, General Secretary and General Treasurer shall act as the Committee on Credentials one day in advance of the convention.

* * *

Proposed Amendment To Section 9, Paragraph A

General Officers of the United Brotherhood shall consist of a General President and Vice-President, a General Secretary, a General Treasurer, and an Executive Board of one member from each division of the United Brotherhood, who shall be exempt from all duties in their respective Local Unions.

Submitted by L. U. No. 80,
Chicago, Ill.
John R. Stevenson, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Addition To Our General Constitution and Laws

Whereas, There has been passed by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America a law to create a Pension system and Home for the aged carpenters, so be it

Celotex boos

s frame

construction!

and makes more money for the carpenter

THE Celotex Company, through its national advertising, is everywhere boosting the cause of frame construction. Celotex representatives throughout the country are urging the erection of frame houses—***built by carpenters!***

For frame construction means a greater demand for Celotex. It means that more Celotex will be used for sheathing on both walls and roofs.

And frame construction also means more work and more money for the carpenter. For frame construction is the carpenter's job.

So by boosting frame construction, The Celotex Company is creating new work for carpenters.

And Celotex jobs do not stop with new buildings alone. Thousands have used Celotex to line old attics, remodel old rooms, build sun-porches and garages . . . and for scores of other remodeling jobs.

You've most likely used Celotex on many jobs. If so, you already know how easy the broad, light cane-fibre boards are to handle . . . how strong and rigid they make a wall . . . how they insulate homes against winter cold and summer heat.

Send today for the Celotex Home Improvement News. It will tell you of many new ways to make money with Celotex.

THE CELOTEX COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
Mills: New Orleans, Louisiana
Branch Sales Offices in many principal cities
(See telephone books for addresses)
Sales Distributors throughout the World
In Canada: Alexander Murray & Co., Ltd., Montreal
ALL RELIABLE LUMBER DEALERS CAN SUPPLY CELOTEX

CELOTEX
INSULATING LUMBER

Resolved, That the General Executive Board be empowered to assess each and every member twenty-five cents (25c) per month for the purpose of raising a Foundation Fund. Be it further

Resolved, That the General Executive Board shall be empowered to use one-third or thirty-three and a third per cent of the money assessed each year and the interest on the remaining two-thirds or sixty-six and two-thirds per cent of said Foundation Fund for the purpose of maintaining said Home and payment of said Pension. And be it further

Resolved, That the General Executive Board shall be empowered as trustees of said Foundation Fund to invest said fund so as to get the best returns available.

This resolution shall not be construed or interpreted in any way so as to alter or annul any act or acts previously passed by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in regard to said Home and Pension laws.

Submitted by L. U. No. 1024, Cumberland, Md.

C. C. Harper, Pres.
John V. Fisher, Sec.

Proposed Amendments To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 10, Prargarph A, of the General Constitution, which pertains to the duties of the General President, be amended by adding after the period on the 9th line, the following:

"He shall appoint ten or more organizers as the occasion may require within 30 days after the passage of this amendment to devote their entire time in organizing the shops and mills in this country. Such shop and mill organizers so appointed shall work under the direction of the First General Vice-President."

Amend Section 11, Paragraph B, of the General Constitution, which pertains to the duties of the First General Vice-President, by adding after the word "laws," on line 5, the following:

"He shall not approve of any laws or amendments thereto unless such laws contain a provision as follows:

" 'The District Council or Local Union where no District Council exists shall reserve the right to refuse to erect or fashion in place any woodwork not manufactured or made by members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.' "

Submitted by L. U. No. 1295, Hornell, N. Y.

W. Cheesman, President,
N. L. Aldenderfer, Rec. Sec.

Endorsed by the following Local Unions:
L. U. No. 879, Elmira, N. Y.
L. U. No. 179, Rochester, N. Y.

Comment On Proposed Amendments To Our Laws

L. U. No. 1088, Punxsutawney, Pa., submits the following comments regarding the proposed amendments to our General Constitution and Laws, submitted by L. U. No. 55, Denver, Colo., and appearing in the March issue of our Journal.

First, we do not have very many members that travel by auto in summer.

Second, We have about as good a turnout at June meeting as in January. The roads, and the weather are good. Hence no excuse for not being out.

Why issue a clearance card for only two weeks instead of one month?

We would like to ask the gentlemen whether they ever went out to seek employment? After they had secured a job would find the Financial Secretary and find they had just had their meeting and issue no cards or do no business outside of hall. Would have to wait till next meeting night. A man generally doesn't want to wait two weeks before he can go to work. Quite often the employer wants a man at the time, not two weeks hence.

Why raise the dues from $1 to $2 per month, and make a hardship on many? This might be O. K. where they have steady work and good wages, but we have some Locals that are only getting 60c per hour and then only work part time.

It might be O. K. for someone that can see some mansion built and maintained by the poor man, and often deprive his family of things they should have at home. We have men at present who say they cannot afford to pay the dues.

Why break up the union by placing a higher penalty on them?

Some of our oldest members say they will quit the union as soon as dues are raised.

By order of L. U. No. 1088.
Punxsutawney, Pa.

Endorsement of a Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution and Laws

The proposed change in Paragraph D, Section 59, of our General Constitution and Laws as submitted by L. U. Nos. 1367 and 1922, Chicago, and which appeared in the May issue of our Journal, has been endorsed by the following Local Unions.

L. U. No. 105, Cleveland, Ohio.
L. U. No. 958, Marquette, Mich.
L. U. No. 1105, Springfield, Mass.
L. U. No. 1665, Alexandria, Va.

Watch For This Man

We have been advised by L. U. No. 2261, Ft. Myers, Fla., that one C. C. Waudell, formerly a Business Agent of that Local is travelling around the country defrauding Local Unions. His method of procedure is to approach an official of a Local Union, tell a plausible story and seek to have a check cashed, which always returns marked, "Insufficient Funds." He presents a paid up working card which he obtained with one of these worthless checks. When last heard from he had defrauded the Business Agent of L. U. No. 857, Tucson, Ariz., in the manner mentioned above. Should this man continue his activities, and approach any more Local Unions, he should be dealt with accordingly. He is no longer a member of the Brotherhood, having been suspended by L. U. No. 2261 for non-payment of dues.

Bay City, Mich., Local Celebrates Thirtieth Anniversary

On April 2nd, L. U. No. 116, Bay City, Mich., celebrated its thirtieth anniversary with a banquet, which was well attended by the members, their families and invited guests.

President Conrad Baker of the Local acted as toastmaster and the speakers included Superintendent L. P. Eisinger of the Department of Labor and Industry and Secretary-Treasurer John J. Scannell of the Michigan Federation of Labor. The able addresses of the speakers were enthusiastically received. Two charter members of the Local, Brothers Wm. and Henry Strange were each presented with a bouquet of flowers as a mark of appreciation for their activities.

During the course of the evening high tribute was paid to the Ladies' Auxiliary for its efforts in making the anniversary celebration a success. Much credit is also due the committee in charge of the arrangements for its part in the affair.

Philadelphia, Pa., Local Celebrates Fourth Anniversary

On March 28th, L. U. No. 2145, Philadelphia, Pa., celebrated its fourth anniversary with a social and smoker. The entertainment consisted of varied musical and vaudeville program and was enjoyed by all those present.

The guests of honor at the celebration included President Gripp, Secretary Ford and Business Agent McDermott of the Philadelphia District Council.

The affair was a huge success and the committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated for its efforts.

Binghamton, N. Y., Local Celebrates Thirtieth Anniversary

On May 8th, L. U. No. 281, Binghamton, N. Y., celebrated its thirtieth anniversary with a banquet, which was attended by the members with their families, and their invited guests. A novel feature of the celebration was that the younger members of the Local entertained the old-time members.

Following the banquet, dancing was indulged in, and was enjoyed by all present. Everyone was loud with praises for the committee in charge of the arrangements for the successful manner in which the details of the anniversary celebration were carried out.

DEATH ROLL

T. R. BESVELL, L. U. No. 397, Hillsboro, Texas.

HARVEY N. CRAMER, L. U. No. 1138, Toledo, Ohio.

A. M. GROVE, L. U. No. 518, Charleston, Ill.

WILLIAM F. TURBY, L. U. No. 545, Kane, Pa.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Warning From The A. F. of L.

To All Organized Labor:

We have been advised by representatives of various bodies of Organized Labor that a so-called miners' relief committee, known as the Ohio-Pennsylvania Relief Committee, has been soliciting funds among the membership of Organized Labor and their friends and that Local Unions, members of Organized Labor and some of the friends of Organized Labor have contributed to this committee. Other individuals and other agencies not associated with the American Federation of Labor have been doing likewise.

This committee has no standing with the Organized Labor movement or with the miners' organization. It has no authority from Organized Labor to solicit funds and help for the mine workers. It is a self-constituted body and we are advised it is communistic in character. None of the funds collected by this committee has been turned over to the agencies created by the United Mine Workers of America for the distribution or relief. For this reason we warn Organized Labor and its friends against extending recognition to this committee.

There are other destructive forces whose titles and names are misleading and whose representatives are engaged in fomenting strife and creating dissension among the miners throughout the strike fields. These organizations are supported by the communist publications and by the Communist literature. These publications denounce the officers of the United Mine Workers of America and seek to destroy the confidence of the members of the United Mine Workers of America in their chosen representatives. In this respect these organizations become allies and co-partners with the coal operators.

We warn Organized Labor against all these destructive influences and forces. Have nothing to do with them. Before their representatives have an opportunity to appeal to you for assistance of any kind call upon them to show credentials authorizing them to represent the American Federation of Labor.

In making your contributions to help miners, follow the instructions already given you. We appeal to you to continue to give to the extent of your ability.

In this way you will extend the help which the miners and their families need in a way that will bring to all of them the best results possible.

Yours fraternally,

Wm. Green, Pres.,
Frank Morrison, Sec.,
American Federation of Labor.

From The Union Label Trades Department

To Organized Labor, Greeting:

The American labor movement has passed through periods of great stress many times and, while the faint-hearted and weak-spirited displayed their inability to remain loyal during such intervals, those worthy of membership in that great institution remained true to the cause.

The fair weather members who leave the ranks of Organized Labor are a good riddance as they are the weak links in our chain of organization. They are the drifters who are cast hither and yon by every industrial breeze. These drifters have not yet grasped the deeper meaning of our movement. When they have lost the protection which only our movement can guarantee to the workers, and drift aimlessly along with the unorganized, they begin to understand the need for organization.

True trades unionists refuse to be disturbed by passing unpleasant events because they know that by persistent courage and steadfastness any obstacle can be overcome. Experience has taught that it is always darkest just before dawn. They have weathered many a storm and

know there can never be an occurrence of any kind that will be able to sweep away our trade union organizations. They know trade unionism is here to stay.

Whether an organization is broken up or not depends solely upon its members. No organization was ever yet disbanded until its members decreed it so. Steadfastness, loyalty, courage! These are the foundation stones of any organization destined to endure. When this is fully realized, it will be the beginning of a new era for the workers.

Without organization the workers are helpless and defenseless, therefore keep your organization and your organization will keep you.

Help Organized Labor by not spending one cent of union-earned money with unfair employers.

Fraternally yours,

John J. Manning, Sec.-Treas.,
Union Label Trades Department.

General President Visits New York District Council

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The following is an excerpt from the minutes of the meeting of the New York District Council held on May 9, 1928:

"The Chair called upon the General President to address the delegates. During the course of his talk he touched on our jurisdictional fights with the other trades. Owing to the evolution of building construction, the carpenters feel obliged to keep in step, in order that our membership will be employed on work that is clearly in our jurisdiction.

"He was pleased to announce that our Home in Lakeland, Fla., is completed and has been turned over to our Executive Board. He is now very busy having it furnished. On his way to this city he stopped over in Chicago and in conjunction with the officials of the Chicago District Council selected the equipment of the lounge for which their members assessed themselves.

"He takes this opportunity to thank the members of the New York District Council for assessing themselves in order to furnish and equip the dining room. He has received bids from union firms that manufacture tables and chairs. No matter what firms get the contract, they will be union. He appreciates the kindness of these two District Councils, which makes his work easier in bringing the Home to a successful completion.

"Our coming convention meets in Lakeland, Fla., on September 29th. On Monday, October 1st, the building will be dedicated. Local Unions which are sending their full quota of delegates may send one or two members to participate in the opening exercises. It has been his object to have the building as completely fireproof as possible—reinforced structure with composition concrete floors. In the living quarters sheet metal beds and metal bureaus have been installed. The safety and comfort of our aged members have been uppermost in his mind.

"The General Office is sending to all Local Unions a view of the building and grounds taken from an aeroplane. The lithographing was done on the machines in our plant.

"At the conclusion of his talk General President Hutcheson received hearty applause for the able and explicit manner in which he explained the various ramifications of our organization.

"On motion, a standing vote of thanks was given to our General President."

Fraternally yours,

Alex Kelso, Sec.-Treas.,
New York, N. Y., District Council.

Pequot Products Are Union Made

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We are making every effort possible to assist the manufacturer of "Pequot" sheets and pillow cases to distribute these products among trade unionists and their friends. We are asking you to co-operate with us. We are confident you will.

"Pequot" products are made, not only under healthful and sanitary conditions, but under 100% union conditions. Three thousand workers are engaged daily in producing this product. A serious depression in our industry is here. Many of these are working part time and some entirely out of employment.

We believe that this situation can be changed. We know you will assist us in endeavoring to impress on the minds of our workers that union-made goods should be first considered when members of trade unions are purchasing supplies.

"Pequot" sheets and pillow cases are entitled to the full support of trade unionists and their friends. No other brand of sheeting on the market at the present time is produced under such favorable conditions to the workers as is "Pequot." They cost no more and are equal to the best.

We have a real interest in the success of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company of Salem, Mass. It is here "Pequot" sheets are made. It is in Salem our members are employed working under an agreement with the firm which is strictly observed by both sides. To give publicity to "Pequot" means to give work to fellow unionists in Salem, Mass. Any assistance you can give us will be deeply appreciated by the United Textile Workers of America.

Fraternally yours,

Thomas F. McMahon,
International President.

James Starr,
International Secretary-Treasurer.
United Textile Workers of America.

Urges Better Construction

Editor, "The Carpenter":

From recent experiences, I am wondering whether the organization of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters is as strong and prosperous and influential as it should be in certain communities in this land of ours. In this epistle I can only refer to a very small part of the country, as I am not familiar with conditions in other parts.

The reason for the remarks in the above paragraph lies in the fact that in many communities and cities of this section of the country much work is being done by cheap and careless contractors, who in many cases are not co-operating with the Local Unions of carpenters.

In this circumstance, it seems to me, there is a fine opportunity for our Brotherhood in conjunction with the various Locals in the land.

My thought is this: Could not this big organization with its many Locals, get together in one big publicity campaign that would stress the best in building of all sorts? Inform prospective owners about the importance of quality construction. Besides the advertising regarding construction methods and materials the Local Unions could do much by setting a high standard of performance and workmanship for all of the members of each Local.

There are great possibilities in such a program if the thing is done in the right manner. It would greatly strengthen the unions, would combat the cheap builder and put him out where he belongs, for when the average person pays good money for a home he deserves more than a mere shell, the beauty of which is only skin deep, as it were. This cheap building which is doing the honest builder much harm should be stopped and such an organization as ours is the one to take the initiative in such an effort.

I am writing as a member of the Pottsville, Pa., Local. I am interested not only in the carpenter being fully protected and taken care of, but also because I am very much interested in the better methods of building. Sound construction throughout. Construction work costs plenty these days and for the most of us earning a living for ourselves and those we have to take care of is a big job. There must be homes and when these same persons struggle to get a home they should be sure of having something that will last a life time.

Well, I hope you will find some merit in the suggestion. Maybe the way I suggest would not be quite the right way but an effort should be made to correct certain matters that are vital to our own welfare as well as the welfare of the people we serve.

Arthur J. Fahl,
Auburn, Pa.

Don't Be Fooled At Your Own Expense

Editor, "The Carpenter":

From time to time there appears in our Journal, Craft Problems that are very interesting and beneficial to many of the readers, but I am presenting the following problem with the belief that it will benefit a great number of members in most all Locals.

The accompanying illustration shows where a member went in arrears in April, 1927, because he owed a sum equal to three months' dues.

Then in May he paid two months' dues, which paid for the months of February and March; then in June he paid another month's dues, which was for the month of April; again in August he paid three months' dues, which were for the months of May, June and July, and at

the same time giving him the third quarterly card showing dues paid for July and to one not familiar with the circumstances would think that he was in good standing, as the card shows he was back only one month.

In September he pays another month's dues, which was for the month of August, and in October he pays dues for September, then in December he pays two months' dues, which paid for the months of October and November, and his card again shows him only owing one month's dues.

In February he pays dues for two months and again gets the first quarterly card, as the payment in February paid dues for December and January. Then in April he pays three months' dues, which paid for the months of February, March and April, and at this time he is paid up and again will be in good standing after three months, as the Constitution plainly states, that in squaring arrears the payment must include the payment of dues for the month in which the payment is made.

1927	Dues	Date Paid	
Jan.	$2.00	Jan. 6, 1927	
Feb.	2.00	May 7, 1927	
Mar.	2.00	May 7, 1927	
Apr.	2.00	June 16, 1927	Arrears, Apr. 30, 1927
May	2.00	Aug. 10, 1927	
June	2.00	Aug. 10, 1927	
July	2.00	Aug. 10, 1927	
Aug.	2.00	Sept. 19, 1927	
Sept.	2.00	Oct. 6, 1927	
Oct.	2.00	Dec. 14, 1927	
Nov.	2.00	Dec. 14, 1927	
Dec.	2.00	Feb. 14, 1928	
1928			
Jan.	2.00	Feb. 14, 1928	
Feb.	2.00	Apr. 20, 1928	
Mar.	2.00	Apr. 20, 1928	
Apr.	2.00	Apr. 20, 1928	Paid Up, Apr., 1928

This way of paying dues could be carried on for several years and the member himself as well as his beneficiaries thinking all the time that he was in good standing and when something happens

and the donations are refused then the Brotherhood is criticised wherein the member himself, and he alone, is to blame for not receiving the benefits offered to members that live up to the Constitution and keep themselves in good standing.

See to it that you are in good standing at all times and when paying dues inquire of your Financial Secretary as to how you stand and perhaps by paying one more month's dues will be the means of putting you in a position where you would be entitled to the benefits as on the other hand you would not be, due to your being in arrears.

A. J. Lawrence, Fin. Sec.,
L. U. No. 470, Tacoma, Wash.

Card of Thanks

The following letter was received by Recording Secretary Kenneth Mannion, L. U. No. 813, of Carbondale, Pa., from the son of a deceased member of the Local, who acted as administrator of his father's estate. The letter speaks for itself, and is as follows:

Dear Sir:

It is with pleasure that I hereby acknowledge receipt of check for $300 as death insurance of Albert L. Wright, deceased.

I take this way of thanking you, and each member of the L. U. No. 813 for their kindness, and for their part in seeing that this claim was paid so promptly.

I shall never forget you, or the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

I wish you would send a card of thanks, so it can be published in "The Carpenter." I thank you.

Yours truly,
Fred L. Wright, Administrator.

An Endorsement

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In conformity with instructions received at a regular meeting of Local Union No. 2163, I wish to inform you that the letter which was contributed by Brother Thomas W. Bunting, L. U. No. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., and which appeared in the April issue of "The Carpenter" under the caption, "Suggests a Paid Up Membership For Old Timers," was fully discussed and that the sentiments expressed therein were unanimously endorsed by this Local.

I was also directed to request that our endorsement of this subject matter be published in "The Carpenter."

W. J. Cordiner, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. No. 2163, New York, N. Y.

Shorter Workday Needed

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In our Journal, May edition, on page 44, Brother G. W. Ahner points out why we need a shorter work day than now exists. It is my opinion, that our workday, which is generally 8 hours, is too long altogether. Our productive power has developed tremendously in the last twenty years or so. Let's turn back our Journal (May) to page 34, and we read the warnings of numerous cities, "carpenters stay out, from here and there." In Chicago they stated the surplus of carpenters as high as ten thousand. And the situation is the same all over. I dare say, that there is not even one single city in the whole country, where there are not enough carpenters at present. "Keep out, keep out!" That is the war cry we hear everywhere. Tens of thousands of our members are hopelessly out of work. When there is not work for that army of idlers, what are they going to do? They are wandering from place to place and when they see those "keep out" warnings, what should they do? They are mostly good Americans, and honest workers, but it does not make any difference.

Are we not all equal? Is there one carpenter better than another in our Brotherhood? Who is to blame? Unemployment among the carpenters is chronic, and there is no way out. Shall our Brothers starve forever? What is the logical solution of this situation? What causes most of our unemployment? The speeding system, that seems to be killing. At the present speed we should work no more than six hours per day, five days per week. Even then there are more carpenters than can be used. It is far from right, that one man should get ten to twelve dollars per day, and others must starve in want. If we are all equal, why cannot we divide our daily work so that everybody has his share to do?

What will our organization do when there are a lot of members out of work for a long time? They are dropping their membership. They are weakening our Brotherhood. They are helping the bosses in their "open shop" campaign.

They cut the wages by working a longer workday. This is a destructive menace to our union and should be remedied as promptly as possible.

William Ranta,
Worcester, Mass.

Regarding Our Home And Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I was somewhat impressed with the several comments in the April issue of our Journal regarding Brother E. W. Johnsen's letter in the February issue. I think they are all a little severe, entirely vindicative, without evoking anything constructive, with only one or two exceptions. The main thought I get from reading Brother Johnsen's letter is a rebuke to the "old timers" for asking for a Pension as a reward for their "philanthrophic benevolence" in maintaining their membership in the Brotherhood during what they call its infancy. It is absurd for any one to claim credit for the existence of the Brotherhood today. Unionism is only one item in the catalog of progress that has been made in the last fifty years. There is no doubt but the Brotherhood would have come into being if none of the present personnel ever existed.

The question of establishing a Pension fund large enough to afford a worthwhile Pension in the near future is a large one. If the old timers will drop their absurd claim for a Pension as a reward for their "benevolence" and treat it for what it is—a step forward—it will be more easily understood. Why any young man should oppose it is not understandable. It is the cheapest insurance he can buy. If he never needs it he can be doubly thankful. If the appropriation was doubled, it would only be the price of a cigarette a day.

The question of individual Pension vs. poorhouse is agitated in this state now (Wisconsin) there is a law on the subject now but it is only a hoax. Some investigators claim that the per capita cost of maintaining poorhouses is more than would furnish liberal individual Pensions. There should be no comparison between the two. If a person conscientiously produces wealth for forty or fifty years, even if he does not accumulate much for himself, it is taxible somewhere, and should afford him a comfortable living the rest of his life without the odium of being a pauper.

"Rattle his bones over the stones. He is only a pauper who nobody owns," should not be said of Brother members.

If the several labor Brotherhoods will establish Pension funds, even if they only afford a few dollars a month to begin with, they will be in a position to compel the state to contribute at least as much.

In the April issue of our Journal, advice is given to the members to keep their dues paid, giving as one reason, that length of membership will be a qualification of eligibility to the Home and Pension. In reorganizing the Brotherhood changed from a purely fraternal to a semi-commercial organization. Each member in good standing became a charter member in the new corporation and acquired individual rights which cannot be taken from him, except by some act of his own as guaranteed by Paragraph J, Section 43, of the Constitution.

It is not necessary to be a Blackstone or a Marshall to know that no civic organization can pass enforceable laws that contravene the statute laws as interpreted by the courts. There is a clause in the Federal Constitution that reads: "No retroactive law or laws abrogating contracts shall be passed."

There must be some rule to govern the qualifications of members joining since the reorganization. If the minimum age of membership be put at 20 years then require charter members applying for Home or Pension to pay a balance equal to 20 years membership. That would be applying the Golden Rule and treating everybody alike.

I can't concede that anybody is entitled to special reward for his "philanthropic benevolence." If, as I understand, the Home lands are all cultivated and producing profitable crops, the majority of carpenters at 70 years will be an asset, not a liability at the Home.

If there are more applicants than rooms then build and let the old timers do the work; there will be plenty willing and capable. It will cost much less than contract work. "Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

D. T. Donahoe,
L. U. No. 264. Milwaukee, Wis.

What Are You Going To Do For The Old Timer

Editor, "The Carpenter":

If you have a little spare corner, permit me to express my feelings to the Brothers about the poor, old carpenter

on the train of life we all must ride. You hear some of the Brothers say these old timers ought to have saved enough money to keep them when they grow old. Circumstances alters cases.

Every man is on this train both old and young. You board this train when you don't know anything about a square or a saw or one kind of wood from another, who do you depend on to teach you to be a carpenter? The old timer, to call the grand old gentlemen that lent you his brain and made you a man is called an old "fogie." There was a time in the old gentleman's life when he would make you show some different ideas about these disrespectful words, about the Pension. Everyone of you will be an old timer. Is it right to dump the old timer off the train of life and make him a tramp, have him tramp the ties?

The young men were the ones who put the poor, old fellows out of business. That is the old timers reward for revealing his secrets. The old timer can see the mistakes he made when it's too late. They say it's never too late to mend. It's got so now everybody is a carpenter. The unions are flooding the business with fresh new recruits. These new ones are making both young timers and old timers tramp the ties. It's about time the carpenters woke up. They are dead asleep. Carpenters in Rhode Island are walking the streets. Instead of getting a raise they got a reduction. The old timers are all out of business. Who put them out? The new starts. The bosses can make the new starts work for any price. The strike killed carpenter work in Providence, R. I. The carpenters have been asleep too long. It's time they woke up. Wait, old horse, and you'll get corn, that's what the old timer has been doing.

Bill Mason, (an old timer),
L. U. No. 632, Providence, R. I.

A Union Man At Heart

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I was truly amused at the letter from Brother Johnsen, of L. U. No. 62, Chicago. I wonder if he ever stops to think of what the old timers have done for him? If the old timers had been as brainless and hard-hearted as he seems to be, he might now be picking corn in the road with the chickens. He has forgotten the obligation he took when the old timers took him in. Now, since he has his nose out of the dirt, he can set up and crow.

Some one spoke of being shellshocked. Oh, no, he never was shellshocked in the Army, as Uncle Sam wouldn't have him. He speaks of the old timers saving up their money to have enough to live on in old age, if the old timers hadn't helped him I wonder how much money he would have been able to save?

Now, since the old timers have taught him his trade he is now trying to bite the hand that fed him. My advice to Brother Johnsen is to be a union man at heart as well as a card man. Since writing this I am wondering deep down in my heart if he has a dear, old father and mother.

Now, Brother Johnsen, wouldn't you just love to go to bed at night with peace of mind and a good feeling at heart, thinking you have helped some old timer to have a bed to lay down on, and something to eat? Wouldn't you feel much better to know you did your bit to help the needy? I have helped many young men and hope to be able to help many, many more, as I like young men. Please think this over, and I feel you will change your mind.

W. M. McLarer,
St. Louis, Mo.

Give The Old Timer a Helping Hand

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I notice there is much ado concerning the "old timers" Home and Pension fund. I have been in the Brotherhood for five years and as one "young timer" to another want to say, let them have it. Live and let live.

Of course, from the law of averages you'll find the usual number who don't deserve it—the skinflints—and those who always were too lazy to work; but it is indeed a sad thing for a man who has given the best that was in him, to find himself at the end of his rope, alone, unwanted, and without a helping hand.

Boys, get together and push the Pension fund. The majority of the old timers have done more for us than we can ever do for them.

Edward C. Holman,
L. U. No. 119, Newark, N. J.

In Defense Of The Old Men

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have read the letters in the April issue of our Journal regarding Brother Johnsen and the Home and Pension from Brothers Stoner, Burgess and Strickland. Brother Strickland says he is 66 years old. Well, I can go him a little better, for I am 83.

I joined the first Local that was organized in Sherman, Tex., 36 years ago, if my memory serves me correctly. Later I started contracting and got out of the Local because I didn't think a contractor had any business in one. When I returned to working at the trade, I became a member again on October 30, 1910, and am still paying dues.

One of our troubles seems to be that we have too many men who care only for the hours and wages the union can give them, but who care nothing at all for the principles of unionism, and Johnsen may be one of them. Personally, I have never received a penny from the union and never expect to. I may however get a funeral donation at death.

Just before the 'open shop' came along, I told the Secretary of the Local, that I was thinking of dropping out and saving the dues. Well, the 'open shop' opened up and I opened up too, and have been paying dues ever since. I told the Secretary if they died, I would die with them. I can always say I never worked any but union men. I am a union man from principle, not dollars and cents. I believe it is right.

I would like to know who fought the fight that made the present working conditions, hours and wages possible? Probably some of these young men were in their cradles. I don't know how Brother Johnsen, or any one else who has raised a family of four boys and two girls, paid his home out, working 10 hours a day for $1.50 per day, with part time, can accumulate very much money. I am still paying dues to maintain the things I fought for. I do not want to see our boys go through the struggles we did. We are giving them something better, and I hope, that they, in turn, will give their boys something even better than we are giving them.

I am a semi-beneficial member and would not be entitled to the Home or Pension. I am writing this in defense of the old Brothers, who have borne the heat and burden of the day, that we might have a better world to live in, and that our children and grandchildren might have a better world to live in.

I voted against the Home, because I couldn't see where the money to maintain it was coming from, and still keep the Brotherhood together. The Odd Fellows have a good Orphans Home and have just completed one for the old folks, so I now believe the carpenters can do the same.

John K. Gill,
L. U. No. 198. Sherman, Tex.

A Home And Pension Plan

Editor, "The Carpenter":

How can our magazine, "The Carpenter" earn $200,000 profit or more per year, for our Home and old age Pension fund?

By publishing a magazine 9" x 12", consisting of 200 pages or more, increasing the advertising, raising the subscription rate to one or two dollars per year, we would then have a safe and sound Home and old age Pension plan.

I quote a report of a fraternal magazine size, 9" x 12", consisting of 60 pages, of which 20 pages are advertisements. Its earnings for the past five years aggregated $931,933.54. This magazine cost the member one dollar per year.

As Brothers talk about oil in their oil cans, we have a gusher in our midst. "The Carpenter." All it needs is the tapping. This solution of a Home and old age Pension fund brings no hardships on the old timers or the young carpenters, so let's get down to the facts.

The General Executive Board rules a member shall not be less than 65 years to be eligible to the Home and old age Pension fund with 30 years continuous membership. Sixty-five is about the average American life today. How about the Brother with 25 years or more of membership who is crippled or disabled at the age of 50? How about the Brother who dies and leaves a dependent family?

A Pension system needs plenty of ideas and debate, so pick out your best idea of a Pension system, and quit picking on one Brother.

Yours for a safe and sound Home and old age Pension fund.

Walter J. Burr,
L. U. No. 43, Hartford, Conn.

Craft Problems

Tamblyn Lessons Discontinued Until September

Due to the unexpected large amount of solutions and inquiries being made of the lessons on "Estimating," that have already appeared in our Journal, Gordon M. Tamblyn, the author, has notified us, that he will discontinue his monthly lessons in the June, July and August issues of our Journal. The lessons will be resumed in the September issue however, and in the meantime Mr. Tamblyn will perfect an organization to handle the solutions of the lessons that will appear.

Carpentry

(By H. H. Siegele.)

LESSON IV

In a previous lesson we told how logs were conveyed to sawmills by means of bob-sleds: and also, how rafts of saw-logs were floated down the Mississippi

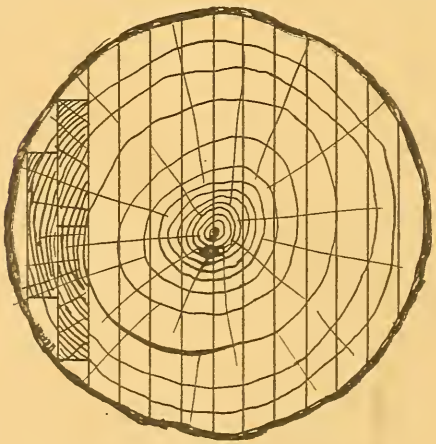


Fig. 24.

river to sawmills located at various points, farther South. From these points the lumber, after the logs were sawed, was carried by railroads, inland to cities and towns to be used in various kinds of construction work. We have known instances when saw-logs were hauled to the mill by means of wagons. . . . But coming down (or is it up?) to the present time, when the automobile is dominating: the hauling of logs to the mills is gradually being taken over by the trucks. Once the logs are at the mill, the next step is the converting of them into various kinds of lumber . . .

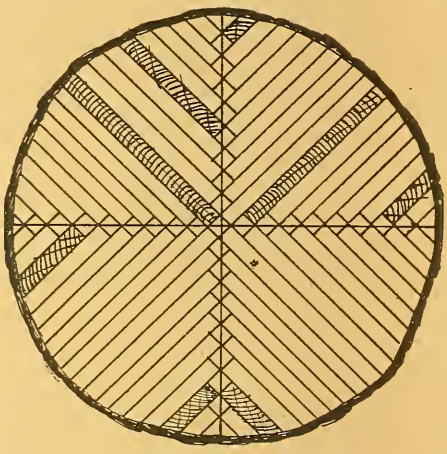


Fig. 25.

boards, planks and heavy timbers are terms that in general cover the ground. Yet there is lumber that only indirectly comes under these heads, such as shingles, laths and various kinds of finishing materials.

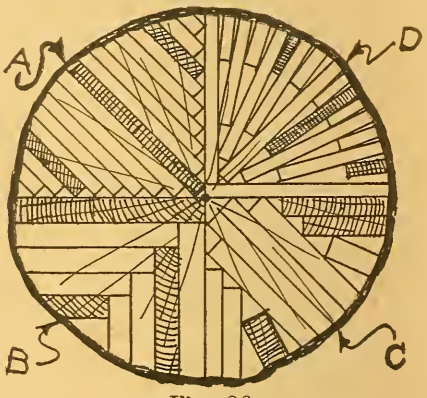


Fig. 26.

In order that lumber may give the greatest value in usefulness, it is necessary to saw it in such a manner that it

will answer the purpose for which it is intended. Much of the rough lumber, however, is sawed from the logs by the "slicing" method. This method was used in sawing the log shown in Figs. 22 and 23 of the last lesson. The same method is illustrated here by Fig. 24. This method of sawing lumber is also

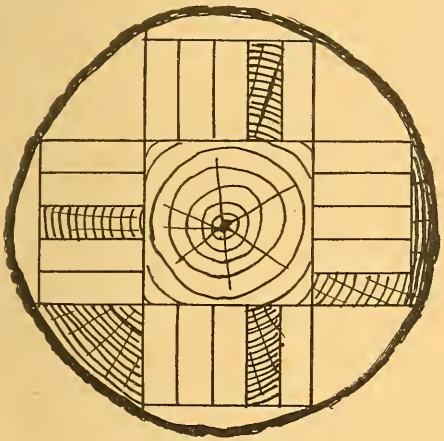


Fig. 27.

known as "bastard-sawed." After the log has been sliced, the slices are then sawed into whatever kind of lumber is desired. We are showing, shaded, three planks sawed from two slices to the right of the illustration. 2 x 4's, 2 x 8's, 2 x 6's and other dimensions are usually sawed by the slicing method, which is

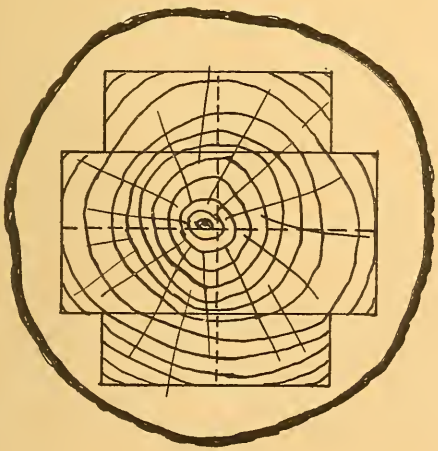


Fig. 28.

the cheapest method of sawing lumber in use today.

Fig. 25 shows the quarter-sawed method of sawing lumber. This method is also known as 'rift-sawed,' 'vertical-grained' and 'edge-grained.' The first operation is to saw the log into quarters, after which the quarters are sawed up at an angle of 45 degrees with the

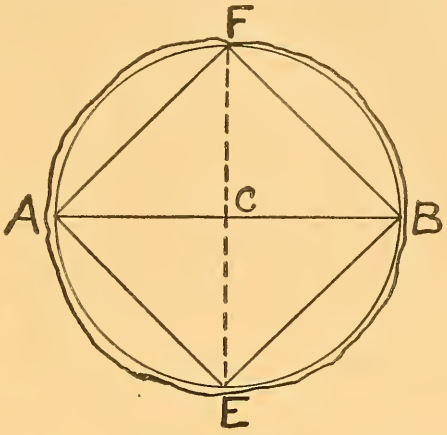


Fig. 29.

planes of the quartering cuts. This can be seen by the illustration. Then the wide pieces are trimmed and sawed into the desired lumber. The shaded pieces show the relative direction of the annual rings as they will appear on the ends of the lumber cut from the various pieces of the quarter-sawing.

Four methods of sawing lumber are shown by Fig. 26. In each of these

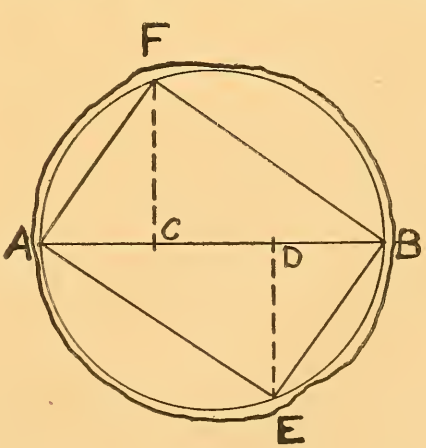


Fig. 30.

methods the log is first sawed into quarters. At A is shown the quarter-sawed method, which was explained under Fig. 25. At B, is shown a method that brings out the grain a little more evenly than

the quarter-sawing does. C shows a method of sawing lumber that gives good results, but it is wasteful, both in time and material. D shows another wasteful method, although the annual rings are almost all at a right angle with the surface of the lumber. The shading shows the relative direction of the annual rings of the various pieces, also the medullary rays.

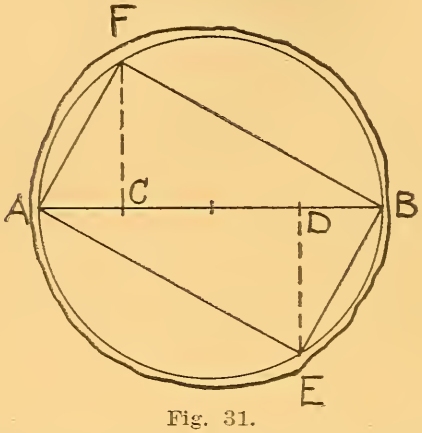


Fig. 31.

Fig. 27 shows a very economical method that gives ideal results for sawing different kinds of lumber, especially flooring. The relative direction of the annual rings can be studied by the shaded pieces. Fig. 28 shows a method of sawing large timbers, especially from soft wood. The dotted lines show further possibilities.

Three ways of laying out the ends of logs to be sawed into heavy timbers are shown by Figs. 29, 30 and 31. After striking as large a circle as is possible on the end of a log, draw A-B, crossing the center. Then at a right angle with A-B, lay off C-F and C-E as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 29.

Fig. 32.

This makes a perfectly square timber. To obtain an oblong timber, divide A-B into any number of equal parts; in Fig. 30 we have three equal parts, and in Fig. 31, four. At a right angle with A-B strike D-E and C-F. Now join, in each of the three illustrations, A with F, and F with B, and B with E, and E with A, thus the outlines of the ends of the timbers are obtained. By studying these illustrations, it will be found that by increasing the number of divisions in line A-B, the outline becomes narrower and longer.

Fig. 32 shows how boards should be laid, relative to the annual rings, in order to counteract warping and shrinking. This method gives very good results when the pieces are to be glued together. Fig. 33 shows how large timbers should be placed in order to prevent cracking and twisting. It is claimed that such a beam gives better results than if it had been left in one piece with the heart near the center. A piece of waney-edged lumber is shown by Fig. 34. Waney-edged lumber is obtained from the wood located close to the surface of the logs, and has strips of bark on the edges, more or less, on the order shown by the illustration.

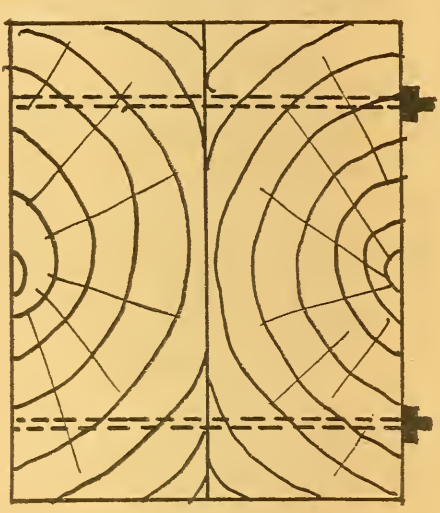


Fig. 33.

Slabs are the parts left over after a log has been sawed into lumber. Slabs could be called the trimmings of lumber. They are V-shaped and halfmoon-shaped, having one side covered with bark. Slabs are used for fuel and sometimes for very rough building purposes.

Fig. 34.

The method of cutting thin pieces of veneering from a log, is known as "rotary cut." The log is rotated rapidly on its longitudinal axis, and brought against a long stationary knife, which cuts the veneering from the log around its circumference.

Framing lumber, in some localities called, dimension lumber, is sawed 2 inches thick and of whatever width necessary to fill the requirements. Two inch lumber, in fact, is only 1⅝ inches thick. The width, also, runs from ⅜ to ¾ inch less than what the purchaser pays for. For instance, a 2 x 8 usually measures 1⅝ inches by 7¼ inches; a 2 x 4 measures 1⅝ inches by 3⅝ inches. The length of dimension lumber comes in even feet lengths, that is to say, in 10, 12, 14, 16 or some other even-feet lengths. In length, though, it usually runs from ½ inch to 1½ inches longer than the specified length. Large timbers usually come in dimensions of even inches, as, 4 x 6, 6 x 8, 10 x 12 or some other even-inches dimension. Large timbers, when in the rough, are as a rule, about the size specified. Boards 1 inch thick, in fact, are only 13-16ths of an inch thick; the width also varies, usually it is less than the specified width. Flooring, ceiling, shiplap and other matched lumber, is figured from the size of the boards before they are matched.

We will deal with defects in lumber in our next lesson.

The Steel Square

"Carpenters' Geometry"

(By L. Perth)

LESSON VII

Laying Out Octagons

(Continued)

The subject of forming an octagon out of a square timber is being continued in this lesson and two more methods will be shown how to perform this operation by use of the steel square.

Method No. 4

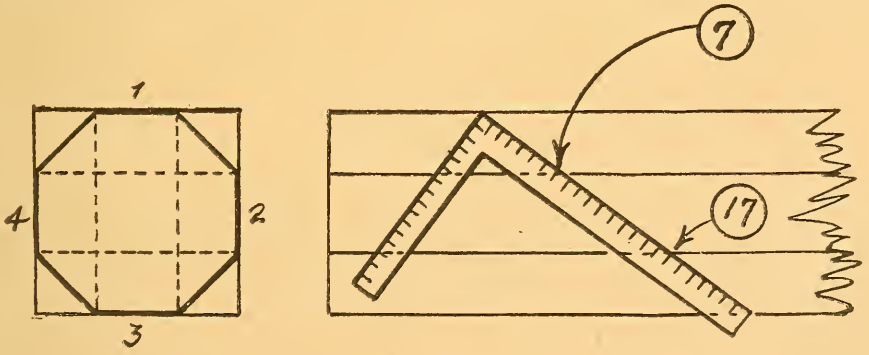
This is a very popular way of solving the problem, and quite easy to remember. Let us suppose we have a square post which we want to shape into an octagon.

Lay the body of the square on the timber so that the heel will coincide with the upper edge and the outside corner of the body touches the lower edge of the post. Mark points 7 and 17 and draw lines parallel to the edges of the post as shown in Fig. 30.

Repeat this operation on all four sides and the post is ready to be trimmed.

While figures 7 and 17 are generally being used it is well to note that for more accurate results 6 and 15-16ths of an inch instead of 7 should be used.

However, 7 and 17 are close enough for all practical purposes.



METHOD-4.

SHAPING OCTAGON.

Fig. 30.

Method No. 5

While this method is not so commonly used as the one described above, it is one of the easiest and most accurate ways to get the correct cuts.

The width of the timber is being used on both body and tongue, as shown in Fig. 31.

A timber having sides 12 inches wide is to be framed into an octagon post.

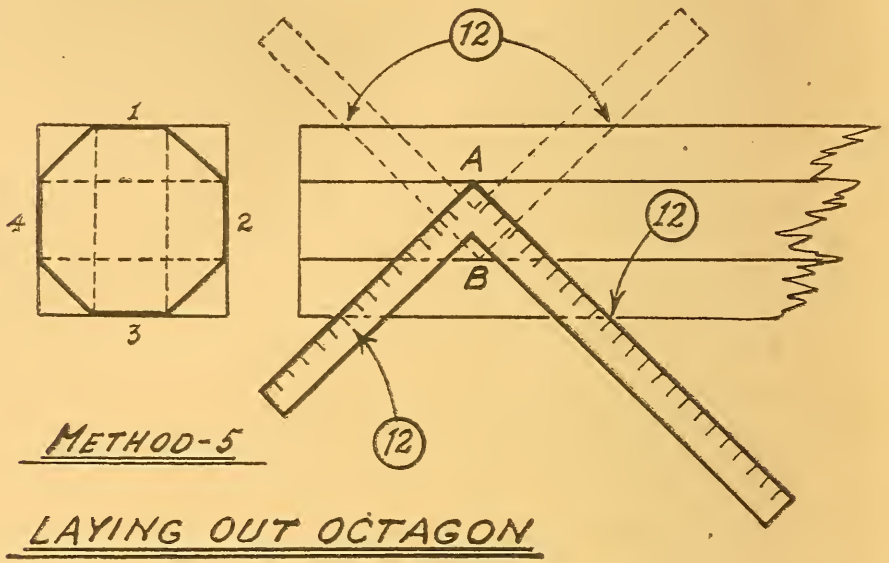


Fig. 31.

Place square on side of timber so that 12 inches on body and 12 on tongue

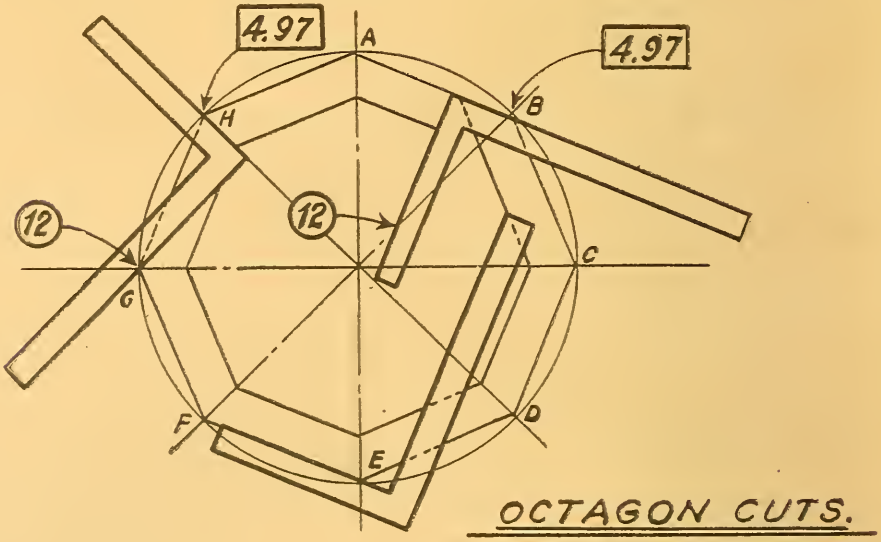


Fig. 32.

on body and tongue to obtain the marking points. That is if the piece is 12 inches square the figure 12 should be come at the edge of the piece. Mark point A at the heel of the square. Now reverse the instrument and mark point

B. Draw lines through points A and B parallel to the edges of the square repeating the process on all four sides of the timber.

Miter Cuts For Octagon

In framing an octagon the miter cuts are found by using figures 12 and 4.97" on body and tongue.

In Fig. 32, A-B-C-D-E-F-G-H represent an octagon frame. To obtain the miter cut at B place square so that the outside edge of the body forms a continuation of side A-B and 4.97" on the body comes at point B. Mark 12 inches on the tongue and through this point draw line B-F which indicates the miter joint for sides A-B and B-C.

Another way of finding the miter cut is placing the square so that 4.97 on the tongue will coincide with point H and 12 inches on the tongue should intersect line G-H which is the outside line of the frame. Mark along the tongue for the miter cut.

If a butt joint is desirable equal distances from the heel on body and tongue should be used, which means that the cut for a butt joint is a square miter.

Quite satisfactory results may be obtained by using whole numbers instead of fractions in locating the miter joints for an octagon. The numbers to be used are 7 and 17 and the method of finding the miter joint is shown in Fig. 33.

The error when using these figures is very small, it being .03 of an inch, which may be neglected in cases where absolute accuracy is not essential.

However, it is well to mention that care should be taken in cutting always to the exact figures, especially in trim work.

It should be borne in mind that the figures giving the various cuts for squares, hexagons and octagons will be found very useful in roof framing and therefore, it is well to have them committed to memory.

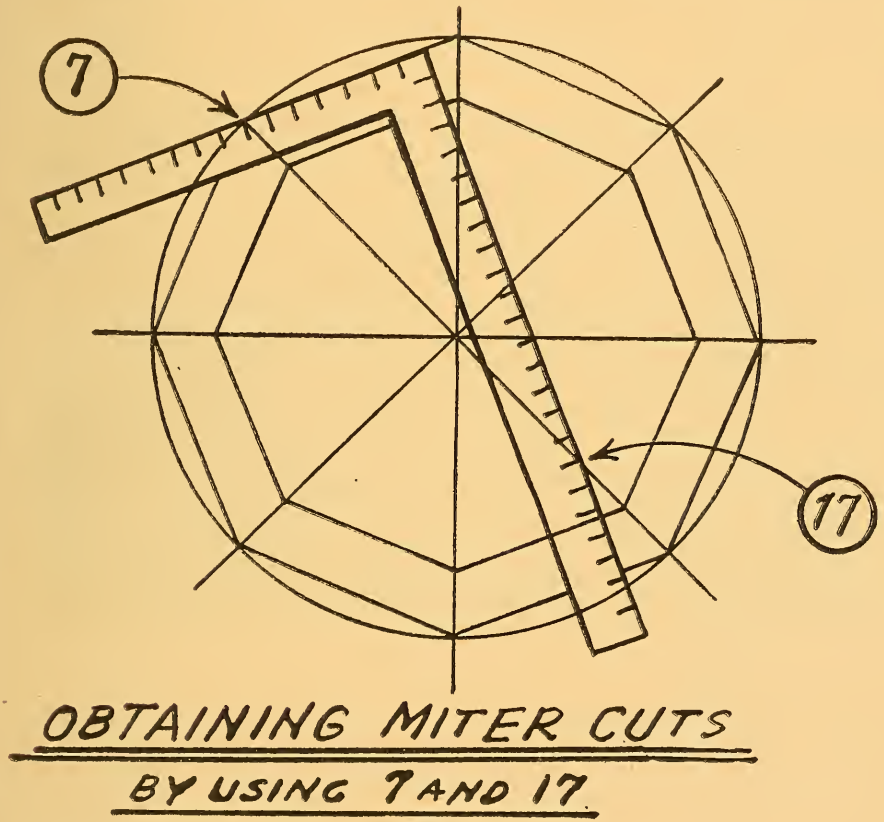


Fig. 33.

Why I Love My Square

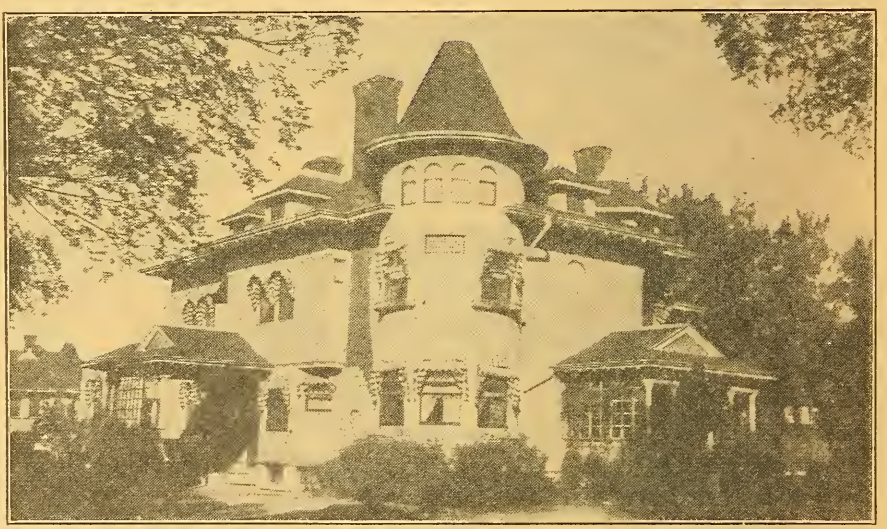
(By D. L. Stoddard.)

H. H. Siegele took this picture of a house I worked on over a third of a century ago, considering its age, the builder and picture maker, I think it shows a pretty good job.

But the grandest illustration to me is the brotherly act of Siegele.

If our unions were full of such brothers as he,
A most wonderful organization we'd be.

Many requests of how I use my square, have caused me to write this article which will drive home to the



boys the fact it matters not how easy we are going today, or how well we know old and tried methods, the time may come and we know not how unexpectedly, when we will have to use our brains to meet conditions confronting us.

I necessarily have to leave the beaten path of craft problems.

True criticism is educational and beneficial to all, though unjust head lines may do more harm than all the kind words can do good.

My early days were spent in study and while yet in my 'teens filled the vacancy of a teacher in mathematics.

Working and studying a year enabled me to secure a position teaching over a thousand miles from home.

I returned home and got a job roof framing. My first order came like a bolt of lightning out of a clear sky. "Frame those jack rafters, have them come over each studding, so our wide cornice supports will nail square onto both."

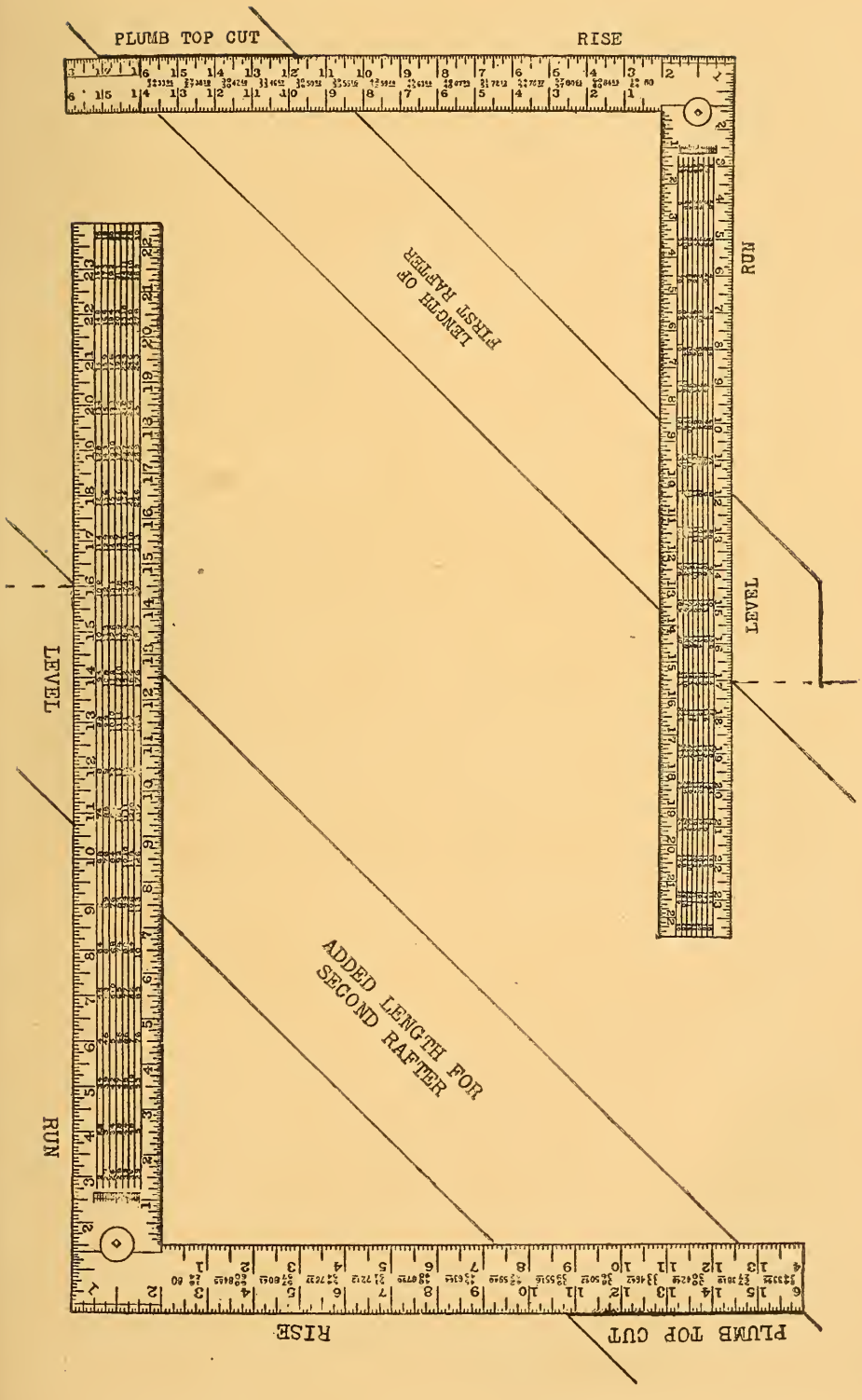
Never were all the rules of arithmetic more fixed in my head than at that minute. I could see nothing but figuring myself to destruction. On account of my parents I did not dare say a word; not knowing what to do, I grabbed my old square and with one instantaneous application for each rafter I layed them off faster than they could be sawed. That day's work will never be forgotten.

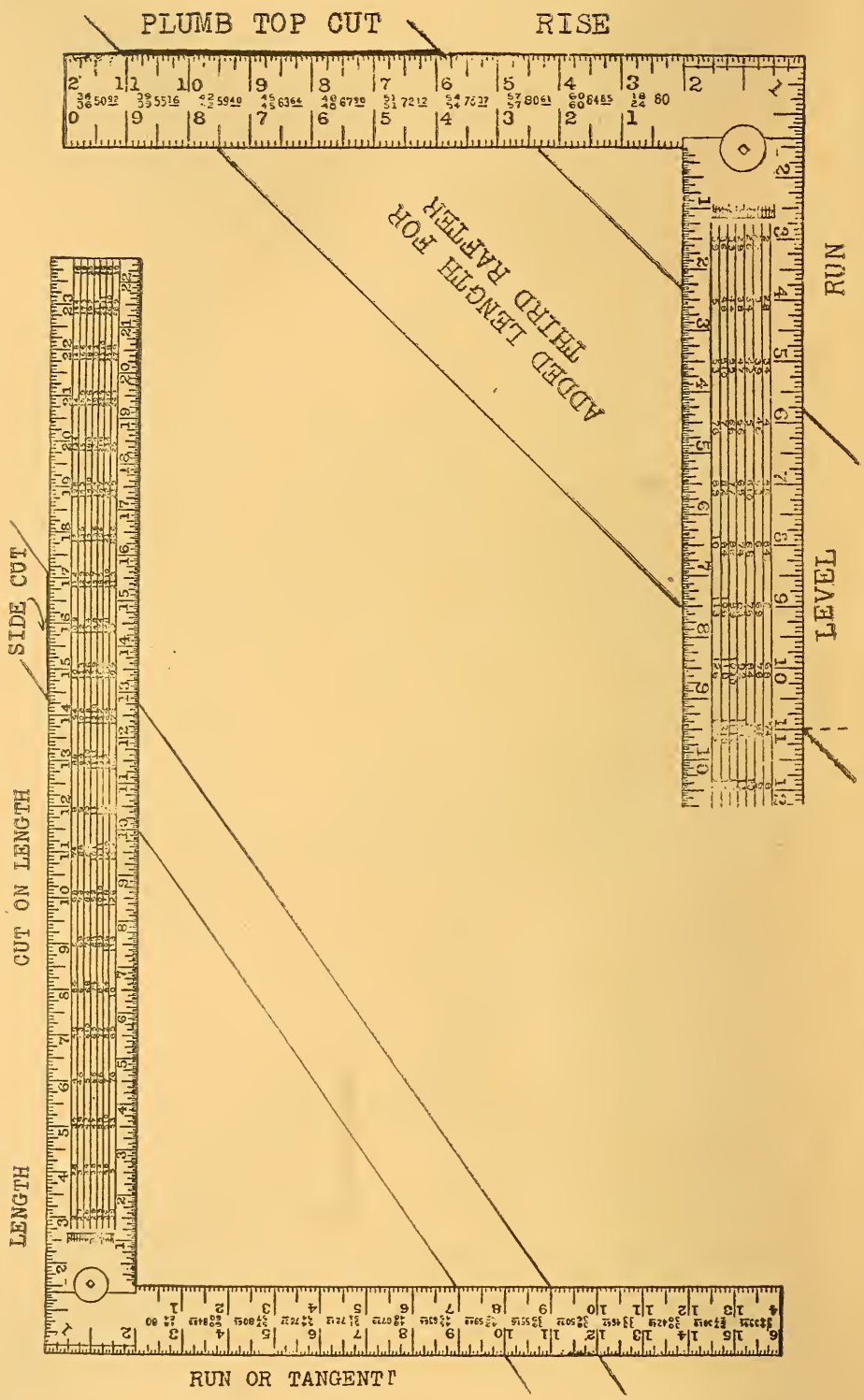
The old square surprised us all, even the school boy who spent his life with figures, had layed off the roof of his first real house, not knowing in feet and inches the length of a rafter in it.

Schooling is teaching the boy to think, how things can be done, not simply remembering old rules figured out ages ago how they might be done.

Jacks were all perfect and layed out so fast, it was only natural I went on framing dog houses, dormers, octagon and circle towers, circle and other porches, complicated barns, and I really became somewhat of a roof framer. And the boy wonder with the steel square became known clear 'ronnd the world.

If any carpenter really wants to know, why I love my square let him imagine himself a poor, tired, worn out school boy, going to work with old skilled mechanics and figure out just what he would do under the circumstances, then look at the front corner of


PLUMB TOP CUT
RISE
RUN
LENGTH OF FIRST RAFTER
LEVEL
LEVEL
ADDED LENGTH FOR SECOND RAFTER
RUN
RISE
PLUMB TOP CUT


PLUMB TOP CUT
RISE
ADDED LENGTH FOR THIRD RAFTER
RUN
LEVEL
SIDE CUT
CUT ON LENGTH
LENGTH
RUN OR TANGENT

the house, see that closet window, for there is where I commenced, and see what the old square did for me as the first studding was 17″ from the corner, having an 18″ tongue. I placed my square on 17″ and 17″ which gave me length and both plumb and level cuts as illustrated. Father had told me that side cut was length and run cut on length, however, later I decided it was the tangent, though one brother does not think that is the right word to use, anyway it gives it as illustrated.

Marking that length on the next and setting my bevel for the side cut I found the next was regular 16″ so this one 16″ instantaneous application on the mark just made, with the side cut, gave me the length and cuts for the second rafter, that length marked on the next, as the studding came to the corner of the closet it was only 11″ as illustrated, which gave me the third length and so on, until the roof was completed.

Now, please remember this article tells how it was done, not how it should have been done. I will leave that for the old framers, teachers, mathematicians, and critics.

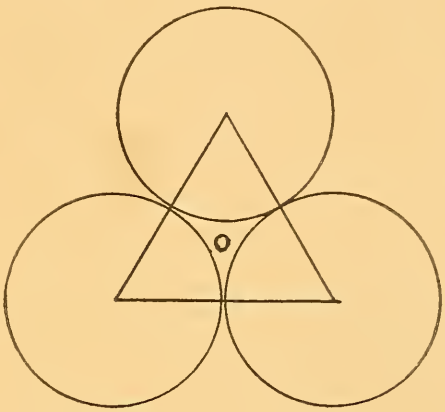
Since that day I have learned much about roof framing with the steel square, and I wonder why real carpenters will figure and figure to get the number of risers and treads for a stair and then figure it down to a thousandth of an inch what the tread or riser will be and then being unable to figure it out will guess how to apply that thousandth part of an inch on the square, when the square will instantly give all these measurements full size. Absolutely accurate, no thousandth of an inch to consider.

I am at a loss to understand why a carpenter will take his compasses and space and space and scratch and scratch to space the balusters, when his square will give it instantly, exactly full size, there can't be any mistake, why does he do the same thing on siding and hundreds of other things that are even more foolish, when the old square will give them full size and accurate. The more one knows about the square the more he is bound to love it. It is the rapid calculator for the carpenter that far surpasses the greatest adding machine that was ever made.

Regarding Brother Breslin's Circle Problem

Referring to several approximately correct solutions of Brother Breslin's 3 circle problem, I am surprised to note the round-about methods they use, which require a maze of unnecessary figuring in this very simple problem.

Had Brother Breslin specified three abutting circles of unequal diameters—say 10″, 12″ and 14″, then some of



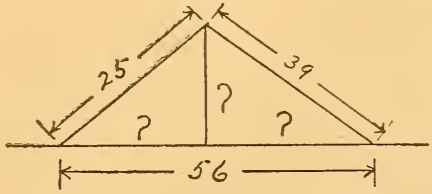
this figuring would be in order, but it is obvious from a glance at sketch, that the three 60 degrees sectors abutting in circumscribed equilateral triangle, are equivalent to a 12″ semi-circle in area: Hence the following computations are all that is required for a correct solution.

Area of triangle 62.3538288
Area of semi-circle.....56.5486677
Area of O..... 5.8051611

Frank DeGuerre,
L. U. No. 22, Villa Grande, Cal.

An Unequal Triangle Problem

I am a reader of "The Carpenter" and am especially interested in the Craft Problems. Should like to submit a



seemingly very simple one, which has baffled me. Should like to see it worked in common arithmetic.

A triangle has three sides, 56 inches, 39 inches, and 25 inches, respectively. What would be the length of the two sides of two right angles which would be formed if a line was drawn perpendicularly to the base to meet the apex?

I have purposely made the lengths of the sides so that there will be no fraction in the answer.

Chas. J. Carlson,
L. U. No. 106, Des Moines, Ia.

What Is The Size Of This Tank?

Will some one kindly show how to figure out the following?

A tank to contain 75,000 Imperial gallons of water in which the diameter and height are equal. Please show all figures.

A. Fraser,
Toronto, Can.

Editor's Note: The Imperial gallon, which is the standard in Canada, contains 277.274 cubic inches. The gallon (United States) contains 231 cubic inches.

Answers To Brother Matson's Arc Problem

Editor's Note: The solution of this problem attracted the interest and comment of a large number of readers. Space prohibits publishing more than a few of the formulas submitted. One reader says:—"Brother Matson asks for something that cannot be done, at any rate no one yet has found a correct formula. We can get it nearly right, as close as a hundredth of an inch by eyesight, and to one millionth of an inch by figures."

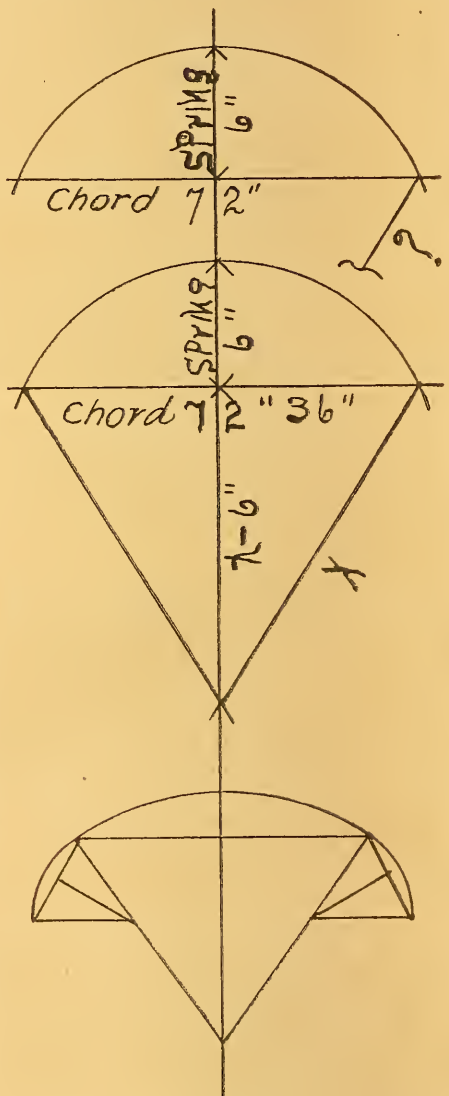
And another:—"Regarding this problem, it has been in my note-book for two or three years and came indirectly from a problem solved in "The Carpenter." After working on it a long time myself, I took it to the head of the department of mathematics of one of the leading technical schools in the United States. My suspicions were confirmed. It cannot be done. This mathematician would entertain any method by which it can be done."

I herewith submit the following solution of Brother Matson's query regarding the finding of the radius of an arc, possibly this formula and solution might be of interest to him, the chord and spring however, must essentially be given as herein noted.

The result of the accompanying sketch you will notice, is the forming of a right angle triangle, from half the chord of the arc and a line drawn at right angles thereto to a point intersecting the radius, inscribing thereby a complete triangle.

Formula: From the sum of the square of half the chord and perpendicular, extract the square root employing X as your radius line, the result will be length of hypotenuse or radius.

Solution: 36 squared plus (X minus 6) squared equals 1296 plus X squared minus 12 X plus 26.



X equals the square root of 1296 plus X squared minus 12 X plus 36.

Eradicating radical sign to cancelling.

X squared equals 1332 plus X squared minus 12 X.

12 X equals 1332.

X equals 1-12th of 1332 equals 111" or 9' 3" radius.

Proof: 111" equals hypotenuse or radius.

111 minus 6" spring equals altitude 105".

36 " equals base.

The square root of 36 squared plus 105 squared equals 111" or 9' 3" squared.

The same method can be used in ascertaining the radii of arcs of an elliptical nature, each radius of the different arcs in the ellipse being computed separately as indicated in sketch.

Chas. A. Bennett,
L. U. No. 401, Pittston, Pa.

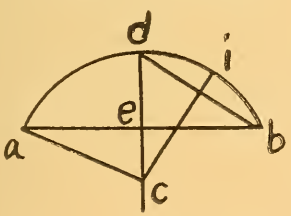
* * *

Following is a solution to problem of A. Matson.

Bisect chord a-b and erect perpendicular d-e, draw the chord d-b, bisect said chord and draw e-i at right angles to d-b, then a-e is a radius and is computed by any of the following formulas:

(1) R equals $\frac{(\frac{1}{2}\text{ a-b})\text{ squared plus d-e squared}}{2 \times \text{d-e}}$

(2) R equals d-b squared divided by 2 x d-e: d-b equals chord of d-i-b or half of a-d-b equals the square root of d-e squared plus (½ a-b) squared.



(3) R equals $\frac{\frac{1}{2}\text{ a-b}}{\text{sine of }\frac{1}{2}\text{ angle a-c-b}}$

(4) R equals $\frac{\text{d-e}}{1\text{--cosine of }\frac{1}{2}\text{ angle a-c-b}}$

(5) R equals $\frac{\frac{1}{2}\text{d-b}}{\text{sine of }\frac{1}{2}\text{ angle b-c-d}}$

The authority for the formulas is John C. Trautwine in "The Civil Engineer's Pocketbook." Page 180.

C. H. Synyard, Civil Engineer,
Rochester, N. Y.

I would like to offer the following solution of Brother Matson's geometric problem appearing in your April issue.

All that is given in the problem is the length of an arc of a circle and the length of the chord, which the arc substends. Now, to find the correct length of the radius one must first find the rise of the arc. That is easily obtained by using the rule:

The rise of an arc is equal to the square of the chord of half the arc divided by the diameter.

We will assume then that we have an example like this:

Fig. 1.

Then by using the rule:

The square of one side of a right triangle plus the square of the other adjacent side is equal to the square of the hypotenuse.

Therefore we can derive the equasion:

(R minus 12) squared plus 27 squared equals R squared.

R squared minus 24 R plus 144 plus 729 equals R squared.

R squared minus R squared minus 24 R equals 729 minus 144.

Minus 24 R equals minus 873.

R equals 36⅜.

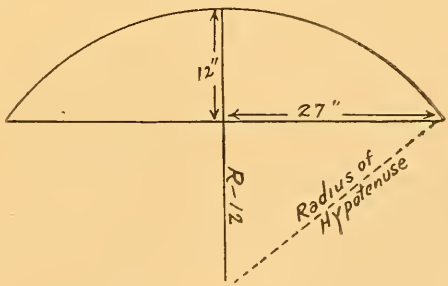


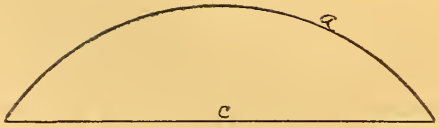
Fig. 2.

And by solving the equasion we have solved the problem by algebra.

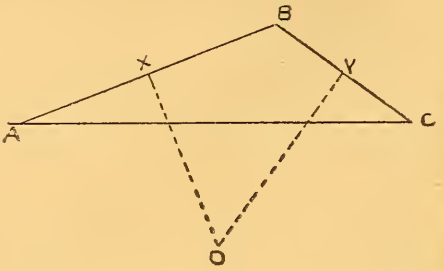
A. G. Foenar,
L. U. No. 298, Brooklyn, N. Y.

* * *

Herewith is a solution of Brother Matson's problem appearing in the April Journal.



To find radius with arc "a" and "c" given.



Draw any chord as a-b—b-c. Bisect these lines and draw perpendiculars at these points. The point at which these lines meet will be the center of the circle of which a is an arc. The distance from this point to the arc is the radius.

Paul M. Bittler,
L. U. No. 556, Meadville, Pa.

Why Clown Cigarettes Are Made By Organized Labor

The following statement, under the above heading, appeared in an advertisement recently in 30 newspapers in 25 cities, and was published by the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co., Inc., of Louisville, Ky., makers of Clown Cigarettes.

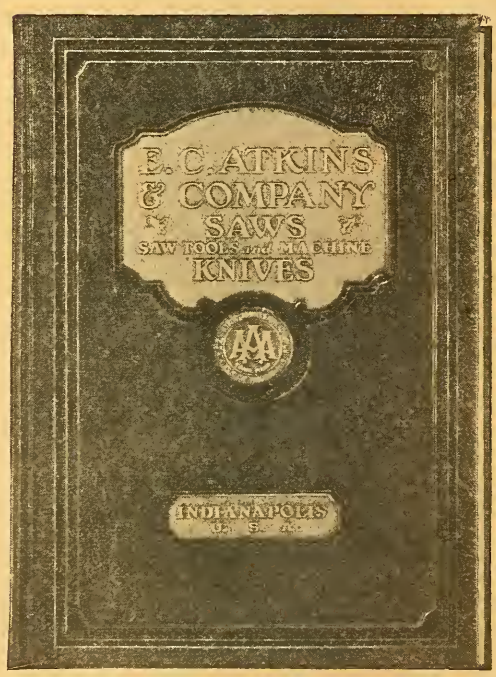
"We believe that organization of the workers under the American Federation of Labor plan leads to better wages, fewer hours and improved working conditions; that it develops character and manhood, fosters justice and tolerance and makes for better economic and social life for the multitudes of those who toil.

"Our experience has convinced us that Organized Labor is a great constructive force in the development of economic growth to industrial relations. There is no question but that the application of this philosophy has made consistently for the betterment of conditions of employment, and beyond that for the promotion of human happiness.

"In this series of statements we propose to tell why we prefer to contract with Organized Labor and why we support its fundamentals and ideals. We will set forth what we know to be the truth, proved by 30 years of experience in the employment of Organized Labor."

Atkins Co. Issues New Catalog

The E. C. Atkins Co., saw manufacturers have issued a new catalog, No. 20, which is one of the most complete catalogs of its kind that has ever been published. It lists and illustrates the entire line of Atkins products, consisting of saws of all kinds, saw tools, saw specialties, bench, wall and floor scrapers, machine knives, grinding wheels, cantol belt wax, files of all patterns and many



Atkins Catalog No. 20
De Luxe Edition

other kindred items. The De Luxe edition of this catalog is a masterpiece of printing and binding and the Atkins Co. may well be proud of it. A copy of this catalog may be seen at your hardware dealer, or the Atkins Co. will forward a minature copy to those desiring it, upon request.

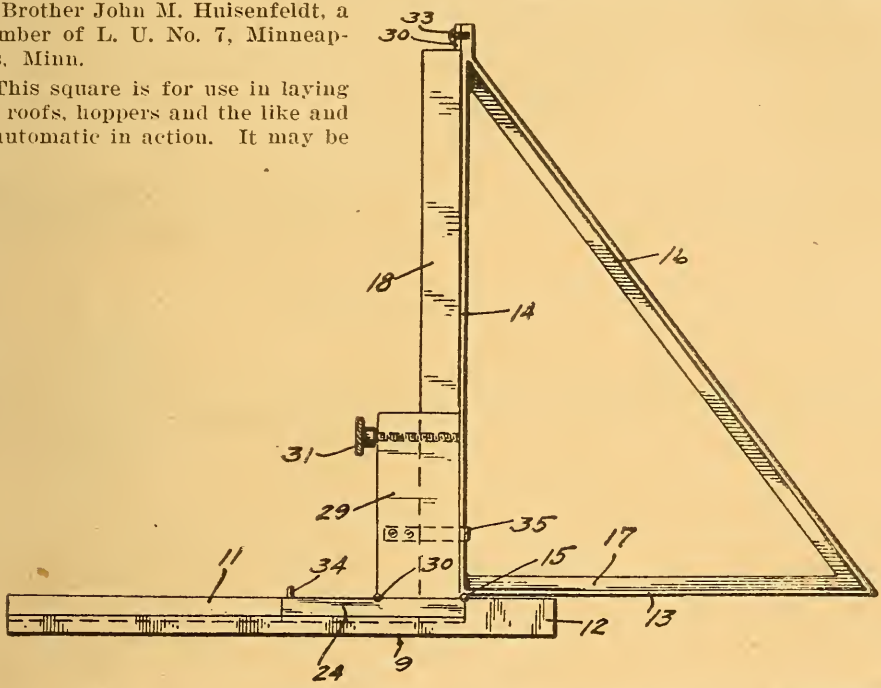
This company has also issued the spring number of its house organ, "The Saw Kerf." This publication is issued quarterly and is published for the friends of E. C. Atkins Co. A copy of this magazine may also be obtained by addressing the above company at Illinois and South Sts., Indianapolis, Ind.

An Automatic Framing Square

(Another Invention By a Member of the United Brotherhood.)

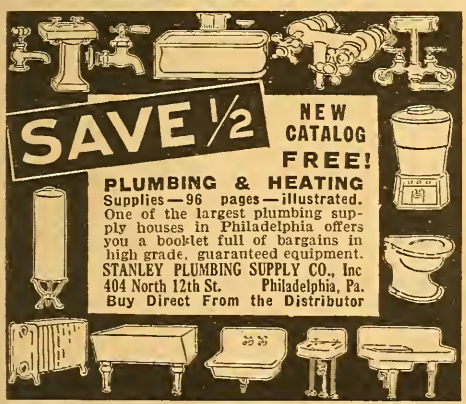
The accompanying illustration shows a new automatic framing square which has recently been invented and patented by Brother John M. Huisenfeldt, a member of L. U. No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.

This square is for use in laying out roofs, hoppers and the like and is automatic in action. It may be



readily adjusted to give the length of hip, valley and jack rafters and for marking cuts and face cuts.

Anyone interested in this tool or wanting further information of same may address the inventor at 3454 Logan Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn.



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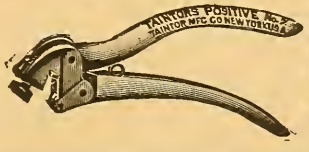

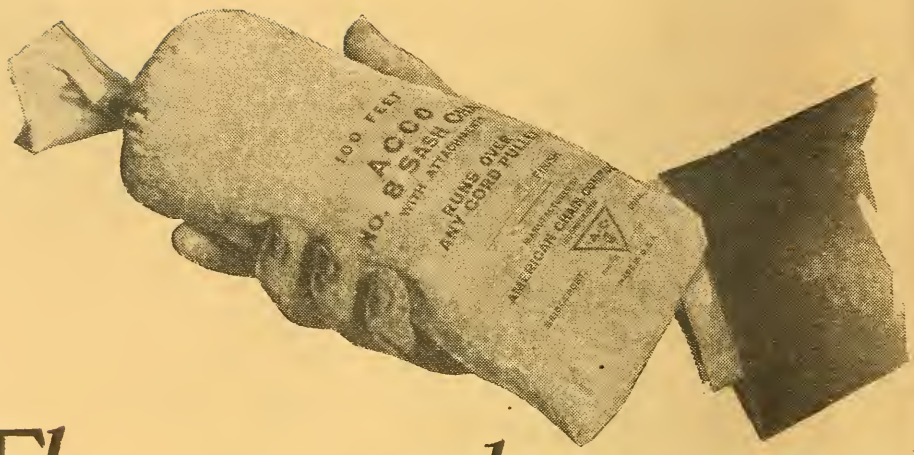

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ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain comes packed in bags—100 feet to a bag, enough for seven average windows, with necessary attachments to fasten to weights and window frames. No knot tying—no waste.

ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain operates perfectly with any cord pulley

It is made of copper-bearing steel, which is a rust resistant—and to further protect against corrosion, it is coppered or galvanized.

Fill out the coupon below and we will send you a sample length of ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain for testing. If your lumber yard or hardware specialty dealer cannot supply you with ACCO Sash Chain, give us his name and we will see that you have a convenient source of supply.

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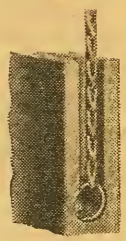

For one-hole sash, a coil spring provides a strong grip that cannot tear loose. Simply slip coil into end link, give it a turn and insert in sash with thumb.

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Is it practical to lay Asbestos Shingles over wooden Shingles?

A carpenter from a small suburban town recently wrote us as follows: "Home owners cannot understand how the Asbestos Shingles can be nailed to 1" x 2" furring strips 5½" on centers, when the old shingles prevent the strips from being seen."

It is true that you may not hit every strip but each nail you drive goes into a ¾" thickness of good solid wooden shingle in that portion which has never been exposed. The shingles and the nails are so tied into the construction after the next row is laid, that it is impossible for the Asbestos Shingles to drop out. The storm nail of the hexagonal method, with three points of fastening makes this type of shingle even more secure.

What are the advantages?

The chief advantage of leaving the old shingle on is, of course, that of time saved. Then there is the avoidance of dirt and litter from the old shingles.

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Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles have been applied over old roofs for the past fifteen years.

We urgently request that carpenters send in questions that are put to them by home owners. Our Architectural Dept. will answer them personally—giving as many selling arguments as possible. Fill in the coupon and send with your question.

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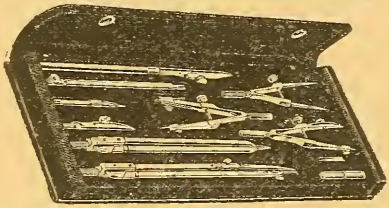

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In addition to sending you at once, free, my Pay-Raising Plan, I show you above the fine imported drafting instruments you get as soon as you become my student. You get also 14 other drafting tools and a drafting table, included in my course.

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After training you I help you get a job without charging you a cent for this service. Employers come to me for men.

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Indications point to brisk building activity this summer. Here's how you can get a little *more* than your share of the profit, Mr. Carpenter. *Numetal Weatherstrips* offer you a profitable sideline that may grow into an independent business.

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Any home-owner will want **Numetal** when you explain it to him. Not a coil strip but highly tempered spring metal, furnished in any length. Easily installed—even without removing windows or doors. You charge for installations by the hour or make a flat rate per window or door. Local hardware, lumber or building supply dealers can supply you. There's good money in this for you! Write NOW for free booklet.

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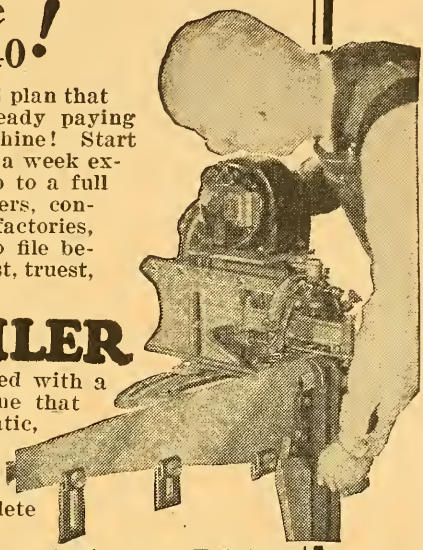

TO these men we offer a valuable FREE plan that will help them get into a good, steady paying business of their own. File saws by machine! Start right out this summer making $15 to $20 a week extra cash in your spare time, and build up to a full time business. No canvassing. Carpenters, contractors, woodworking plants, schools, factories, farmers and homes will give you saws to file because you can turn out the fastest, cleanest, truest, cutting saws they ever used.

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LIGHT WEIGHT—Made of aluminum.

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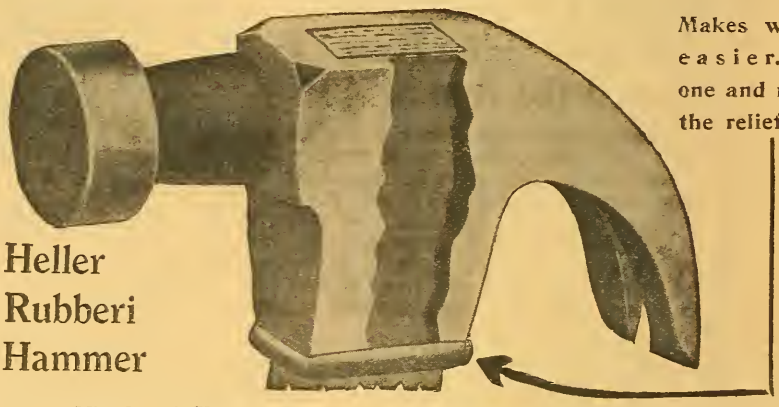
Makes work easier. Try one and notice the relief.



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Drop Forged, Milled and Hand Finished by experienced craftsmen, of finest Heller Alloy Steel, superhardened. Handle of best selected second growth white hickory, no breakage.

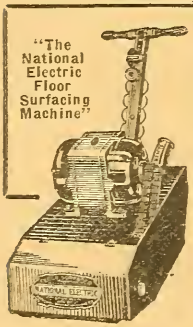
DOUBLE EXTRA SLIM BLUNT SAW FILES

Use Heller's Like Hand Cut Saw Files which will enable you to file more saws than any other. Made in 5½", 6" and 7" sizes.

If your hardware dealer cannot supply the above, send direct to us with name and address of hardware dealer you wish order to go through.

HELLER BROTHERS COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., U. S. A.
Good Tools Since 1836.

"The National Electric Floor Surfacing Machine"



Makes More Money—Costs Less!

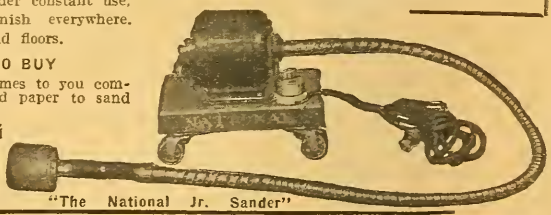
The National Electric costs less but makes more money for you. It surfaces six times faster than is possible by hand, and two to three times faster than most machines. Is built to stand up under constant use, and gives a better finish everywhere. Can't be equalled for old floors.

NO EXTRAS TO BUY

The National Electric comes to you complete with sufficient sand paper to sand 5000 sq. ft. of floors. You plug in the socket and go to work.

Write today for information on how you can make $20 to $45 a day with this machine. Sold on Easy Terms.

NATIONAL SANDING MACHINE CO.
4561 Diversey Ave.
Chicago, Ill.



"The National Jr. Sander"

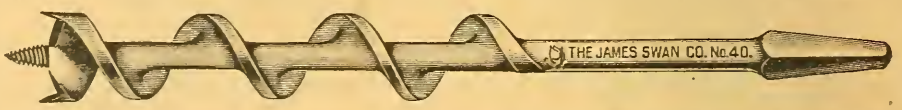
TRADE MARK

THE JAMES SWAN CO.

SEYMOUR, CONN.
NEW YORK OFFICE: 28 WARREN ST.

TRADE MARK

MANUFACTURERS OF CARPENTERS' TOOLS



The Wonder Outfit=(18 tools In One) only $35

15 Days Approval—Money-Back Guarantee

The S&B 8-in. Combination Saw (18 tools in one) is the ideal machine for the shop, factory or the home; will rip, cross cut, bevel, miter, mortise, groove, drill, tenon, grind, rabbet, buff and polish. Motor is mounted on a base that is a part of the machine proper. Complete with attachments and price includes ½-H. P. Motor. Double Shaft Extension, 60-cycle, 110-volt A. C., run from any light socket. Shipping weight 100 lbs. *(Planer attachment to fit on table top will smooth pieces up to 2 in. wide, $10.00 extra.)*

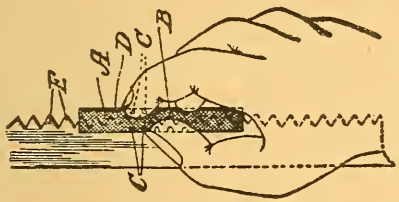
Write For Complete Illustrated Folder

Dealers Wanted

Scott=Bansbach Machinery Co.

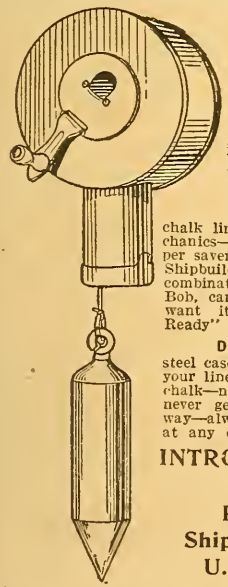
130 So. Clinton St., Dept. 75, CHICAGO, ILL.

S. A. S. Pat. Side File



Adds at least 50% to the speed, smoothness, accuracy and life of filing. Rounded edge of file fits in curve at base of saw tooth, notches are to prevent slipping when in use. File only comes in contact with teeth of saw, leaving the saw with keen cutting lance like teeth from base to point of tooth and in absolute alignment. Price of file including valuable instruction sheet on filing hand saws 50c. Postage stamps not accepted.

S. A. SHELLER CO., 642 E. 105th St., Cleveland, O.



Do YOU still go to work with an old-fashioned horse and buggy?

Then why cling to old-fashioned chalk-lines that were old as far back as the building of King Solomon's Temple?

The Always Ready Self-Chalking chalk line is a modern tool for modern mechanics—an "Always Ready" Time and Temper saver for Carpenters, Masons, Bricklayers, Shipbuilders, Paperhangers, etc. Use it as a combination chalk-line, guide-line and Plumb Bob, carry it in your pocket, right where you want it—when you want it—an "Always Ready" handy-sized 3x4½", 6 oz.

Durable, Rust and Water-Proof steel case—runs as free as a trout reel, chalks your line automatically—never spills or wastes chalk—no more swearing over tangled lines—never gets wet—rewind handle folds out of way—always clean—easy to operate—and locks at any desired length. The box of "Always Ready" chalk that comes free with every order will last for months—takes only a minute to refill case—the chalk-line is easily replaced. The "Always Ready" Self Chalking Chalk Line comes with or without nickle-plated steel Plumb Bob, that can be attached, or detached from line instantly, just as you prefer. The fact that this wonderful little help-mate has found a place in the tool-kit of

Thousands of Good Mechanics

the country over is proof positive of its merits. It "Snaps you a line in half the time" and does it better. The "Always Ready" is the only Self-Chalking Chalk-Line on the market. It is filling a long-needed, labor-saving want. When once used you'll never be without it. Send no money—just mail coupon today—NOW—while you have it in mind. Shipment will be made promptly by mail, C. O. D.

INTRODUCTORY OFFER

at 20% off

Regular Prices

Shipped Anywhere in U. S. A.—C. O. D.

Chalk Line with Plumb Bob.....$2.00
(Box of chalk included.)

Chalk Line without Plumb Bob ...$1.50
(With container filled with chalk.)

The American Chalk Line Co.

"Makers of the Always Ready Chalk Line."

317 Pine St., Williamsport, Pa.

Fill Out And Mail This Coupon Today—NOW

THE AMERICAN CHALK LINE CO.
Makers of the Always Ready Chalk Line.
317 Pine St., Williamsport, Pa.

☐ Please send me C. O. D. by mail, your complete $2.50 value chalk Line outfit (Case, Line, Plumb Bob and Box of Chalk) at $2.00.

☐ Please send me C. O. D. by mail, your $2.00 Chalk Line Outfit (Case, Line and Container filled with chalk, without Plumb Bob) at $1.50.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

State _____

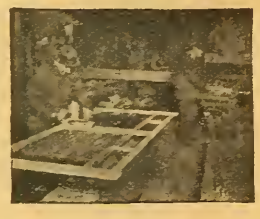
"it could sand 1000 miles"!

the TAKE ABOUT SUPER Sander

Truly a husky helper for the busy carpenter. It is a machine that will stand up under long hours of sanding and its wider belt is a feature when large areas have to be sanded.

Yet, with its increased usefulness due to sturdy construction it is a handy machine for the smaller job. Write us for our descriptive literature.

Special G. E. motor, developes 1 h. p. A 4" belt. Rugged construction with minimum weight.



PORTER-CABLE MACHINE CO., 1700 N. SALINA ST., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Buy Union Stamped Shoes

We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

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Bevel Cuts With Wodack Saws

Model B

The most *complete* hand saw on the market. Saws any lumber from 0" to 4¾" in one cut with its 11" diameter blade. Tilting Base permits mitre cuts to 60 degrees—handy for rafters because of its power and capacity. Equipped with rip gauge to save marking the board. Also has a saw dust blower, trigger switch, ¾ h. p. G. E. motor, extra 8" blade. A 10 year old boy can run this saw. Safety guard operating by gravity—no springs.

Saves $20 per day and you have pep for other work. Saws all your lumber, not just the light stuff. Great for stair stringers, rafters, joists, studs and lintels, doors, concrete forms and 4x4 shores. Even used as a table saw. Ask us!

ATTACH TO ANY LIGHT SOCKET — THE WODACK HANDSAW

F. L. ROGERS & CO.

F. L. ROGERS & CO.
27 S. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.
Agencies Everywhere.

Something New!

Combination Lock Mortiser and Router. Cuts out both face-plate and barrel of a lock in one operation in an average time of 60 doors per hour.

Get in the business and charge only HALF of what it saves on a job.

PARKS

WOODWORKING MACHINES

CABINET SHOP SPECIAL
No. 10
$290
with motor

Make money on the side with this Parks! Fits in corner of your basement. Strong, compact, complete machine. Write for circular.

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The Reid-Way
VACUUM CONVERTIBLE
SANDER

ONLY ONE MOVING PART

Now made DUSTLESS by powerful vacuum action. Instantly convertible from bench sander to jointer or floor sander. Only one moving part! No belts, chains, gears, to wear out. Plugs in any light socket. Eliminates hand sanding on all classes of work. A high grade, heavy duty machine at moderate cost. Write for free circulars.

THE REID-WAY CO.
764 No. 16th Street. Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP

CARPENTERS

MAKE SOME EXTRA MONEY INSTALLING ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP

THE PROFITS ARE BIG

We will furnish you with the finest quality of metal weatherstrip, cut to size required, all ready for the job.

The work is simple, and our book of instructions enables you to install a job perfectly.

You do not have to be our agent.

We will sell you material for a single door or window or a thousand, and loan you the tools necessary for installing it.

RETURN THE COUPON TODAY

ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP CO.,
227 West Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen :—Without obligation, please send me samples and literature.

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Address .....

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"IDEAL" FLOOR SANDERS

The Key to Greater Profits

Ideal Electric Sanders have set a new standard in sanding machine efficiency. They represent the utmost in economy and long service. Hundreds of leading contractors use them exclusively because they do better work at lower cost —which means more profit.

Five Days Free Trial

We will prove our claim by letting you operate one for five days—FREE, without obligation.
You can also get an "Ideal" Sander on our Easy-Payment Plan.
Get started now and cash in on this busy season. Write us today for full details.

BOETTCHER CO.
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"There's More Gold in Floors" than in the Hills

Use an

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FREE-O-DUST

floor sanding and resurfacing machine. Write for descriptive literature and FREE TRIAL OFFER.

Electric Rotary Machine Co.
3835 W. Lake St.,
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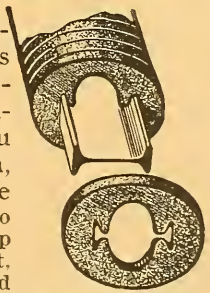
Better Looking --Never Breaks-- or Loses Its Head

You are proud to own an Estwing



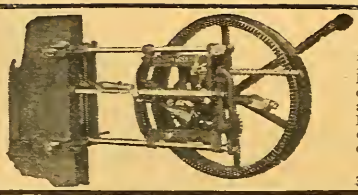
The Estwing Unbreakable represents a very small investment, but it is a hammer that gives you lifetime satisfaction, and that you are proud to own and to use. Its leather grip insulates against heat, cold and electricity and is the most comfortable grip for any kind of work, summer or winter.

GET YOUR ESTWING TODAY

Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order, inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered which pays postage; or pay mail man.

	East of the Rockies.
☐ Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
☐ " " " 16 " "	2.00
☐ " " " 20 " "	2.25
☐ Straight " " 12 " "	2.00
☐ " " " 16 " "	2.00
☐ " " " 20 " "	2.25
☐ Half Hatchet No. 2, Smooth Face	2.25
☐ " " " Scored "	2.25
☐ Util-ax 28 oz. with Leather Sheath	2.25
☐ Scout Ax, 24 oz. " " "	2.00
☐ Ball Pein Hammer, 16 oz. Head	1.75
☐ Camp Knife 5 inch Leather Sheath	2.00

Estwing Mfg. Co. Rockford, Ill.



Makes Mortising Simple

Easy to cut mortises with the Champion Mortiser. Kind of wood makes no difference. Adjusts quickly for depth, width or length. No risk or danger of spoiling wood. Pays for itself quickly in time and labor saved. Carried anywhere. Weighs 25 lbs. Year's guarantee. Try it on our 15-day trial offer. Money back if not satisfied. Free literature on request.

COLGAN MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO.,
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CARPENTERS NOTICE!

The New Automatic Chalk-line Holder. Always ready to use. Your tool kit is not complete without one. Don't fool with your old block-chalk and line. Strike your lines the quick and easy way, lasts a life time. Price $1.00 postage prepaid.

Manufactured by
J. C. Myers, 359 Atlantic Ave., York, Pa.

K&E STEEL TAPE

Check
Your dimensions
but use a measuring tape of known accuracy. Work with

K&E STEEL TAPES

the sturdy kind with clear accurate markings.

KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.
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Chicago, St. Louis,
San Francisco,
Montreal.

NO DEPOSIT REQUIRED

USE—TEST—COMPARE

a "STERLING"
Convertible Wye Level
Phila. Model No. 40

on YOUR job for 10 days at OUR expense

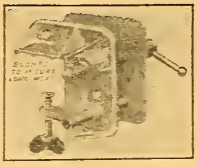
No obligation to purchase
No expense of any kind
Express charges prepaid

Return coupon with letterhead

WARREN-KNIGHT CO.
136 N. 12th Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Send me new Folder K-26 giving full information about the "Sterling" Level with details of FREE TRIAL Offer and easy payment plan on which it can be purchased.

Name _____ Address_____



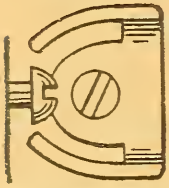
WATERSTON'S ALUMINUM VISE

The handiest and most practical vise made for the Carpenter. Its weight is only 2 Lbs. and it is easily attached to end of Bench or Horse by tightening thumb screw. Holds boards, windows or doors plumb or horizontal. Both Screws work in Steel Bushings, making a strong, serviceable vise.

$3.75 Postpaid.

J. M. WATERSTON—428 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Send for our No. 25 Catalog showing a complete line of Carpenters' Tools.



This "Lock" has further uses than on screen and storm windows. Place a washer in back of lock, turn prong of lock into the loop of a ¼ inch screw-eye, when applied to screen doors, storm doors, ventilators, screen coolers and casement sash. It locks by turning to the right or left, on both sides. This lock is far superior to a hook. It retails at 5 cents.

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Protected with patents in U. S. and Canada

HERMAN BLECK

Inventor · Manufacturer—Member of U. B.
415 EATON STREET HAMMOND, INDIANA

METAL WEATHERSTRIPS

REDUCED TO
30c PER WINDOW COMPLETE

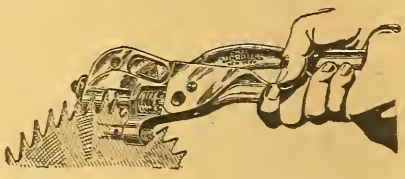
Rib strip made from No. 9 gauge rolled zinc.

Hook and flat made from No. 11 gauge rolled zinc.

All other Weatherstrip products at reduced prices.

We invite investigation. Send for samples.

Gotham Metal
Weatherstrip Co.
446C West 54th St., New York City, N. Y.



MORRILL SAWSETS

Set Saws Just Right

"Saw Points" Telling You "How To Joint, Set, And File Saws." Sent Free Upon Request.

CHAS. MORRILL, Inc.
96 Lafayette St. New York.

Did You Get Your Letter?

EVERY man who ever hopes to be in business for himself, to make real money and be independent, ought to read how Mr. Swatsky up in Regina, Sask., Canada, got his start with the Improved Schlueter Floor Surfacer.

Remember anyone can operate the Improved Schlueter. And it takes only $69.50 to get started in your own business!

Mail the coupon today. We'll send you Mr. Swatsky's letter, and tell you how you can get *your* start.

LINCOLN-SCHLUETER
FLOOR-MACHINERY CO., INC.
230 West Grand Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please send me that letter and tell me more about the Improved Schlueter.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

State .....

MODERNIZE YOUR HOUSE

"GABELOUVRE" THE IMPROVED ATTIC VENTILATOR.

"GABELOUVRE" in plain English an Attic Ventilator, is made entirely of metal. Yet it costs less than wood if you include cost of lumber, labor, etc. It is also neater and more modern in appearance.

Furnished complete ready for use. Simple to install, gives maximum ventilation, easily controlled. Lasts a lifetime.

Send today for complete details of installation!

Ventilouvre Co., Inc.
886-C Main St.,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Make $3 to $5 an Hour EXTRA
Selling and Installing
DUDLEY
Keyless Door Locks

Here's the greatest opportunity you have ever had to make BIG money QUICK! Fits right in with your regular work.

The Dudley Keyless Door Lock is just what your customers, neighbors and friends have been wishing some one would invent—A lock that requires no bothersome, easy-to-lose, easy-to-forget keys and yet can be opened quickly even in the dark.

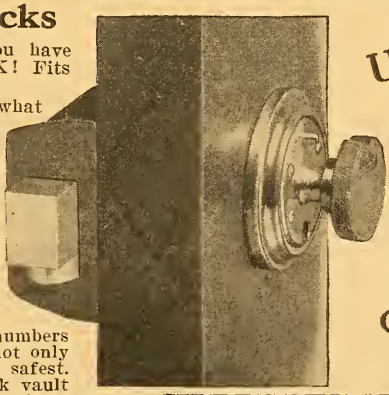
No Selling Experience Needed

All you do is show this modern door lock and demonstrate its amazing ease of operation. You can open the Dudley in 4 seconds with your eyes closed! A patented audible dial guides your fingers right to the 3 numbers of the combination. The Dudley is not only the easiest lock to use, but also the safest. It can't be picked, but provides bank vault security at all times. Principles have been proved sound on 4,000,000 Dudley Keyless Padlocks now in service.

Exclusive Territory. Act Quick!

Start selling and installing Dudley Keyless Door Locks in your spare time now, and you'll never again worry about lay-offs or lack of regular carpentry work. For you'll soon have a prosperous fast-growing business of your own! Those who qualify now will get exclusive territories.

Mail coupon at once for complete facts and details of our special lock offer. Asking for this information does not obligate you in any way. Mail coupon NOW!



USES NO KEYS!

Carpenters everywhere are making big money with this phenomenally new, **Nationally advertised,** door lock. You can too! Send for facts today.

MAIL COUPON NOW!

DUDLEY LOCK CORPORATION.
Dept. 56, 26 No. Franklin St., Chicago.

☐ Without obligation to me send complete facts on Dudley Keyless Door Locks.

☐ Also mail details of your big money-making plan and special Lock offer.

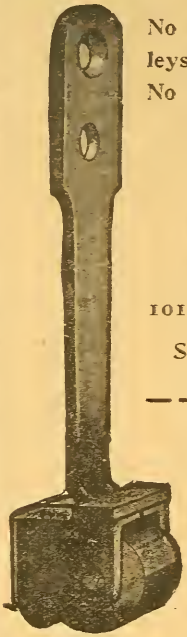
Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....

The AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINER

LESS COST LESS TROUBLE



No More Weights, Pulleys, Or Cords To Break; No More Spring Bolts

USED IN BUNGALOWS, CITY HOUSES AND RURAL HOUSES

The Austral Window Co.

101 Park Ave., New York

SEND FOR A PAIR

AUSTRAL WINDOW CO.,
101 Park Ave., New York.

Please send me a sample pair of AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINERS for which I enclose 50c (this covers only actual production cost and postage.)

Name ----------

Address ----------

READY TO LAY

"BAYONNE"

ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

Laid on dry boards and given a coat of paint and the job is done.

For the roofs and floors of piazzas, sun parlors and all flat roofs.

Lays flat and stays flat. Guaranteed waterproof.

Write for Sample Book T

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BOYLE'S BAYONNE ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

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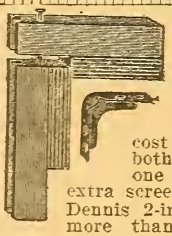
MORE CARPENTERS WANTED AT ONCE!



to Earn Big Wages Spare or Full Time with the Dennis Line

Our patented 2-in-1 Perfection Frame Stock saves half your material cost and labor. Your saw cuts both frame and screen bead at one time. No loose pieces. No extra screen bead to buy. No waste. Dennis 2-in-1 Frame stock costs no more than ordinary kind without screen bead. After frame is cut and nailed together, screen bead can be instantly removed with sharp knife.

Carpenters everywhere are *doubling their profits* handling the Dennis line.

Get the facts NOW on this money making business. Send the coupon on TO-DAY.

W. J. DENNIS & COMPANY

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W. J. Dennis & Co.,
2110 W. Lake St.,
Chicago. Ill.

Please send Free Sample and Prices.

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Street ----------

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MAIL TODAY

The "INTERLOX" Thinks

Invented by a Brotherhood Man

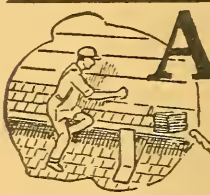
Don't use a stick or guess at a measurement. The famous

"Interlox" Master Slide Rule

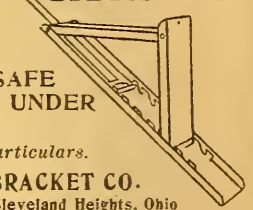
gives both inside and outside measurements instantly.

Quick, accurate, durable and rustproof. Use it once, and you will never work without it. Write today for liberal selling inducements to mechanics.

MASTER RULES MFG. CO., INC.
815C East 136th St., New York City



AJAX *folding metal* SHEATHING AND ROOFING BRACKETS



THE QUICKEST EVER AND AS SAFE AS THE EARTH UNDER YOUR FEET.

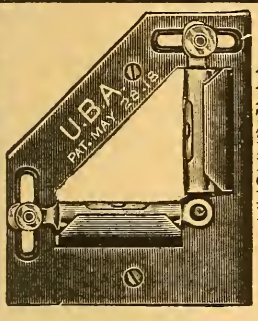
Send for particulars.

AJAX BUILDING BRACKET CO.
1551 Rydal Mount Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

ANY dealer can supply a Bessler Disappearing Stairway. Go to your dealer and ask him to show how, with a Bessler to reach the attic, you will be afforded greatly increased space at slight cost. He will be glad to give you all the facts.

For prices, measurements, etc, see your dealer or write us.

The Bessler Disappearing Stairway Co.
Akron Ohio



Size 3¼ x 4 inches

The UBA

An Ajustable Combination Level And Plumb *That* Can Be Applied To Any Length Straight Edge Or Board. The Level With An *Instant Adjustment And Immediate Results.* For Leveling, Plumbing Grades And Pitches Finished Rust Proof With Clear Or Green Double Marked Bulbs. Order From Your Dealer Or Direct From Us Mention Dealers Name.

Price $1.25

In United States And Canada

UNION LEVEL MFG. CO.

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THE WALKERVILLE HARDWARE COMPANY, Ltd.
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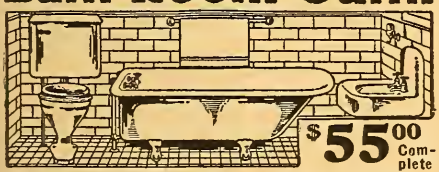
YOU SAVE 40%

ON THIS NEW MODERN GUARANTEED

Bath Room Outfit



$55.00 Complete

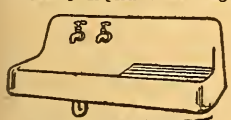
Our customers say we sell the best goods at lowest prices and give the best service. You save most because we give you

WHOLESALE PRICES

on the best **PLUMBING and HEATING SUPPLIES.** Everything **GUARANTEED** or we *Refund YourMoney.* **Get our Catalog.** Compare our prices with anyone else selling high grade Goods and you will see how much you save.

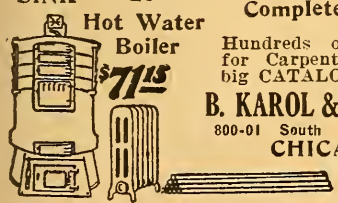
ESTIMATES AND CATALOG FREE

Send your plan for us to figure, or rough sketch of job.



High Grade SINK $27.50

Complete $12.55



Hot Water Boiler $71.15

Hundreds of bargains for Carpenters in our big CATALOG.

B. KAROL & SONS CO.
800-01 South Kedzie Ave.
CHICAGO

HURT AT WORK

Ten to one, your employer or his insurance company pays you,—that is, pays you something.

HURT AT HOME, AT PLAY, ON THE STREET

You pay—and pay all.

Statistics show that only one in three accidents occurs at work,—proof that you need

24-HOUR COVERAGE

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Inquire of

LOYAL PROTECTIVE INSURANCE CO.
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LOYAL:
Interested. Send details. No obligation on my part.

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Street .....

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(Coverage for men only, up to 60 yrs. of age.)

No more thumb pounding

Use a Cheney Nailer

You can drive any nail one-handed with the Cheney NAILER. A simple nail-holding arrangement grips the nail—the weight of the hammer is enough to release it when set.

Besides eliminating all risk of bruised fingers the Cheney NAILER saves you time and allows a pounding reach impossible to achieve when the other hand must place and hold the nail. The saving in scaffolding thus effected is often a very considerable item.

Ask your dealer for the wonderful Cheney NAILER—there is no extra cost—every 16 oz. and 20 oz. Cheney Claw Hammer has this marvelous nail-holding device.

PRENTISS VISES
PRENTISS
106-110 LAFAYETTE ST. NEW YORK CITY
VISE CO.
CHENEY HAMMERS
1830

You need a

HUTHER Dado head

Developed from our own patents, this adjustable groover cuts either with or across the grain. Cutters may be used singly, in pairs or in any combination necessary for desired cut.

Send for one on approval. It may be returned at our expense if unsatisfactory.

Huther Bros. Saw Mfg. Co.
Rochester, N. Y.

Makers of Better Saws for More than Fifty Years

Get into the Floor Surfacing Business While the Field Is Fresh

$25 to $30 a day easily earned with an AUTOMATIC—

the result of 16 years' manufacturing experience. Force Feed Lubrication — SKF Ball-bearings — Whitney Silent Chain — Roller Pressure Regulator — ALL Dust taken up on forward operation with New Vacuum Nozzle. All working parts inclosed. Write today—Let us tell you how to get started in this paying business. Free trial.

Write us about "Our Year To Pay" Plan.

The Little Automatic Surfacing Machine (on table) is a wonder for removing varnish from desk tops, counters, etc., or for all sorts of new work.

Wayvell Chappell & Co.
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SAND'S WOOD AND ALUMINUM LEVELS

STANDARD OF PERFECTION AND ACCURACY

Built for the artisan and discriminating mechanic of the craft

CARPENTERS ALUMINUM LEVEL

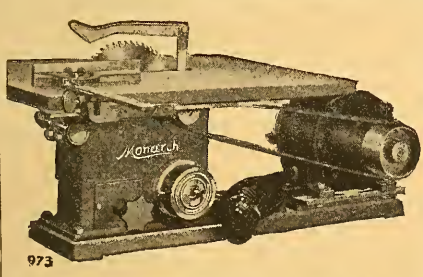
No. 24-24" 6 Glasses, $6.00.

Also made 26" 28" 30" lengths. Reversible. Can be used in any position. Will plumb any end or level any edge up.

Sand's Levels Tell The Truth

Sold by hardware dealers everywhere, or sent direct on receipt of price. Parcel post charges prepaid. Send for complete catalogue.

SAND'S LEVEL & TOOL CO.
Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.



973

A POWER SAW TABLE

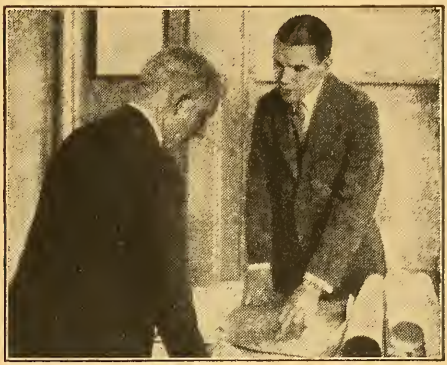
At a Popular Price

AS a permanent profitable investment you can't buy a better saw than this ball bearing Bench Saw . . . motor operated and guaranteed a precision machine in every particular.

Table 18" x 24" can be raised or lowered 2¼" with tilting angle up to 45 degrees. Combination rip, cut-off, and mitre-gauge is furnished; also splitter, guard, and 8" saw. Sold with or without base and motor.

Write today and mention machines which interest you.

AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO.
136 Main Street. HACKETTSTOWN, N. J.



ARCHITECTURE

Learn at Home

HUNDREDS of men have become successful architects through the home-study courses of the International Correspondence Schools.

The textbooks are complete and practical, and are so well regarded by educators that they are used by many leading colleges and technical schools, including Cornell, the Iowa State College and Indiana College of Applied Science.

Geo. A. Grieble, who was a stone cutter when he enrolled with the I. C. S., is now making $10,000 a year and was Superintendent of General Construction for the State of Ohio for two years before he opened his own office.

Ralph M. Snyder, another I. C. S. student and a former clerk, earned $12,000 the first year he started in business for himself as an architect. The Equitable Building in New York City was erected under the direction of I. C. S. Student H. S. Gardner, then Superintendent of Construction for the Thompson-Starret Co.

Mail the Coupon Today for Free Booklet

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
"The Universal University"
Box 8830-C, Scranton, Penna.

Without cost or obligation, please send me a copy of your booklet, **"Who Wins and Why,"** and full particulars on the subject *before* which I have marked X:

☐ Architect	☐ Window Display	
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City..... State.....

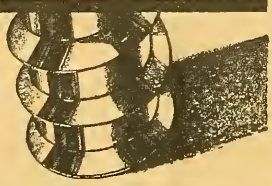
Occupation.....

If you reside in Canada, send this coupon to International Correspondence Schools Canadian, Limited, Montreal

They Take Hold At The First Pressure

No need to hammer or bear down hard on American Screws. Their sharp gimlet points start with the first pressure of your screw driver.

The popularity of American Screws necessitates the maintenance of large stocks in both Chicago and Providence. Shipments can be made from our warehouses at a moment's notice.



AMERICAN SCREW CO.
PROVIDENCE, R.I. U.S.A.
WESTERN DEPOT: 225 West Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

"Put It Together With Screws"

New Homes are Cool in Hottest Weather

Cabot's Quilt, the time-tested home insulating material, keeps out the heat of summer just as well as it protects from the cold of winter.

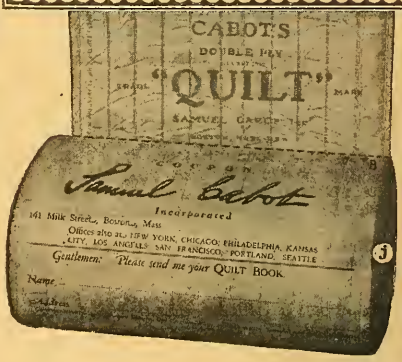
Cabot's Quilt insulation on walls and roof of any home makes upper stories comfortable on the hottest days and nights.

YOU CAN SELL HOMES MORE EASILY

WHEN THEY ARE INSULATED WITH

Cabot's Quilt

IN SUCCESSFUL USE FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS



Putting it right up to a carpenter

YOU said: "Make it eight feet long and 24 inches wide; then it's easy to handle above and below the scaffold."

All right, here it is, Gyplap in this new and handy size. You wouldn't make it any different if you cut it yourself.

Perhaps you know all about this fireproof sheathing. Gives a neat, strong, durable job. Its tongue-and-groove joint helps to bar out wind and weather.

For the carpenter who takes pride in his work, Gyplap opens a new field of opportunity. May we send you full information and neat pocket sample? Costs nothing to find out, just mail the coupon.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices:
Dept. 404, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

GYPLAP

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

The *FIREPROOF* Sheathing

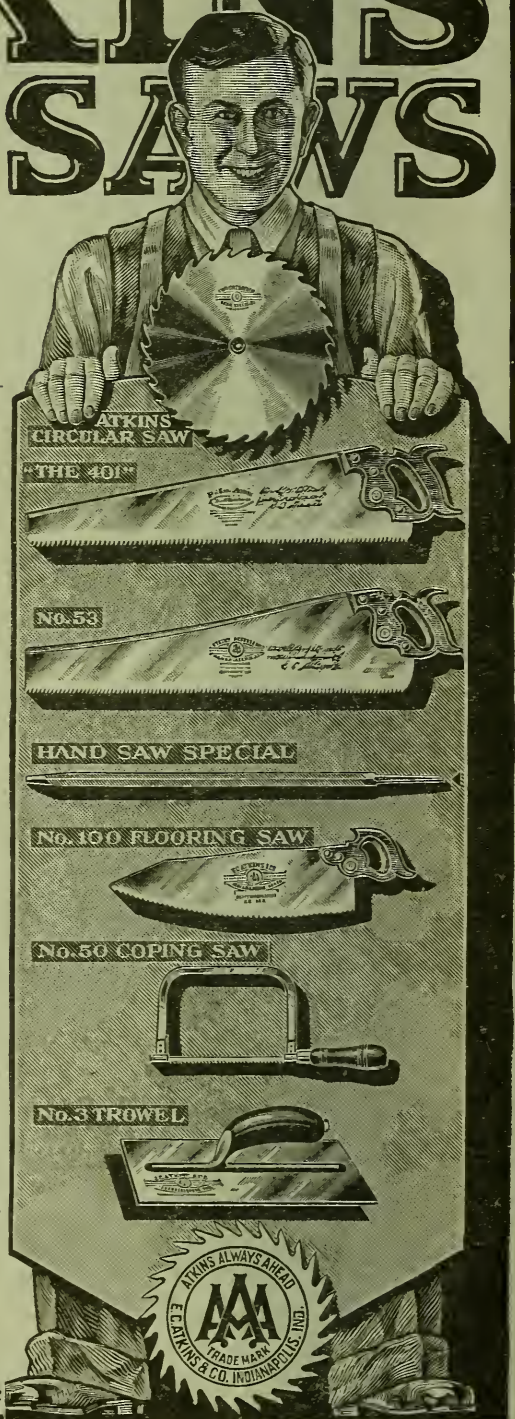
Made by the United States Gypsum Company

Mail this today!

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY, Dept. 404, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
Please send me a sample and folder telling about Gyplap.

Name..... *Address*.....

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS



If you had teeth like an ATKINS SAW and as good a temper you'd "cut up" more.

You can tell an Atkins Saw by the way it CUTS, Fast, Free and Easy.

It Pays To Buy ATKINS SAWS

Every mechanic should learn more about Atkins SILVER STEEL Hand, Rip and Panel Saws, Saw Tools, Saw Specialties, Hack Saw Blades and Frames, also Plastering Trowels, Coping Saws, Band and Circular Saws, etc.

Ask your dealer for ATKINS Hand, Rip and Panel Saws, also Circular Saws for electrically driven machines; Narrow Band Saws, Files, Grinding Wheels, etc.

"A PERFECT SAW FOR EVERY PURPOSE"

Send 25c for nail apron and ask for new free book SAW SENSE which contains information on filing and setting saws to obtain good results.

E.C. ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

Home Office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Canadian Factory, Hamilton Ontario

Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster N.Y.

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Memphis
Chicago
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New Orleans
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Paris, France
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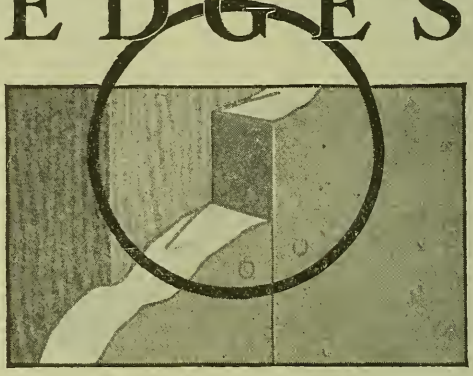
The Carpenter

Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume XLVIII. No. 7.

JULY 1928

PROTECTED EDGES



protect your Wallboard job

THE tough fibre surfaces of Sheetrock are folded squarely over the edges, providing a remarkable reinforcement. These protected edges are a patented feature of Sheetrock.

The protected edges of Sheetrock provide extra nailing strength. They promote neater and cleaner jobs, there is no breakage from handling.

The protected edges are "square" and of uniform thickness. The sheets fit together snugly and evenly. This makes a smooth, tight joint which is further concealed and protected by the USG patented joint system.

The result is a wall that is monolithic in character, a satisfactory base for any decoration.

Other advantages of Sheetrock are due to its gypsum content—it is fireproof, rigid, non-warping, durable and economical to use.

The carpenter who has once used Sheetrock with protected edges wants, as a rule, no other wallboard. Full information gladly sent upon request.

Sheetrock bears the inspection stamp of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices:
Dept. 4, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

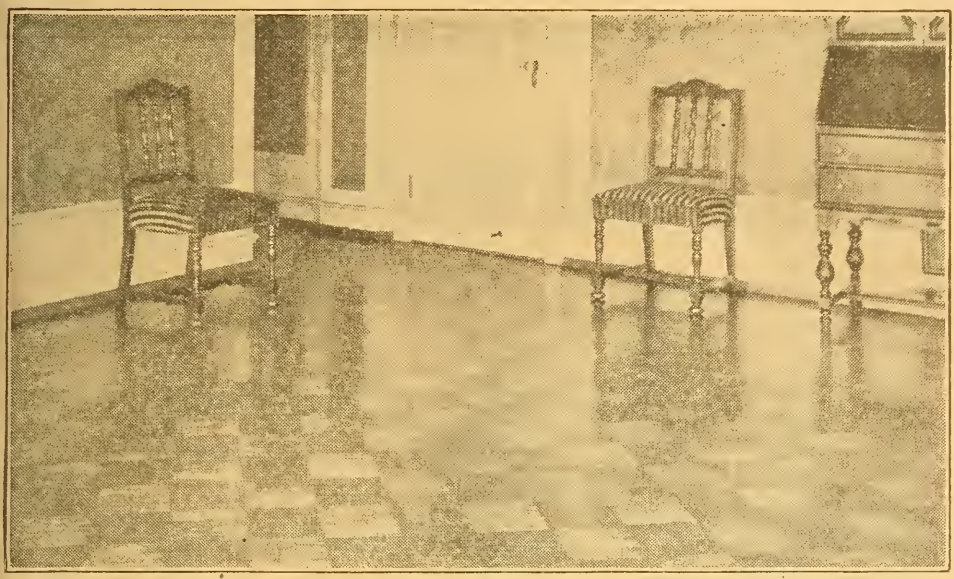
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

SHEETROCK

FIREPROOF...INSULATING

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

Sheetrock comes in standard sizes 3/8-inch thick, 32 or 48 inches wide and 6 to 10 feet long



More business for Carpenters
—lay *CELLized Oak Floor Blocks

A complete unit of four flooring strips, splined together

Dipping in Everbond

Driving in Slip-Tongue

A permanent, tight, level floor—beautiful, sanitary, economical. Now taking the place of substitute flooring that is perishable and more expensive, in hotels, office and public buildings, clubs, schools—where large room areas mean new and profitable work for the carpenter.

Each block is a complete unit, and is *CELLized—chemically treated to prevent expansion or contraction. Will not squeak or show cracks. Laid directly over concrete or wood sub-floor, without nails, in Everbond (a plastic cement). Lays faster than strip flooring. Finishes better than untreated flooring. Ideal in remodeling for both homes and big buildings.

Learn today how to lay *CELLized oak floor blocks. Write for "Instructions for Laying *CELLized Blocks."

Sold through lumber dealers everywhere; manufactured by

BRADLEY LUMBER CO. of Arkansas	Warren, Ark.
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NASHVILLE HARDWOOD FLOORING CO.	Nashville, Tenn.

Write for booklet "Style in Oak Floors" to →

***CELLized Inc.**
MEMPHIS TENNESSEE

This old friend needs

SINCE 1869 the Stanley Bailey Plane has built friendship among the woodworking crafts.

Today it is the favorite of most carpenters all over the world.

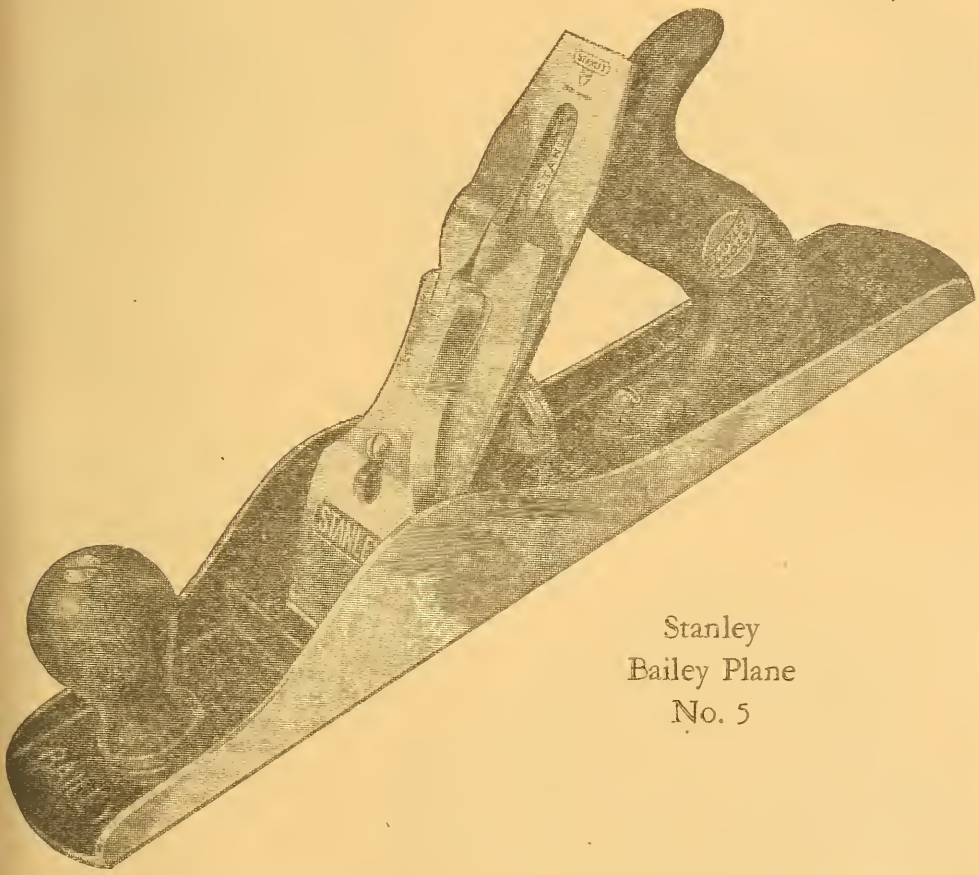
This we feel is a tribute to our craftsmanship from a group of craftsmen who know what they want. We shall ever try to live up to it.

THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL PLANT
New Britain, Conn.

New York Chicago San Francisco Los Angeles Seattle

STANLEY

no introduction

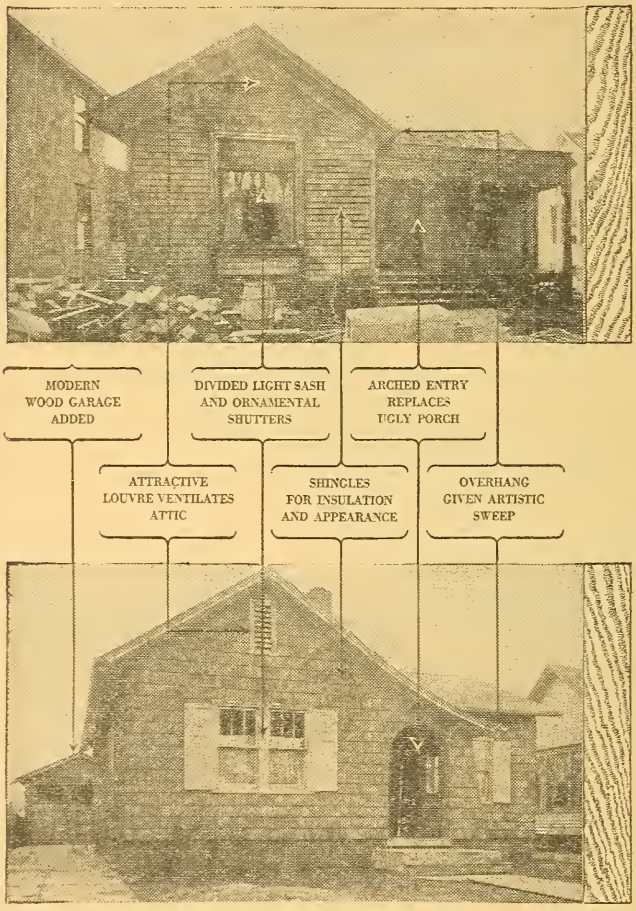


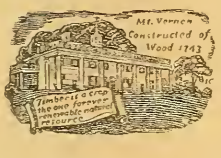
Stanley
Bailey Plane
No. 5

TOOLS

STANLEY
S.W.

A Golden Opportunity
for the Home Building Contractor





TWENTY-FOUR million dwellings in the United States and comparatively few of them built in the last decade or even the last two decades! Near you are many now obsolete or nearly so. Every one offers a golden opportunity for you — in profitable remodeling!

Lumber best lends itself as a money-making material for remodeling.

Your prospects will be interested in the graphic illustrations of a typical alteration job, on the left. They afford three excellent appeals to the home owner: to the sentimental side—his practical sense—his pride. Point out to him how economically the old house can be modernized, and the grateful rise in value that will result.

Watch this series of advertisements. There will be more illustrations such as the accompanying, each set offering helpful suggestions of how real money-making alterations can be made *through the use of lumber.*

Use properly seasoned lumber, manufactured to American Lumber Standards; endorsed by the United States Departments of Agriculture and Commerce. Made by America's best mills. Your retailer has it or can get it for you.

NATIONAL

LUMBER

MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEW YORK, N. Y — *CHICAGO, ILL.* — *SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.* — *MINNEAPOLIS, MINN* — *INDIANAPOLIS, IND* — *KANSAS CITY, MO.* — *DALLAS, TEX.* — *PORTLAND, ORE.*

AMERICAN STANDARD LUMBER FROM AMERICA'S BEST MILLS

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And 24 Page Book "How to Read Blue Prints"

Sent FREE

Our gift to every man in the building game. Sent absolutely free. For we want you to see for yourself . . . at our expense how easily and quickly you learn to read blue prints . . . and can get the knowledge that will make you more money. Don't send a penny. Just mail the coupon.

YOU CAN BECOME A BUILDING EXPERT

Plan Reading. Every man who has got very far ahead in any building trade can read blue prints. No man can expect to be a first rate foreman or superintendent until he knows what every line on a plan means and how to lay out and direct work from the architect's plans. By the Chicago Tech. Method you quickly learn to read any plan as easily as you read these words.

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Superintending. How to hire and direct men, how to keep track of every detail of construction as it goes on, how to get the work done in the least time at the lowest cost is also fully covered in the Chicago Tech. Builders' Course.

Also special courses in Architectural Drafting for builders, taught by practical men. These explained in Special Catalog "D" sent on request.

The Book Tells How

"HOW to Read Blue Prints" is written in plain, every day English. It is easy to understand . . . and will prove to you immediately how quickly you can get the training that has given other men the chance to work with their heads . . . and to make more money than just the wage scale.

We know this is true. For 25 years we have been training men . . . in their spare time, at home . . . to advance and succeed in the building field. Many have now got good contracting or building businesses of their own. Many are salaried men, foremen or superintendents.

The book is really a Free Trial Lesson in Plan Reading . . . written by a practical building expert. It costs you nothing . . . will teach you how to read Blue Prints . . . and may point the way for you to big money. It will show you how easy our instruction is . . . how quickly you can become an expert . . . can get the practical knowledge that you must have to get ahead quick.

Another Book FREE

We will send you also a book about the Chicago Technical School for Builders. It is free, too. It tells you all about our method of training by correspondence. It shows you how you can make your spare time pay you a handsome profit in a very short while. It tells all about our practical instructors . . . shows every branch and department of our Builder's Courses . . . tells what others have done and what you can expect to do.

Chicago Technical School for Builders is one of the oldest and best equipped schools of its kind in America. Many big builders owe their first step to success to our training. Hundreds of practical men from the building trades attend classes at our school for builders here in Chicago. You get this same training . . . from the same practical instructors . . . in your own home by mail.

Train by Mail

Go right on with your work. Your spare time . . . as little or as much as you wish . . . is all you need. Our practical lessons and actual blue print building plans come to you by mail. And the cost is little.

Send the coupon . . . today. It will bring you with the free Blue Print Plans and the two books, full information about the Chicago Technical School for Builders. Shows what we have done for hundreds of other men, gives the facts about their success. Tells how some became superintendents in a few months. How others established contracting businesses of their own. Gives all details of this practical builder's course with descriptions, photographs and illustrations.

Start now. It costs you nothing to find out what this practical builder's course is . . . and what it can do for you. If you want to make more money in the building game . . . get the facts about the Chicago Technical School for builders.

If You Live in or Near Chicago

Visit our School for Builders, open day or evening. 500 carpenters and builders attend each year. You can get the same training at home, by mail. Same plans; same lessons; same instructors. The Coupon brings all facts Free.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR BUILDERS

Dept. H-101, Chicago Tech. Building, 118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL
SCHOOL FOR BUILDERS
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Please send me your Free Books and Blue Prints for men in the Building Trades. Send postpaid to my address below.
(Write or print name plainly)

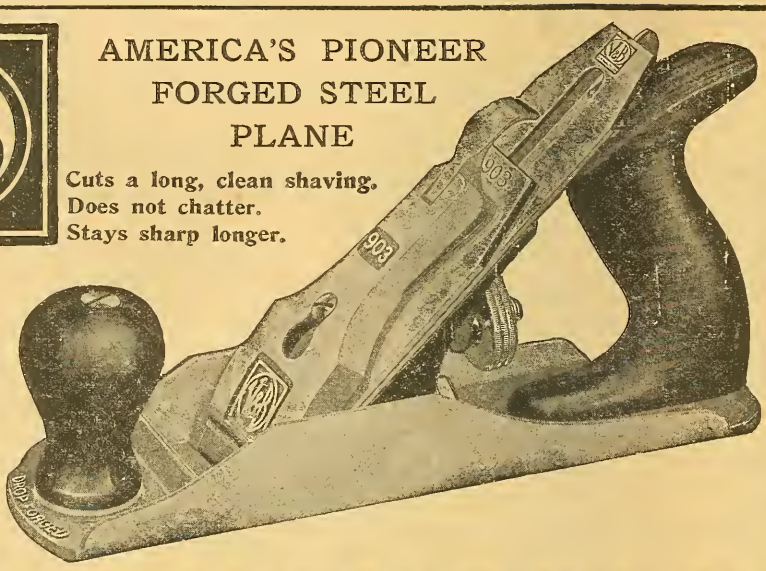
Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

AMERICA'S PIONEER
FORGED STEEL
PLANE

Cuts a long, clean shaving.
Does not chatter.
Stays sharp longer.



When you buy it you will wonder how you ever managed to get along without it.

UNBREAKABLE
FORGED STEEL

Something new in plane construction. Welcomed by carpenters everywhere. Plane bottom is a solid "super steel" drop forging so strong that a test drop of 100 ft. to concrete did not break or even distort it.

Forging is so firm and rigid that it holds frog and frog case in perfect line. No chattering. Nothing to "stock". Easy to adjust.

This plane makes a long clean shaving. It planes birds eye maple without pulling out the eyes. Does cross-grain planing easily. Cutters are forged from Vanadium Alloy Tool Steel, no soft center. The steel is the same throughout the blade. Grind it as far back as you like.

When you own one you'll agree with us that the Vaughn Unbreakable is absolutely the best plane on the market.

VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Makers of Fine Tools
2114 Carroll Ave ~ ~ Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.

HOW TO GET ONE

First, try your hardware stores; and look for the words "Drop Forged" on the nose of the plane as shown in the cut. If no local store has it, write us, enclosing the price, and giving the name and address of the merchant you wish to favor—and the plane you select will be sent you by parcel post, prepaid.

PRICES
by parcel post prepaid

No. 903—8 in.....	$4.75
No. 904—9 in.....	5.25
No. 904½—10 in.....	5.75
No. 905 —14 in.....	5.75

Specify whether plain or corrugated bottom.

Other V & B Good Tools

Vanadium Steel Hammers, Supersteel Hatchets and Axes, Unbreakable Ratchet Braces, Vanadium Lathing Hatchets, etc., etc.

Send for Catalog.

THAT'S THE WAY TO SAW!

There's no trick about it. Just plug ***SKILSAW*** in the nearest electric light socket, put the blade to the wood, press the trigger and ZIP — ***SKILSAW*** cuts thru 2" dressed lumber as fast as you can mark it with a pencil. The motor is ½ H.P., and yet this ***SKILSAW*** (the original electrically driven hand saw) weighs only 10 lbs.

The price is $60. Time payments if desired.

You don't have to break your back any more with an old fashioned hand saw.

Those days are gone forever. We'll prove it.

Send us the coupon.

Adv. No. 61. © 1928 Skilsaw Inc., Chicago, Ill.

Without obligation I will gladly watch a 5 minute demonstration

Name_____

Address_____

SKILSAW INC., 1801 BERNICE AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

AMBLER ASBESTOS SHINGLES

Tapered or uniform thick are easily applied by any carpenter. We quote the following from a letter of the General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"There is no ruling on the part of the undersigned or of our Brotherhood preventing our members from applying Asbestos Shingles: in fact, we instruct them to contend for and insist that they our members, are employed for the application of all composition and other shingles, including Asbestos".

No Union Carpenter should hesitate to apply Ambler Asbestos Shingles the Fireproof, Weatherproof and Everlasting roofing and satisfy their customers.

FOR SAMPLES and Special Carload proposition, return this clipping.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

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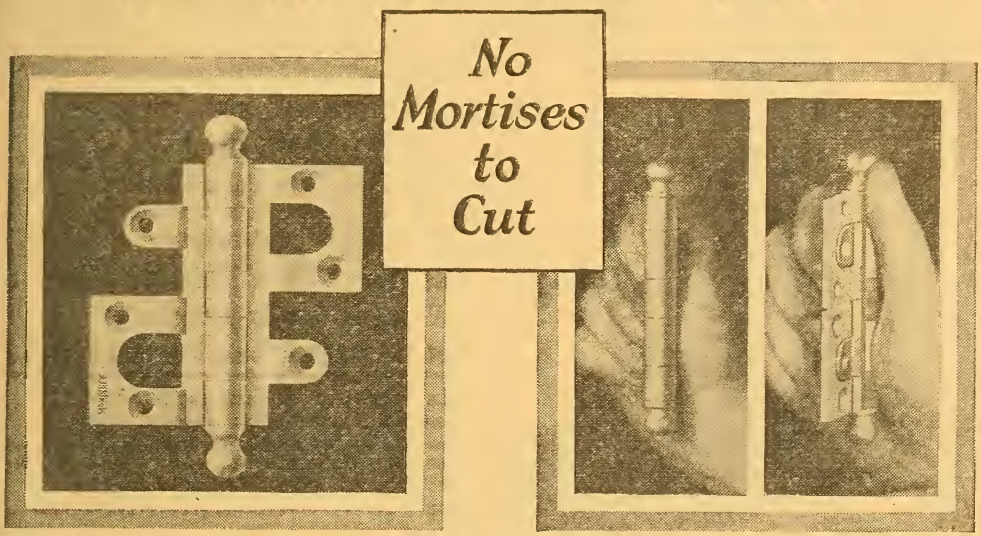
ASBESTOS SHINGLE, SLATE and SHEATHING CO.

Factories ST. LOUIS, MO.
AMBLER, PENNA.

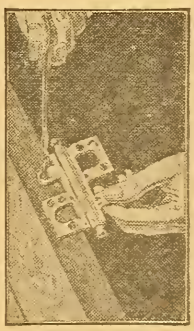
Direct Shipments made from Ambler, Pa. or St. Louis, Mo.

Hang a Door in 10 MINUTES



with this new McKINNEY "NON-MORTIS" BUTT

It makes light work of what has always been a tricky job. You can hang a door *without cutting a single mortise.* The doors go up like magic—a third the former time. When in place, there is no difference in appearance from the usual job. The barrel of the hinge is not changed in any way.



The leaves of the McKinney Non-Mortis Butt close one within the other, to the thinness of a single leaf. (*See illustration.*) On any job where you do not have to work to a knife-edge fit between jamb and door, you can use the Non-Mortis Butt—and you'll breeze through with a speed that will surprise you. For operation houses, for average single houses where you are holding a tight rein on time and costs, *you'll find nothing to equal this new McKinney product.*

It is now ready in all standard finishes, and in two weights. Sizes for doors: 3" x 3", 3½" x 3½", 4" x 4"; for cabinets: 2½" x 2", 2½" x 2½". *Begin now* to take advantage of the profit-making features of this hinge. Write, for information, to McKinney Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * * *

Fit your door to allow for the thinness of the single leaf, without mortising either jamb or door. Fasten swinging leaves of both butts to door and the fixed leaf of the upper butt to the jamb, measuring in the usual way. The swedging of the leaf *aligns the hinge automatically,* without mortising. You can't go wrong. Place door in position, slip pin in upper hinge and fasten the fixed leaf of lower hinge in position.

Send Today

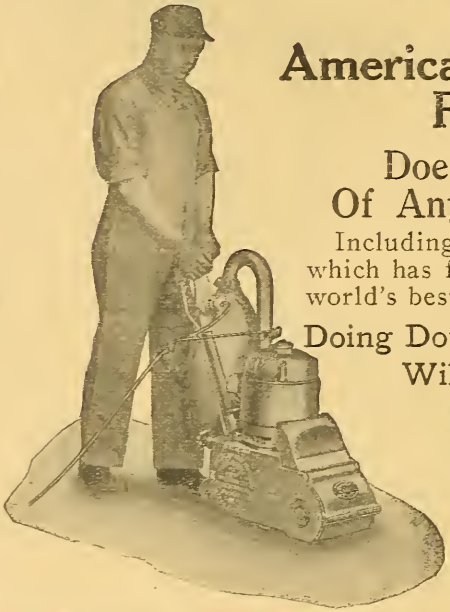
for full information about the new McKinney Non-Mortis Butt.

McKINNEY MFG. CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gentlemen:—
I would like to know more about your new Non-Mortis Butt and how I can make its advantages work for me.

Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State ..... C 7-28

NEW!

The American High Production Floor Sander



Does Double The Work Of Any Other Machine Made

Including our own "American Universal" which has for many years been known as the world's best Floor Sanding Machine.

Doing Double The Work This Machine Will Double Your Profits

Mail The Coupon Today For Full Details

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.,
522 So. St. Clair St., Toledo, Ohio.

Gentlemen: Without obligation, please send me complete details about the American High Production Floor Sander.

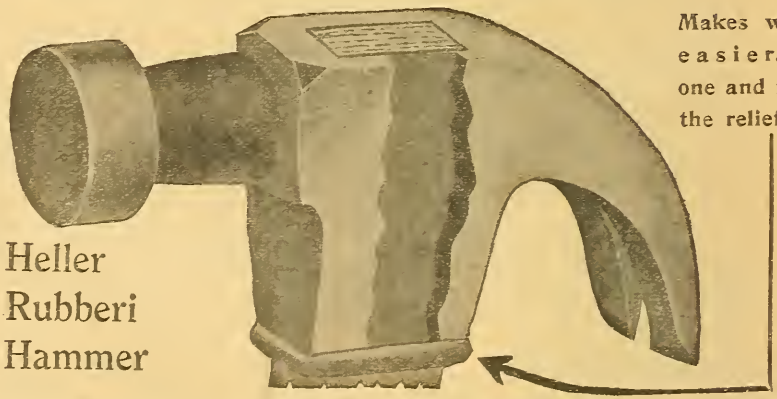
Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State.....

Price $2.00 in Canada
Price $1.65 in U. S. A. } Postage paid

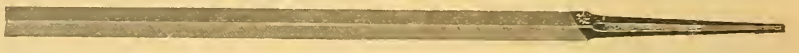
Makes work easier. Try one and notice the relief.



Heller Rubberi Hammer

Drop Forged, Milled and Hand Finished by experienced craftsmen, of finest Heller Alloy Steel, superhardened. Handle of best selected second growth white hickory, no breakage.

DOUBLE EXTRA SLIM BLUNT SAW FILES



Use Heller's Like Hand Cut Saw Files which will enable you to file more saws than any other. Made in 5½", 6" and 7" sizes.

If your hardware dealer cannot supply the above, send direct to us with name and address of hardware dealer you wish order to go through.

HELLER BROTHERS COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., U. S. A.
Good Tools Since 1836.

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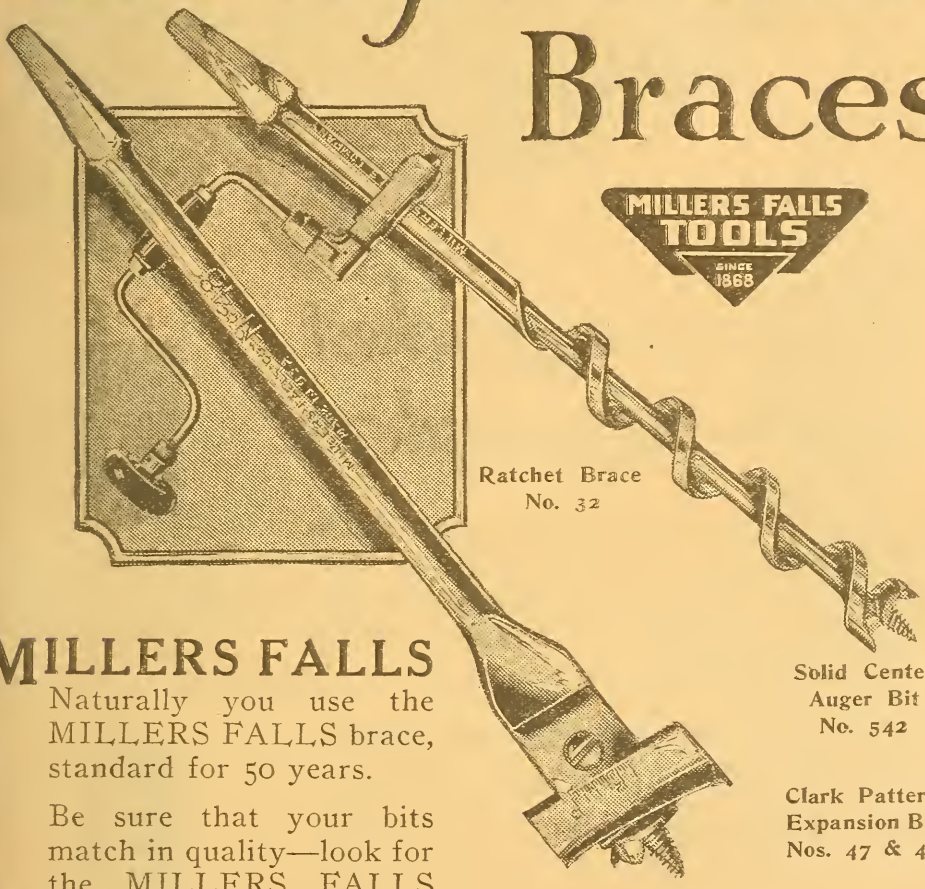

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Ratchet Brace
No. 32

Solid Center
Auger Bit
No. 542

Clark Pattern
Expansion Bit
Nos. 47 & 48

MILLERS FALLS

Naturally you use the MILLERS FALLS brace, standard for 50 years.

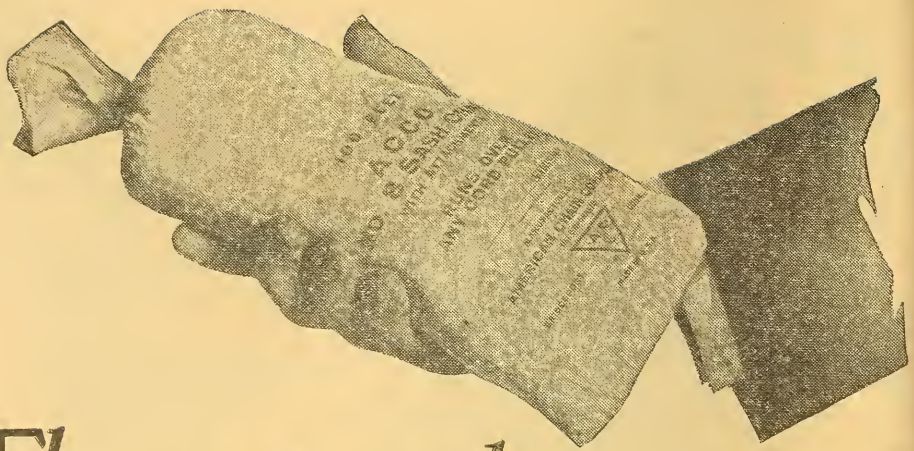
Be sure that your bits match in quality—look for the MILLERS FALLS trade-mark.

Illustrated are only two of the many types. Send today for handy size catalog describing the 12 complete lines of MILLERS FALLS good tools.

The original Clark pattern expansive bit now furnished with interchangeable cutters. We believe they cut better than any other bit on the market. A test will prove our statement.

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY

MILLERS FALLS, Massachusetts



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ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain comes packed in bags—100 feet to a bag, enough for seven average windows, with necessary attachments to fasten to weights and window frames. No knot tying—no waste.

ACCO No. 8 *Sash Chain operates perfectly with any cord pulley*

It is made of copper-bearing steel, which is a rust resistant—and to further protect against corrosion, it is coppered or galvanized.

Fill out the coupon below and we will send you a sample length of ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain for testing. If your lumber yard or hardware specialty dealer cannot supply you with ACCO Sash Chain, give us his name and we will see that you have a convenient source of supply.

We

For one-hole sash, a coil spring provides a strong grip that cannot tear loose. Simply slip coil into end link, give it a turn and insert in sash with thumb.

For two-hole sash, the coil spring is inserted in the upper hole, slipping the coil into end link and inserting in same manner as with single-hole sash.

ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain

AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY, Inc., Dept. C-7, Bridgeport, Connecticut

Gentlemen: Please send me a sample length of ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain for testing.

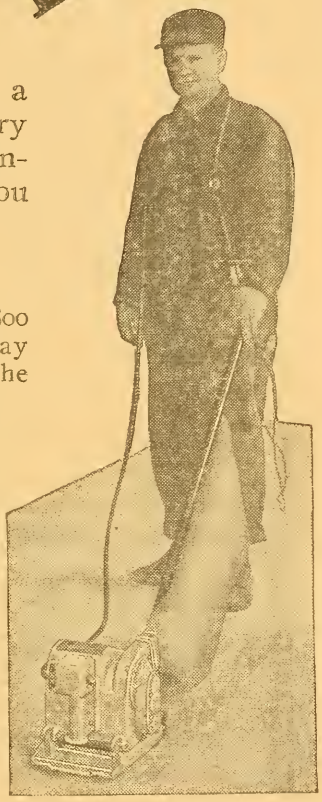
Name..... *Address*.....

I would buy ACCO Sash Chain through..... (Name of dealer)

Pretty Soft

$6,000 to $10,000 a year and

His Own Boss!



There's no mystery—no magic about it. Be a Clarke FlorKraftsman. All over the country—in city, town and village, there is a tremendous demand for fine smooth floors. You know that.

You Make $25 to $75 per day

For instance the Clarke is guaranteed to surface 800 to 1600 sq. ft. of floor a day (some operators go way beyond this). The price for the fine quality work the Clarke does runs from 2 to 5 cents a foot.

The Clarke is guaranteed to surface like new 300 to 800 sq. ft. of old varnished floor in a day—without use of varnish remover or neutralizer. The price for this work runs from 7 to 15 cents a foot. See the money you make?

Definite Written Guarantee of Performance

Remember there is no sander like the Clarke. It's the only one with a definite written guarantee of performance. It's dustless in operation too — with inbuilt vacuum. You can carry it to the job with one hand—attach it to any light socket and do the smoothest job of sanding you ever saw.

ACT NOW TO EARN MORE!!

Many carpenters have seen our advertisements and acted. They are now making real money. It costs nothing to find out. Be sure to send coupon right away

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Dept. C-26, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.
For eleven years, Originators and Manufacturers of Portable Sanding Machines.

Do not buy any sander at any time—at any price—until you see what work the Clarke can do for you.

POWERFUL - FAST CUTTING
CLARKE
VACUUM PORTABLE SANDER
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Clarke Sanding Machine Co.
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Please send me the facts on Clarke Floor Craftsmanship.

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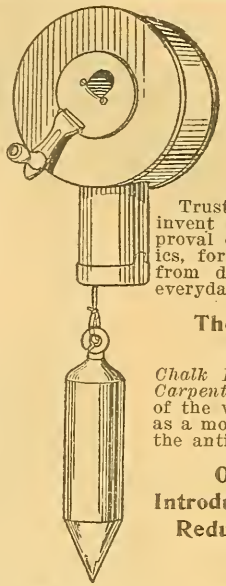

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The Combination Self-Chalking Chalk-Line and Plumb Bob. Invented by a Brother Mechanic

Trust a good mechanic to invent a tool to meet the approval of his brother mechanics, for he learns their needs from daily touch with their everyday problems.

The Always Ready Self-Chalking

Chalk Line was invented for *Carpenters* and other Brothers of the woodworking fraternity as a modern improvement over the antiquated "chalk it yourself line". But it is fully as convenient however, for **Bricklayers, Masons, Linoleum Layers, Tile Setters, Roofers, Road Builders, Concrete Workers** etc., or anyone who uses a chalk line, guide line, or plumb-bob. It's a handy, compact time saver, strongly constructed in an oxidized steel case, 3x4½ inches, and weighs only 6 ounces. It chalks itself, and is absolutely waterproof. Never gets tangled; never spills or wastes chalk; always clean. Plumb-Bob can be attached or detached instantly. One of the handiest tools on the market today as attested by scores of testimonials from good mechanics the country over.

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Introductory Offer of 20% Reduction off Regular Prices

Chalk Line with Plumb Bob.....$2.00
(Box of chalk included.)
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"Makers of the Always Ready Chalk Line."
317 Pine St., Williamsport, Pa.

SENT ANYWHERE IN U. S. A. C. O. D.

THE AMERICAN CHALK LINE CO.
Makers of the Always Ready Chalk Line.
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☐ Please send me C. O. D. by mail, your complete $2.50 value chalk Line outfit (Case, Line, Plumb Bob and Box of Chalk) at $2.00.

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Are your Bedrooms Cool in Hottest Weather?

They can be. You can make every part of your home or another's cool and comfortable day or night in hottest weather.

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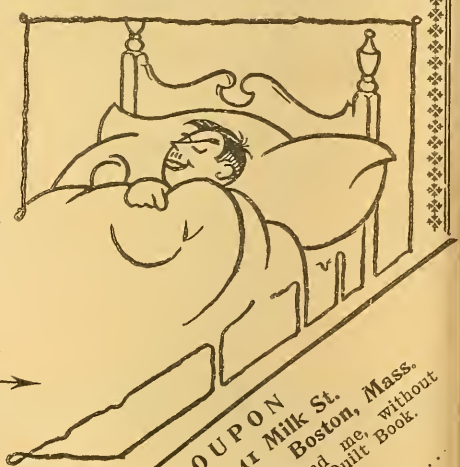
Keeps you warmer in winter, too. *Send today, without obligation, for our free Quilt Book. Use coupon.*



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trimmed square at both ends · · packaged · · · · ready to use · · · ·

The Mark of 4 SQUARE Lumber

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Packaged *and* Guaranteed

These items can now be purchased under the 4-Square label. Each carefully manufactured for the particular purpose for which it is intended.

SQUARE EDGE
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BEVEL SIDING · DROP SIDING
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Now—the kind of lumber you like to handle

YOU will get a lot of kick out of opening a package of this lumber.

The surface of each piece is as smooth and clean as when it came from the machines in the mills, thousands of miles away. Each end is perfectly squared and smooth—you can make a tight joint with it and not touch a square, saw or plane.

It's all because this lumber comes to you in a new way—in a package. The package not only protects faces and ends. The label is an absolute assurance of definite species and uniform grade—guaranteed by Weyerhaeuser.

And you'll get a lot of satisfaction out of using this lumber. Easy to handle, easy to work, stripped of all the tedious "squaring up" chore, it makes your job easier and gives more time for you to apply your carpenter's skill.

Distribution of 4-Square Lumber is being arranged through local lumber dealers. Ask *your* dealer about it or, if he is unable to supply it, write to us.

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General Sales Offices: WEYERHAEUSER SALES COMPANY, Spokane, Washington

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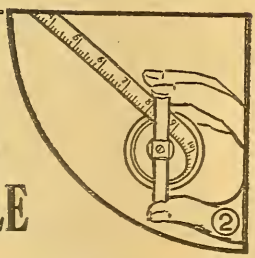
WHY YOU SHOULD OWN A FARRAND RAPID RULE



1. A dignified companion for your watch, coiled neatly in a nickel-plated cup, this six-foot measuring stick fits snugly in the vest-pocket.
2. With slight pressure of thumb and forefinger, you have instantly available six inches—or six feet of accuracy.
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Possessing the desirable features of both the wooden rule and the steel tape without their many limitations, the FARRAND RAPID RULE is in every way

A MODERN TOOL FOR MODERN CRAFTSMEN

RULES MADE IN FOLLOWING SCALES

72 inch with 1-16 inch graduations
6 feet with 1-100 inch graduations
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Price $5.00

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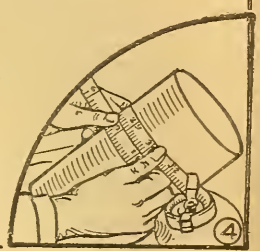
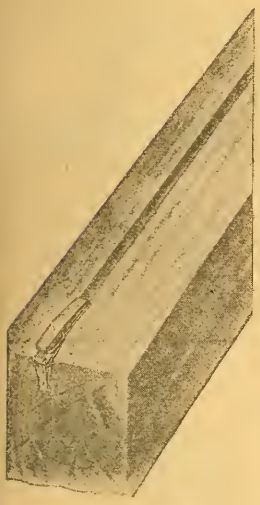


Starrett No. 530 Steel Tape. A fine tape at a low price.

Be sure they're Starrett's



Ask for Starrett Steel Tapes. They give you the most for your money. The bright steel graduations stand out sharply against the jet black background. There at a glance is the correct reading in feet and inches. There's a Starrett Steel Tape for every need, including the Starrett No. 520 Stainless Steel Tape for use in wet and mud.

Starrett Leveling Instruments and Transits are easy to operate accurately; and their prices are low. Ask your dealer to show you them.

Write us for a copy of the new Starrett Catalog No. 24 "E" illustrating and describing more than 2500 Starrett Tools.

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.
World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy
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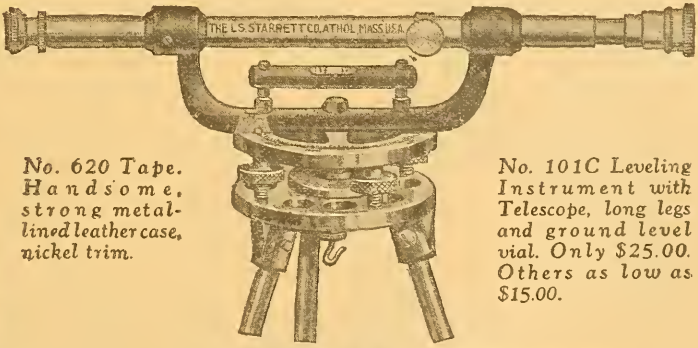
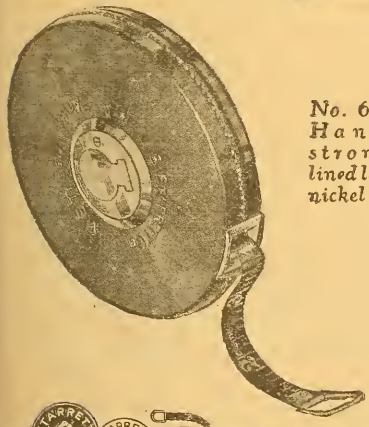
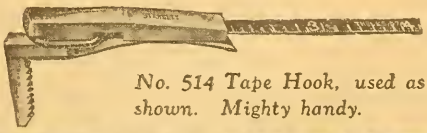




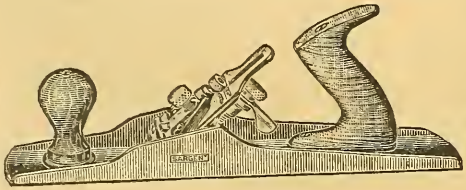
No. 620 Tape. Handsome, strong metal-lined leather case, nickel trim.

No. 101C Leveling Instrument with Telescope, long legs and ground level vial. Only $25.00. Others as low as $15.00.



No. 514 Tape Hook, used as shown. Mighty handy.

Use Starrett Tools



The Auto-Set Plane, No. 707, etc. Combined clamp and chip-breaker, adjustable without removal. Chromium steel cutter cannot chatter, and unencumbered by a spring cap, may be removed for sharpening without loss of time. Up-and-down and side adjustments. 7 sizes. Smooth, jack, fore and jointer. Smooth and corrugated bottoms. Fully guaranteed.

Steel Block Plane, No. 5206. Made entirely of steel highly finished in nickel. Unbreakable. Cutter is set at a low angle. These features, together with its simple construction, make it a favorite. High-grade cutter of chromium steel.

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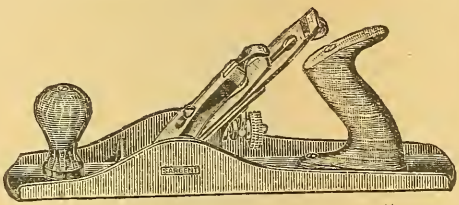
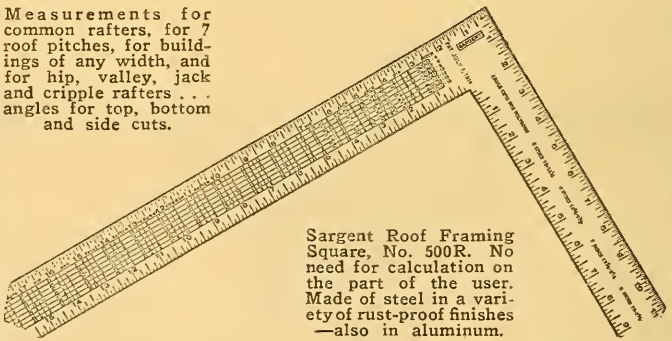


Standard Bench Plane, No. 407, etc. All Sargent planes equipped with high-grade chromium steel cutters, heat treated and tempered to give best service. Up-and-down and side adjustments. 10 sizes. Smooth, jack, fore and jointer. Smooth and corrugated bottoms. Fully guaranteed.

Measurements for common rafters, for 7 roof pitches, for buildings of any width, and for hip, valley, jack and cripple rafters . . . angles for top, bottom and side cuts.



Sargent Roof Framing Square, No. 500R. No need for calculation on the part of the user. Made of steel in a variety of rust-proof finishes —also in aluminum.

Combined Rabbet and Block Plane, No. 507. Handy. Cutter extends through sides for planing in a rabbet, as well as for use as a block plane. Japanned finish, nickel-plated clamp.

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Tools & Hardware

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Your only way to get "YANKEE" Efficiency

GOOD workmen know that the only way to get "YANKEE" efficiency is to get "Yankee" Tools.

And it is "Yankee" efficiency that counts in man-to-man competition!

Safe rule always, before you buy, to see that "Yankee" is on the tool.

"Yankee" Spiral Ratchet Screw-drivers are world standard. Save time and labor . . . stand up . . . give long service . . . cheapest in the end.

No. 130-A—Quick Return—with spring in handle. "An improvement", said a foreman carpenter. Standard pattern, with three bits, $3.45.

No. 131-A—Quick Return. Heavy pattern (27½" with bit extended), $4.60.

No. 135—Quick Return. Light pattern, $2.65.

No. 30-A—Improved No. 30. The standard, medium size spiral driver. Price, $3.00.

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Make sure! "Yankee" Tools may be copied in looks, but not in workmanship and precision.

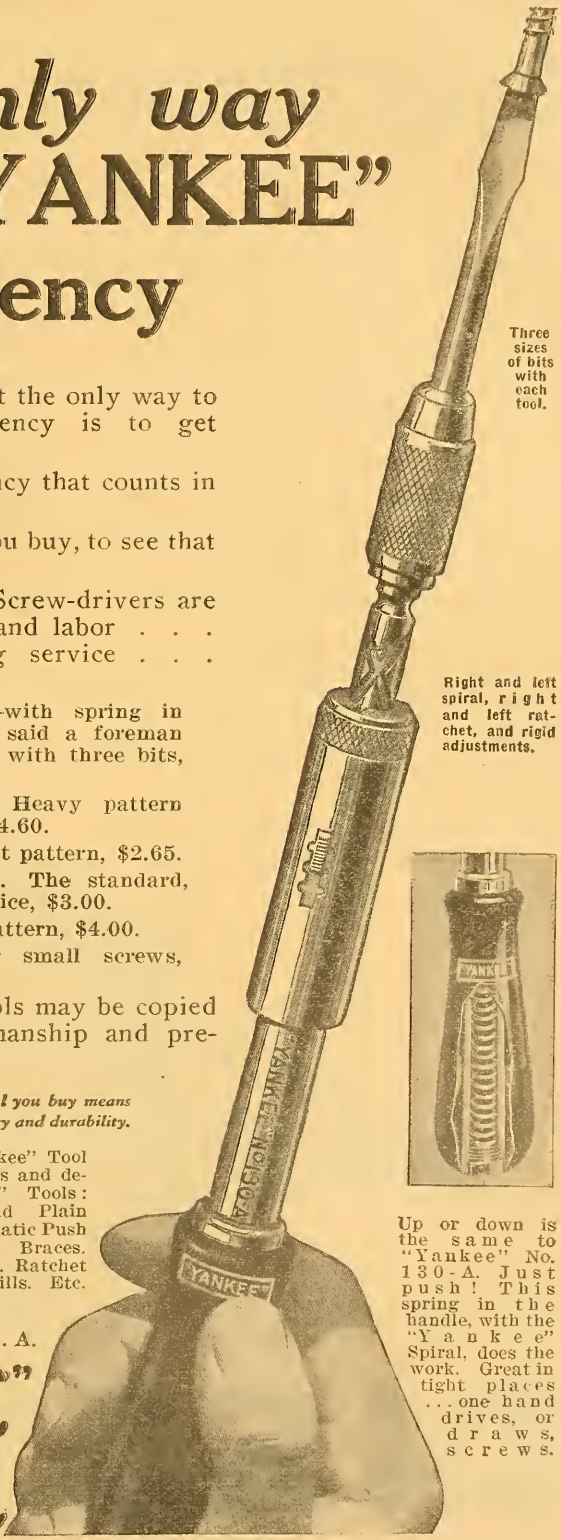
"YANKEE" on the tool you buy means utmost in quality, efficiency and durability.

Write us for "Yankee" Tool Book, free. Illustrates and describes all "Yankee" Tools: Ratchet, Spiral and Plain Screw-drivers. Automatic Push Drills. Ratchet Bit Braces. Two-speed Hand Drills. Ratchet Breast and Hand Drills. Etc.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

"YANKEE" TOOLS

Make Better Mechanics



Three sizes of bits with each tool.

Right and left spiral, right and left ratchet, and rigid adjustments.

Up or down is the same to "Yankee" No. 130-A. Just push! This spring in the handle, with the "Yankee" Spiral, does the work. Great in tight places . . . one hand drives, or draws, screws.

Save Money on Saw Files

Use the new and better Disston Extra-Slim Blunt

YOU judge a saw file by what it will do, in your own hands, on your own saws, every day.

Judge the new Disston Special Extra-Slim Blunt in that way!

You'll find it still cutting like new long after you would have thrown away any other file.

Twice the service, mechanics say, and *better* service all the time.

This new file has four features which speed up your work and give you a better filed saw.

Special cut, with plenty of bite, cuts smoothly, and lasts.

Extra-slim, so you can see just where and how file is cutting.

Blunt, for a level, uniform stroke. No taper. Finds its bearing against teeth more quickly.

Disston Steel, hard, tough and strong gives you longer service.

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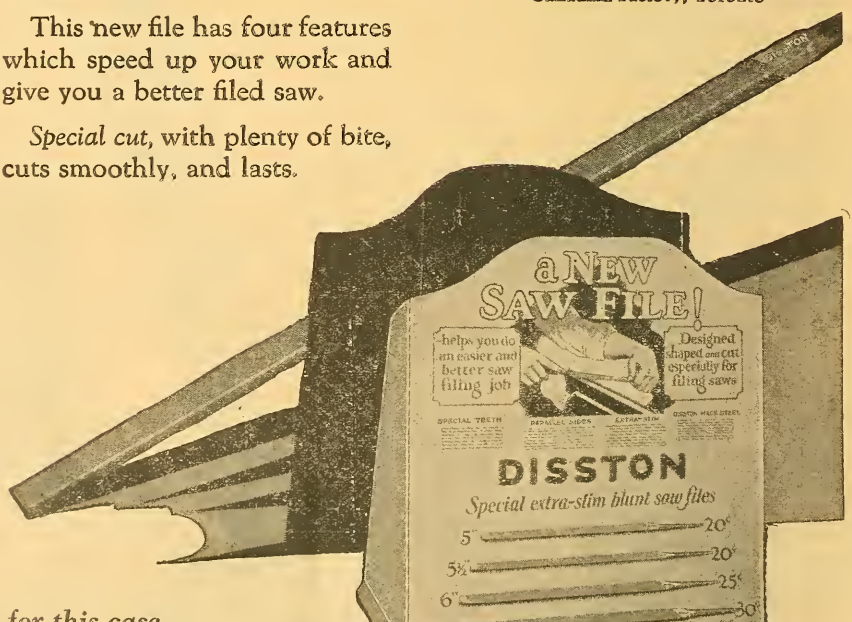
Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Canadian Factory, Toronto



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Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

Established in 1881
Vol. XLVIII—No. 7.

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The employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the Lufkin Rule Company of Saginaw, Michigan, who manufacture a number of tools used by carpenters such as rules, tapes, combination squares, trysquares and other measuring devices.

This concern recently constructed a large addition to their plant on which were employed non-union carpenters.

LABOR'S DEVOTION TO HUMANE IDEALS

(By William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor.)

LABOR'S devotion to humane ideals springs from the desire of the individual worker to enlarge his opportunities for life and living and to satisfy human longings for contentment and happiness. When we consider the environment of the great masses of the people we can understand why the average worker stresses those intangible values which broaden and expand the opportunity to enjoy life. He draws the line of distinction between material and human values. To him wages and income are the means to an end. The end sought may be education for himself and children, a home for his family, the opportunity to enjoy recreation, or the enjoyment of association with his fellows in promoting worthy projects in the cause of human betterment.

In every case his conduct is measured by the intensity of his desire and his ability to comprehend the worth of the ideal which he seeks. There are many things to be done and there are many difficulties to be overcome before working men and women may even approximate a realization of their fixed purposes.

One of the most gratifying developments in the trend of human thought and in the progress of modern civilization is the new conception of the importance, value and standing of labor. It has taken centuries of study and education to produce this result.

The change from autocracy to democracy, in the administration of the affairs of governments, served to diminish the lines of class distinction and to place the people upon a common political basis. With political emancipation has come greater freedom and independence, more intimate association and familiarity with the ideals and principles of government, personal contact through which understanding has been promoted, and the call of modernized and expanding civilization for service of a diversified character.

These changes have been very vitally and favorably affected the status of labor. It has responded to every new demand which each generation has made and under the stimulating influence of this newly acquired freedom it has fearlessly assumed responsibility in the discharge of its civic and economic duties. There is now a nobility of labor because, under modern urge, every person is called upon to work and to labor. It is almost impossible for any individual to shirk or slacken. The social order calls for labor with the mind, with the hand and with the body. All service, whether professional, trained, skilled or unskilled, is classified as labor. Our own country is made up of efficient workers.

A worker's labor and his life are so interwoven as to make a line of separation between them inperceptible and indefinable. Behind every movement of toiling hands are the elements of life and the guiding power of intellect. The exercise of human energy, in the performance of daily toil, depletes that mysterious force which we call vitality. In all human toil there is given more than mere repetition by human hands. Each day the worker gives to industry a part of his ever-diminishing force of physical energy.

There is no standard by which we can measure all that a worker gives to industry and to society. The resources of his body, mind, soul and spirit are all drawn upon during a lifetime of human toil.

There is manifest among working people, to a most unusual degree, a growing pride in achievement and craftsmanship: In all of this we can see the blending of the human mind and genius with the divine plan of the Creator. We can very properly classify it as the divinity of toil.

The social order will ever remain imperfect and incomplete unless all of mankind are willing to unite in making human toil attractive and ennobling. The moral strength and the resourceful inventive capabilities of the human mind should be united in an overpowering effort to lighten the burden of human toil, to shorten the duration of active labor and to guarantee compensation commensurate with the requirements of modern life. This is a humane

ideal to which labor is devoted and for the realization of which it will concentrate and use its economic and moral strength.

In pressing forward to the attainment of this ideal labor is willing to give the best of its individual and collective efficiency. It does not dream of individual wealth or riches nor does it speculate upon the advantages which may be gained through the exercise of corporate power. It thinks in terms of human achievement, of the enhancement of human values, of spiritual and intellectual progress and of peoples made happier through an equitable distribution of the wealth which industry and labor create.

Much of the opposition which labor has encountered in its efforts to further the higher and best interests of humanity has been due to a misunderstanding and misinterpretation of its aims and purposes. This is evidenced by the fact that many of the legislative and economic reforms originated and sponsored by labor were bitterly opposed in their initial stages. This was particularly true of legislation dealing with child labor, factory inspection, sanitation, compulsory school attendance and social justice legislation of all kinds.

Many of these ideas of labor have been accepted and in every instance they have proved to be sound, constructive measures bringing great benefit to the people in all communities. Some of the early opponents of these humane measures are now their most enthusiastic defenders. Time has shown that industry, the state and the nation have been benefited through the constructive demands of labor and through the realization of these humane ideals.

Even though the benefits which have been secured are of very great value the public mind frequently becomes confused when the issues involved in an industrial conflict are obscured by enveloping clouds of passion, hate and revenge. People hear and read of a strike but they do not know what are the reasons for it. Whatever may be the underlying cause it will always be found that the struggle revolves around a desire of the workers affected to reach up and secure for themselves the realization of some human ideal.

The sacrifice and suffering which invariably attend strikes and lockouts arouse community interest and human sympathy. It is difficult for those disinterested to understand why the workers involved sacrifice and suffer when it could be avoided by making concessions or accepting less. No issue based upon a material conception could inspire such heroic action. The cause of it all lies deep in the well-spring of human emotions. Workers of this kind are not influenced by the thought of financial gain. They are loyal to a cause and devoted to an ideal. They place that above any and all materialistic considerations.

But, there must be a true basis for an enduring relationship between employers and employes which, if established, will tend to promote their mutual welfare and the public interest. Mutuality, understanding and respect for the rights of each other are the foundation stones upon which such a relationship must rest. When such a foundation is securely laid men and management may begin to erect thereon the structure of an enduring, industrial peace.

Collective bargaining and wage agreements will serve to stabilize industry and the development of the principle of cooperation and voluntary arbitration into actual practice will tend to reduce to a minimum the possibilities of industrial conflict.

Social justice demands that we should diligently endeavor to find a just solution for the problems of unemployment, workers' dependency, adequate compensation for all accidents arising out of the course of employment, child labor, industrial waste (both human and material) and the prevention of occupational diseases.

The pathway of human progress and human achievement has always been beset with difficulties and disappointments. But, resistance has developed strength, opposition has fostered determination and conflict has bred courage of a most sublime and unconquerable character. It is in this characteristic way that labor has ever fought and is now fighting. As truth has ever triumphed over error so labor's devotion to humane ideals will be rewarded by a conscious, practical and happy realization of its high aims and lofty purposes.

SQUARED LUMBER

(By The Weyerhaeuser Forest Products.)

FIGURE out how many pieces of lumber you handle each day you are on the job, and how many of those boards have to be squared up with a handsaw, before you nail them into place, then multiply that figure by the average length of time it takes to trim each piece. The result will be the amount of time per day you really spend in hard labor that could easily be done for you at the mill—time that would then be released for the exercise of the really fine points of the carpenter's craft. And how much more satisfaction there would be in the day's work, well done!

If this tremendous toll of tedious labor were cut out of the home building operation, it would not mean less work for the mechanic. But it would enable him to do better work.

What a great advantage to carpenters it would be if lumber were delivered on the job all squared up ready for use. Every mechanic has worked for contractors whose policy is to "skin the job." It may be that the contractor of this type just doesn't know how to estimate correctly. It may be that he has knowingly bid too low, and has trusted to make his profit by "slipping over" shoddy practices where he thinks the owner or the architect won't have a chance to check up on him. So he rushes his crew so fast that the men have not had a chance to re-butt every piece by hand, or to see that all the pieces fit squarely and tightly together, or to do the thousand-and-one other little details that make for good work.

If the ends of the lumber were made absolutely smooth and absolutely four-square at the mill, such malconstruction practices would be impossible.

This would result in a better job for the owner. It might also result in a higher—and more legitimate—profit for the boss. But what advantage could there be in it for carpenters?

Before answering that question, let's consider another thing that happens on many jobs where the contractor, through ignorance or dishonesty, has bid far too low. Aside from skinning the job, the only other way he is able to make a profit is to substitute inferior materials for those specified. He can't do this with the building specialties, because they are sold under a label. The architect or the owner can know at a glance whether or not he is getting what he has specified and paid for.

But few members of the general public are able to tell one grade of lumber, or one species, from another. Heretofore lumber never has had a label. To be sure, some of it has been grade-marked, but this mark has been in a code which only experts in the lumber industry have been familiar with. What would happen if lumber were sold under a label which carried a definite guarantee of high quality clear through to the consumer? Without question, it would assure the architect and owner that they were getting exactly what they called for.

But what, if anything, would this mean to the man on the job—the building mechanic?

If lumber were re-butted at the factory so that the labor waste of unnecessary hand trimming were cut out, and if it were shipped and sold under a label bearing a "consumer guarantee," it would mean that these two great abuses —short cuts that cheapen and weaken the construction, and the substitution of different species and inferior grades for those specified—would be eliminated. It would mean that better wood houses would be built. And this would mean that the carpenter's craft would get a larger share of the total home building of the country.

That is to say, the carpenter suffers, along with the lumber retailer and manufacturer, from the competition of the "hard materials." This competition has become so keen in recent years that an ever increasing number of specialties has been crowding lumber products out of the field, and the craft of carpentry has suffered in proportion. Clearly, the way to meet this competition has been to improve the lumber house so as to make it more desirable in the eyes of the public. This is a job that has called for the co-operation of every one in the lumber end of the building industry—a job

on which the sawmill has been the starting point. But the lumber producer has had his hands so full of other problems at the production end that he hasn't been able heretofore to give the necessary time to this vital matter in the field of distribution.

But now an end of this situation has been reached. It is announced in St. Paul, Minn., that the Weyerhaeuser affiliated mills in northern Minnesota, Idaho and the Pacific Northwest have put into effect a plan by which a line of thoroughly seasoned lumber products is being re-manufactured so that the ends of each board are absolutely smooth and absolutely four-square, and these items are being distributed in packages bearing a label which carries an absolute quality guarantee clear through to the consumer.

Naturally, the manufacturer must get a quality price for the quality product that gets this extra care in production. The Weyerhaeuser executives, however, have kept this additional price down so that it merely covers the cost of re-manufacture. The premium is not enough to act as a burden on the building owner. But it is high enough to assure this lumber of being sold on a higher price level and a higher merchandising level than ordinary lumber. And it is high enough to keep it out of the hands of unscrupulous dealers and contractors.

Here, then, in this "wasteless" lumber, the trade-name of which is "4-Square," the lumber end of the building industry has, for the first time in its history, a product which is improved, distinctive, identified, packaged and guaranteed clear through to the consumer. One of the greatest consequences is that these features enable the lumber manufacturer to advertise this basic commodity by all the legitimate methods practiced by the specialties manufacturer. This means something in the nature of a revolution in the merchandising of lumber, and this is of first-rate importance to every carpenter in the country.

The more lumber that is sold, the more work will there be for carpenters. And the better the wood house is built, the greater the favor which it will enjoy with the building public.

Time was when, except for a little stone masonry and a limited amount of brickwork, the carpenter controlled the building situation in America. The old Colonial wood architecture, standing today hundreds of years after its erection, is testimony to the excellence of American carpentry.

Through no fault of carpenters, other materials have found their way into the field once dominated by lumber. In order to get out of this situation, the carpenter has needed the cooperation of the lumber manufacturer and merchant.

This plan for improving lumber is the first step toward correcting this situation. We believe it will result in higher prestige for the wood house than it ever has enjoyed before. Our improvements in lumber manufacture will be matched by the carpenters' improvements in its use. Old abuses in handling lumber will disappear. Contractors responsible for those abuses will be eliminated. The public will be taught to take a greater interest in lumber, and to have unlimited confidence in it. As this takes place, the lumber built house will be in greater demand than ever before.

NEW CITY HALL OF LOS ANGELES, CAL.— A UNION JOB

THE beautiful structure pictured herewith is Los Angeles' recently completed new City Hall. While this building is a municipal one, it also stands as a monument to Organized Labor, for it was a union job from start to finish, and a job which speaks for itself in regard to the artisanship of skilled trade unionists.

The architects who designed this building were Martin, Austin and Parkinson of Los Angeles. The C. J. Kuback Co., was the general contractor and Brother John Gutendorf of L. U. No. 426, Los Angeles, was superintendent of construction for the general contractor. Brother Gutendorf has been in the building business for approximately 35 years, working his way up from apprentice to superintendent of construction.

New City Hall of Los Angeles, Cal.

(Insert) Brother John Gutendorf, Superintendent of Construction

For the past 16 years he has been affiliated with the C. J. Kuback Co., and since 1901, when he first came to Los Angeles has had a large part in the growth and development of that city, due to the fact that he supervised the construction of many of the largest buildings there, included among which are the Higgens Building; Merchants' National Bank Building; Robinson Department Store; Moreland Motor Truck Factory; Brownstein Lewis Building; Auto Club of Southern California; Chamber of Commerce, the new City Hall, and many others too numerous to mention. The City Hall job, however, was the crowning achievement of his career, which represents more than a third of a century of faithful service to his fellow trade unionists in the building industry, for the Kuback Co., which he represents employ none but members of our Brotherhood.

Commenting on the workmanship on the City Hall Building, Architect Albert C. Martin said, "A word should be said for all the contractors who have helped make the building so satisfactory to us, and also the men on the job deserve much praise, as each one seemed to take a personal interest in the work and I doubt if a finer group of workmen ever were assembled in this vicinity."

Several new methods of construction were introduced in the erection of this building acccording to Architect Martin. The central tower reaches a height of 452 feet above the street entrance and is the dominant feature of the structure. Special care was taken in its construction, and while the foundations for the entire building are built on a hard clay formation, all columns supporting the tower are placed on a single reinforced concrete mat 115 feet square and 6 feet thick. The structural steel frame has the usual top and bottom connecting angles for column beams and web angles were also used for additional strength. The tower skeleton is strengthened with diagonal bracing in end bays at each corner and this steel frame is so designed that it will carry twice the strength that is necessary. A construction detail of this tower used for the first time is a horizontal soft joint at each floor line which will prevent the transmitting of loads on the exterior facing should the tower move during storms, quakes or temperature changes. Failure to consider this detail has caused serious cracking in several tall structures, including the Washington Monument. The floor area of the building is 856,000 square feet of which 623,235 square feet are usable. The total cubage of the structure is 12,028,770 cubic feet and the cost of erection was approximately $5,550,000 or $0.452 per cubic foot. An additional sum of $593,000 has been provided for furnishing and decorating the building.

All the building tradesmen who assisted Brother Gutendorf in the erection of the beautiful structure may well be proud of their efforts.

THE CONTRACTOR

(By H. H. Siegele.)

PART II

"ARE wages high enough, or are they too high?" The contractor repeated the young newspaperman's question, and after a pause, he continued:

"Wages are never too high for good men—never too high. I figure my labor at the prevailing rate of wages, so it really makes no difference so far as the contractor is concerned, whether the wages are high or low. If wages were lower they would be too high for the inefficient men, and not high enough for the good men—it is always so. I never pay less than the established scale of wages. If a man is not worth that I don't want him on my work. Of course, men are not all alike—there are some men who earn their money on some classes of work, but not on others. When that is the case I keep them as long as I have work that they can do—but I have had very little trouble along this line. I have known contractors who always hired men at a little below the established scale of wages. thinking that they were saving money by so doing, but in every case, where such contractors did not change their ways, it put them into the repair work contracting. If I

had to go one or the other way from the prevailing scale, I would go up. It is only reasonable to think that men will work better if they get fair wages, and that they will lose interest in their work if the employer tries to squeeze every nickel out of their wages that can be squeezed out. Apply this principle on yourself, and see how it will work—just as it works on you it will work on other normal men. Of course, there are men who will not play fair—the best remedy for such cases is to get rid of them. The right kind of men will not allow the employer to pay them more than they are willing to appreciate with their work in return."

Then the contractor closed up his roller-top desk, gave a few directions to his office help—and turning to the newspaperman, he said. "If you have enough time to spare, we can run out to the job I have under construction in the city."

The young man accepted the offer, and the two men took their hats and together left the office. Entering the contractor's car, they motored to the new High School building, which was under construction, and the largest building project that the city had had for years. As they neared the building the contractor parked his car at a place from which they could see many of the operations taking place on the building. All about the building, in systematic order, were piles of lumber, brick, hollow-tile, steel, gravel, sand and other materials that were to go into the structure of the building.

"There," pointing to the piles of material, "is another of my money-saving schemes," the contractor said, with a tone of justifiable pride in his voice. Then he went on, "All of the material for this job is piled in the order that it is to be used. This is a thing I am very particular about, and my men know it. The man in charge of this job, knows, as it were, where every piece of material is that is on this ground, and it is his business to have it placed so that it can be reached when needed." Then he paused, and the two men watched the men working. The superintendent was easily distinguished from the others, by his dress and by his manner of directing the work. Every man was busy, but seemingly not working hard; yet the work went on without interruption. They were pouring concrete on the second floor—the West half of which was poured the day before. The carpenter foreman was making preparations there for erecting the forms for the third floor, while some of the carpenters were working on the ground, making forms for columns, etc. The superintendent himself directed the gang pouring concrete. The two men stood there for some time watching, during which time everything went along smoothly, excepting for an occasional break along the line, where some inexperienced laborer unintentionally started a tangle in the organization, which was soon straightened out by the superintendent, who put him on the right track again. This was done with such skill that the organization did not suffer. Finally, after one of those tangles were straightened out, by the superintendent, the contractor said to the young man, "Did you notice that?" Receiving an answer in the affirmative, he continued, "If this man was not right on the job, understanding his business, and looking after it, each of those tangles would cost me considerable money. These tangles are unavoidable, inasmuch as many of the laborers in the gang are new men and do not fully understand the system we are working under. It is one of my hobbies, and I insist on the superintendents requiring their various foremen to watch for such little tangles in order to keep the organization unbroken and running smoothly. By keeping the work systematically organized, the men will accomplish more, by a large percentage, than they could if working in a half-organized manner. A disorganized gang of men is the inevitable result, if an incapable man is at the head of the organization."

The two men then walked over to the job—the contractor, meanwhile, explaining more in detail, the order in which the material was piled, where it was to be used, and showing by real instances how the system worked out, and how he was saving money by using it. "Imagine," he said to the young man, "if those carpenters were needing some of the material at the bottom of this pile of lumber right now—imagine, what it would cost to pile over this lumber in order to get what they are needing. And sometimes," he continued, "on those half-organized jobs the material is on the job, but no one knows where to find it. Then after wasting much time looking for it, other material is used in its

place, only to discover afterwards that it was on the job at the time."

Going up onto the building the contractor introduced the young man to his superintendent, who, after a few friendly remarks, excused himself on the grounds that he was very busy, yet apparently he was simply standing around on the job. But upon closer observation, the newspaperman noticed that he was indeed a very busy man, and one who knew what he was doing.

"Are all of your superintendents like this one?" the young man asked, as they walked back to the car.

"That is a peculiar question," said the contractor, "there are no two persons alike. Individuality is the making or the unmaking of every man. This man gives me the best results, but I have other men in my employ who are as good managers as he is, and their results are quite satisfactory to me. Perhaps the explaination for this difference, is wrapped up in the fact that this man understands my system and my way of working it out better than the others do, and why shouldn't he? He has worked under me and has handled work for me for years. The other men have not had the experience that he has had. However, all of my superintendents have prepared themselves for this kind of work by reading magazines, books and by studying, either in night schools or by correspondence. These things, in my judgment, go a long way towards qualifying a man for handling work of this kind. . . . I have chosen my best man for this job, here in my home town, because I want this building to be a kind of a monument for me as a builder and as a contractor."

The two men exchanged a few remarks, on their way back, pertaining to the events of the day—when they came to the newspaper office the young man stepped out of the car, thanked the other heartily for the interview, as the car started; the contractor going to attend to some matters relative to his business, while the young newspaperman went into the office and immediately started to compile the notes he had taken in the two articles, of which this is the second.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS

ON April 11th the following memorial address was delivered at the Labor Temple of the Madison, Wis., Federation of Labor by Director George P. Hembrecht of the State Board of Vocational Training.

"One of your late members whom we honor tonight is the veteran Henry Tanger, who was born eighty years ago in Austria, and who spent some of his early years as well as the last twenty-one years of his life here with us in Madison, Wis.

"The United States must thank the Old World for one thing which it did for many of the young people whom it sent over. It trained them thoroughly for skilled and useful work and sent them over to become the backbone of America's developing industries. Some of them became skilled mechanics in our factories, some of them became the carpenters, plumbers and masons needed outside the factories.

"The story of Brother Tanger's early training for his work might be given as typical of the training of the young European emigrant of that period. Early in life he decided to learn the carpenter trade, and began his apprenticeship at the age of fourteen. After finishing his apprenticeship he travelled over the continent and worked at several different points in the large cities. He was a full fledged journeyman when he left Europe for the United States. When he reached New York he stayed there for a time, after which he moved west as far as Madison. After a few years at Madison, he went on to Mankato, Minnesota, where he engaged in the contracting business. Twenty-one years ago he returned to Madison, where he stayed until his death in 1928.

"During his long life as a skilled tradesman, Brother Tanger has seen many developments in the field of labor. When he reached this country, he found national organizations of various trades: the Printers, the Hat Finishers, the Locomotive Engineers and many others. Attempts were beginning to bring together into one labor movement these various trade organizations. Then there was much discussion as to the

type of unifying organization needed; whether an organization for purely economic action or one for political and social as well as for economic purposes; whether an industrial or a federated trades organization. Since his coming to the United States our friend has seen the organization of the Knights of Labor, (1869); the Industrial Brotherhood, (1873); and finally of the American Federation of Labor, (1881). In Wisconsin the organization of various trades made possible a Wisconsin State Federation of Labor in 1893. In the building trades a National Building Trades Council was formed in 1897; and the Wisconsin Carpenters' State Council in 1918.

"The state and federal organizations of workers have been created to meet the array of new problems of state-wide and national scope, which have been thrust upon the country by changing industrial conditions. As machinery on a more and more gigantic scale has been introduced, increasing production prodigiously, the labor organizations have struggled, sometimes successfully, sometimes unsuccessfully, to protect the individual worker from injury. They have tried to have wages raised in some degree of correspondence to the increased production; to shorten the hours and secure the retention on the job of those who would be thrown out of work if the same hours were continued on the new machines as prevailed on the old; to study and work upon the whole problem of unemployment; to secure justice for workers under the laws; to secure laws which will as nearly as possible guarantee equal rights and equal opportunities for all.

"One of the fundamental problems in which labor has interested itself locally, on a state-wide and on a national basis, is education. From their first appearance labor organizations have stood firm in their demand for increased educational opportunities under public auspices at public expense.

"At first, the public school education which the organized workers had in mind was mainly of a general or cultural nature. For industrial, or vocational training they urged the use of the apprenticeship system according to which the young worker received his training on the job. For a long time, the steady stream of skilled workmen trained in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, England and Scotland, obscured the fact that the industries of America were not training apprentices who would become the skilled workmen of the next generation. Even the leaders in the fields of education and labor were slow to see what was happening and slow to act after they did see it. It was only when the flow of these highly trained young men practically ceased, and gave way to a flood of unskilled workers from countries not so highly developed industrially as those from which the earlier migrations came, that we in America began to awaken to the need for supplying adequate trade training to our own young people.

"We are gratified that Wisconsin has been one of the leaders in the movement in this country to provide in place of the old system of apprentice training, a substitute compatible with the new conditions of industry. The State of Wisconsin is fortunate in having received more than its share of trained workmen from the European countries where training has been fostered longest. Henry Tanger and men trained as he was in their youth could understand and naturally supported the movement to train the youth of this generation and of generations to come. Those of us who have been chosen to work in this field of vocational training have received loyal backing and valuable advice from these veterans of the labor movement in Wisconsin. They furnish us inspiration in another and more subtle way for they give us a model for the youth we are trying, through the combination of labor and schooling, to train to usefulness and power.

"We cannot return to the industrial conditions in which the friends who have left us were trained and nurtured. There are pessimists who, looking at industry as it is today, despair of the possibility of developing sturdy, capable men and women like those of the past amid all this haste, confusion, division of labor, wild advertising, extravagant expenditures for automobiles, inventions and industrial reorganizations leading to unemployment. I am not one of these pessimists. I realize that there are many problems pressing on us for solution. But there have always been. The apprenticeship system of the middle ages produced good workmen but their lives

were narrow and cramped. Their general knowledge was not great. They did not live as well as the poorest of our present day workmen. The industrial revolution of the last one hundred and fifty years brought with it more comfortable living for all. But labor has had to struggle continually for the necessary wages to buy comforts; for the leisure to enjoy them; for the education to appreciate them. It has accomplished much in taking the babies out of coal mines and factories; in easing the burdens of accident and sickness of the wage earner; in making educational opportunities more nearly equal. There is much still to be done.

"There is great satisfaction in being able to be active in the struggle for better life for ourselves and those who come after us. You enjoy it in the industrial field, I in the educational field. None of us has a very long time in which to work on the share of the problem which falls to his lot. I am glad that the share which has fallen to me is that of furnishing the teacher contact for the boys and girls who are working in this state. In carrying on this work, I know of no greater inspiration than those men and women who have shown us an example of skillful workmanship, of independent thinking, of a teacher's interest in the development of the young, of loyal co-operation with others in an effort to improve the conditions of life. The young people whose training is our charge will no doubt be different from these men of the past generation whom we admire and whose loss we regret. Their work will be different; their ideas will be different. We do not regret that. But we, as parents and teachers and guides, have the responsibility of seeing to it that they are trained to do that work well; to think honestly, clearly and wisely; to be interested in the development of those who follow them; to cooperate loyally with their fellows in making life better and happier for all. We must work to the end that all our youth may grow to be as fine, as sturdy, as independent as those whom we most admire who have finished their work here."

Let me but do my work from day to day,
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In roaring market-place or tranquil room.
Let me but find it in my heart to say,
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,
"This is my work; my blessing, not my doom;
Of all who live, I am the one by whom
This work can best be done in the right way."

Then shall I see it not too great, nor small,
To suit my spirit and to prove my powers;
Then shall I cheerful greet the laboring hours,
And cheerful turn, when the long shadows fall,
At eventide, to play and love and rest;
Because I know for me my work is best.

—Henry Van Dyke.

WHAT HOME REHABILITATION MEANS

AT a recent meeting of the Northeastern Retail Lumbermen's Association in Boston, Mass., Mr. George E. Piper of the Household Magazine said in part:

"The building industry was the most influential in bringing the country out of the post-war deflation. During recent years it has been one of the most important props of our prosperity. But recently, as the number of structures or living premises began to equal the actual number of total families, as permits slackened and as the installation of new electric meter connections slowed down, we began to hear talk of this town and that town and of the entire country as being "overbuilt."

"The Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, at its annual meeting in the West last summer, in reporting upon the status of business by geographical sections, said that this section or that section was fifteen or twenty percent off in volume and gave as the cause in the majority of cases the excuse that the area was "over-built." As a matter of actual fact, in a good many of these sections this was due to recent unfortunate speculative building, as a result of which a few perhaps poorly located or unwisely

constructed houses had been built and were not immediately sold. They stood vacant. The builder was financially embarrassed; perhaps some dealers, contractors and financial interests were also somewhat embarrassed. It was easy for "over-built" talk to start. Confidence in the local building situation was destroyed and a bad mental attitude developed.

"All of this was taking place at a time when the national income was greater than anyone had previously dared anticipate, when the country was never more prosperous and the actual expendable income in the hands of consumers was unbelievably large, as shown by the record of more expensive consumer purchases in all lines. Sufficient funds were in the nation's pockets, in the building and loan associations and other financing organizations including the banks, to finance a far greater building program than had ever before been undertaken. The general economic prospects of the country were promising beyond any previous parallel, the only doubtful situation being the attitude of the building industry toward its immediate and future prospects.

"We forget that in all of these towns there still are thousands and in the larger ones hundreds of thousands, of families living under very unsatisfactory and undesirable, objectionable, inadequate, uncomfortable, inconvenient and even unhealthful and unsafe housing conditions; that there still is a very large percentage of the total families of each town whose housing status is far below their income and social status and their present pressing housing desires. In other words that none of our towns can be said in fact to be saturated with good housing. They are not "over-built" with good housing.

"With high incomes, with plenty of money, with the ever-growing desire for better housing which we find everywhere and in everyone, we must admit that we face no saturation on good housing. There is no reason why the building industry should slacken; no reason why the present superb manufacturing facilities or all of the millions engaged in the servicing of this industry should not continue with an equal or even greater volume of business. The old term "over built" is erroneous. It means nothing.

"I believe that there are certain features in the present economic and building situation which we must study and understand, must analyze carefully, taking into our consciousness all of the economic, social and psychological factors of the present situation, and that when we do this we will arrive at an entirely new viewpoint which will give us renewed confidence in ourselves and in our opportunities.

"Let us briefly analyze the situation. I believe we can group all structures into three broad types which will be sufficiently clearly defined as to be valuable in understanding the present situation.

"In group one I would put the newest and most modern structures, these being characterized by the recent rapid advances in architectural style, internal and external attractiveness, modern equipment and conveniences and comfort facilities. These are the homes that your wife and my wife think of as being satisfactory and acceptable. But there are relatively few of them. They represent only a part of those homes that have been built since 1920.

"In group two I would put those structures which are so well located and well conditioned that they will be utilized for ten, twenty, fifty or more years as residences by substantial income families. These are not homes that are near funeral parlors, oil stations, backyard garages or junk establishments. They are well located and well conditioned homes. The foundations are sound, the framing is good, but they are not acceptably modern in interior or exterior attractiveness; they are not convenient; the bath tub has legs, or there is no bathtub; the floors are ugly; the interiors are cut up into too many small rooms, with small connecting doors. They are not satisfactory from a modern housing standpoint. There are millions of these group two homes.

"In group three I would put the most poorly located, poorest conditioned structures. Millions of families live in these homes under uncomfortable, frequently unhealthful conditions. They do not represent desirable housing from a social standpoint and in the poorest of these group three homes are found appalling living conditions. Nothing can be done with these group three structures. The more quickly we can tear

them down the better. A large portion are not fit to live in and no one can do anything with them. The quicker their occupants can be moved into better housing conditions the better the country is off socially, economically and from a health standpoint.

"But in group two we find two important major considerations which we cannot ignore. In these well located, well conditioned, but not satisfactorily modern properties, we find the largest single grouping of families who normally will acquire new homes in 1928, 1930 and 1935, providing they can satisfactorily liquidate or trade in the old home when buying the new. And by virtue of this fact we also find in this second group the largest single source of capital that is available for new construction, providing these families can liquidate their investment in the existing home (frequently the lifetime savings) without too great a sacrifice.

"When a town has a sudden increase in population, or if for some reason building activity has been stagnant in the town for some time, we suddenly find a situation where housing is at a premium. There are actually fewer houses than there are families. All types of properties are at a premium. Frequently old and unmodern structures sell at prices comparable with the cost of new construction. New construction is greatly accelerated. Soon the actual number of structures or living premises begins to equal or slightly exceed the actual number of families and a differential begins to develop between the cost of new construction and the sales or rental value of the better class, but not modern, existing structures.

"If this differential is permitted to become so wide that it is impossible for the owners of the better located, better conditioned, existing structures to trade in their present property on new construction without too great a sacrifice, there is no question but that new building activity becomes more or less strangulated. This is undoubtedly a very important factor and may be the most important single hazard that the building industry faces today.

"This group two home therefore is the most important single focal point in the building situation for two reasons: (1) it offers a huge immediate market for all types of building material, supplies, equipment and labor, and (2) because concentration on this type of home and the development of this market through rebeautifying, remodeling or rehabilitation may be expected to stabilize or even to stimulate new building activities.

"A great many practical tests have already been made in various sections of the United States which emphasize both of the factors just mentioned, clearly demonstrating this.

"While the building industry has made, during recent years, very remarkable strides in improving and selling higher housing standards, it probably has not given as much time and attention to this second phase—capital conservation and the turnover aspects—as would be wise and essential from the standpoint of the continued prosperity of this industry. It is for these reasons that manufacturers, financial interests, dealers, contractors and other groups are turning to the better conditioned, better located, existing home as a solution of the present situation. It is expected that the development of this type of market will not only create a large volume of business in a broader market, but will also stabilize or stimulate new construction activities.

"Electrical, plumbing and heating, building and loan, contractor, dealer groups—in fact, practically all individual manufacturing and commodity groups and other allied interests in the building field—are now instituting or planning vigorous campaigns to develop this market. As one leader in the building industry has recently said—it seems evident that the United States is passing out of the era of construction, which has characterized it since its inception, into a new era in which reconstruction will become increasingly dominant.

"During the war and following the war there was either a shortage of materials, labor and supplies, or these were available only for new construction, with the result that dealers, contractors, architects and many others actually discouraged re-beautifying and remodeling. In many communities rather drastic market development measures are necessary to change this viewpoint. If immediate business in large volume is desired, the manufacturer can do a great deal through his advertising in creating owner interest, but it is necessary for the local building trades, dealers, con-

tractors and others in the local community to get behind it through local promotional work, demonstration and various other ways.

"We found in a remodeling demonstration that it was impossible to replace the kitchen sink with a modern drainboard sink without calling in a carpenter and making certain essential changes in the doors or windows which would provide ample wall space.

"A similar situation was true in connection with the bathroom. We found that just ordinary replacement of plumbing equipment required the services of carpenters, electricians, painters, etc. Lumber, new flooring, cabinet work, hardware, paint and electrical fixtures were required before the job could be considered finished.

"It is also unlikely that many home owners will put in a modern, hardwood floor in a home that is unattractive in both exterior and interior appearance, or inconvenient in arrangement, or that a substantial investment will be made in heating equipment if the electrical installation is obsolete with unattractive fixtures and no convenience outlets, or the plumbing equipment is obsolete and unsatisfactory.

"In other words, is the owner likely to undertake the particular job of remodeling and rebeautifying unless he also completely remodels or rehabilitates the home in line with present housing standards?

"Sixty trade publications in the building field have been pushing this campaign aggressively.

"Many magazines like The Household Magazine are giving editorial support to the remodeling idea.

"Above all else, kill off all the "over built" talk in your town. Make everyone understand that there is no saturation of good housing in your town — that there never will be a saturation or an "over built" situation on good housing —that there is all the building business in your town that you and all of your associates can handle."

SIGHT-SAVING HINTS TO THE NEAR-SIGHTED AND TO THE FAR-SIGHTED

(By B. Franklin Royer, Medical Director of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness.)

THE normal eye without any muscular effort gets a good picture on the retina from a distance of from several feet up to twenty feet or more. For close work, like reading, the normal eye reshapes the front of the crystalline lens just a little, making it bulge forward, and the outside muscles of the eye draw the eyeballs in a little toward the nose. Both eyes in this position see the same picture at the same time.

The far-sighted eye has to use the inside muscles to reshape the lens a varying amount even for distant vision but, for near vision, a strong pull, a real tug of war, by the inside muscles is required to bulge the lens forward enough to give a sharp picture on the retina.

The near-sighted eye, no matter what muscle exertion is made, cannot see accurately at a distance without glass lenses. At close range the near-sighted eye can by flattening the front of the lens modify the picture on each retina but, if the near-sightedness is great, the outside eyeball muscles pull the eyes very greatly toward the nose and hold them there to secure evenness of such pictures as may be obtained in each retina.

These points guide us in thinking through helpful hygienic measures to save the vision in such eyes.

Use of the far-sighted eye for distant vision, that is, beyond two feet, is not apt to do any harm. Prolonged use of the far-sighted eye for close vision is very apt to set up symptoms of eye strain sooner or later and, ofttimes, with disastrous results; many forms of headache, nervousness, digestive disturbances, and what not. It is almost as fatiguing for a far-sighted eye to hold for long intervals of time the muscle pull required to bulge the lens forward as it is for a boy to hold his arm in a horizontal position for any length of time. Periods of eye rest must alternate with periods of muscle pull, otherwise, the danger symptoms. If we must live in-

doors and if we must begin close use of the eyes in very early child life, then we must either be prepared to ask Nature to reshape the eye early enough to do close work, or we must be prepared to adopt for the purpose the glass lenses that may fit the eye to the evidence of civilization around us, viz: houses, narrow streets, windows, printed books, needle and thread, etc.

Remembering that the far-sighted eye usually becomes less far-sighted by kindergarten age and early school life and often through stretching becomes a near-sighted eye, it will be well to avoid prolonged use of the eyes for close work until early childhood and early school life have been safely passed. It is imperative also that on the slightest evidence of eye strain or of stretching of the eyeball to discontinue close work and to relieve the manifest need by the use of properly fitted glass lenses. The near-sighted person should neither use his eyes for a long period of time for distant vision, nor should he be allowed to use his eyes for close vision for any considerable period of time, without rest. Eye strain symptoms are not so frequent in the near-sighted child, but the likelihood of permanent eye injury is very much greater because of overstretching in the length of the eyeball. It is sometimes advisable that glasses be used for distant vision by the near-sighted, while for close work, if properly planned with intervals of rest, no glasses at all need be worn. If, however, the near-sightedness is of high degree, it sometimes becomes necessary to have two pairs of glasses, one for reading, the other for distant use.

With the near-sighted, the precaution should be given during the period of life when greatest stretching of the eye is apt to take place, that is, between the early years of school life and the end of school life. If this period is survived safely, dangers of stretching are not so great later.

The risks from too great use of either the far-sighted or the near-sighted eye are: that, from the muscular exertion for sharpening the focus in the far-sighted, high tension is stimulated and glaucoma is more likely to occur in adult life; while in the near-sighted the dangers from muscular exertion are hemorrhages into the inner coats of the eyeball, or detachment of the retina; either condition fraught with grave results to vision.

The near-sighted, as well as the far-sighted, for close vision need adequate light, adequate light not only on the work or on the thing to which the vision is directed, but light admitted from directions that will do the greatest good and give the greatest eye ease. The equivalent of ten foot candles of light or more, admitted preferably from above or over the shoulder, and admitted in a way that will permit of no glare, adds to the eye ease, minimizes eye strain and lessens the danger of harming vision.

The naked filament of an electric bulb in full view of the handicapped eye has as wicked an effect on the human as has the red blanket flashed by the matador in front of the bull: each in effect is annoyingly irritating. Every one should avoid having the light strike directly in the eye. For places of work, study or recreation, even in such games as playing cards, great advantage accrues from a proper seating placement in relation to the thing to be viewed and proper lighting of the thing looked at.

CELLizing—WHAT IT IS DOING FOR OAK FLOORING

IT is commonly understood that all woods are subject to certain inherent defects, chief among which are:

(1) Shrinkage and expansion.

(2) Tendency to decay.

(3) Damage by wood boring insects.

These three defects have a greater consequence in some finished wood products than in others. In oak flooring, especially, are these defects noticeable and, therefore, harmful. It is, therefore, obvious that a treating process which does not add materially to the cost and that partially or completely eliminates such defects will be generally used.

Cellizing possesses the combined chemical actions that will improve wood to prevent the three defects just heretofore mentioned. It is a marked achieve-

ment in wood chemistry and has been aptly described by numerous authorities as the greatest advance step in the history of the lumber industry. It has the highest rating of all moisture proofing compounds which do not negatively affect the finishing qualities of the wood so treated. It is a fact, oftproven, that a piece of cellized oak accepts a finer, higher toned finish than untreated oak.

Everyone who is connected with the lumber industry in any way is familiar with the great inconvenience and expense which arises when a nicely laid floor cups, buckles or shrinks. Even the most exacting and modern methods of kiln drying cannot defeat the conditions which exist in buildings where wood flooring is used. Neither can the manufacturer nor the lumber dealer effectively control these conditions. The only practical control is to treat the material in such a way that it is protected from atmospheric moisture and moisture in the building so that it will not be effected. Cellizing offers this safeguard.

As important as the cellizing process is, in correcting the ordinary defects in wood products, even greater importance lies in the fact that it is reviving some of the business for the lumber industry which has, during the past few years, been absorbed by various substitutes in the field. We are speaking now of the cellized oak floor block which compares very favorably in price with the commonly used and perishable temporary floor coverings in larger buildings of concrete construction. Wood flooring has given way to these substitutes primarily because wood flooring had to be nailed. This meant the setting of wooden screeds in the concrete, as well as often laying a wooden sub-floor over the screeds to which the final top floor could be nailed. Substitute floor coverings, in many cases, can be laid directly over the concrete and consequently, the demand has naturally been for them.

However, about a year ago, experimentation was started to devise some means of laying hardwood flooring directly over the concrete. The development was a fabricated block, which is now known as the cellized oak floor block. These blocks are made up of three or more pieces of regular tongued and grooved strip flooring, joined rigidly by steel splines through the backs of the pieces. They are complete square units (now made in 6¾, 9 and 11¼" squares), and are laid directly over concrete in everbond, a plastic non-setting cement. In spite of the practicability of this idea, it was readily realized that the old shrinking and swelling troubles, which have too often made design or parquetry floors unsightly, had not yet been corrected. Fortunately, however, the cellizing process put in its appearance, which, of course, completely solves this problem.

Oak floor blocks could be had at a cost which compared favorably with that of substitutes. This is nevertheless the condition and it is all due to the fact that the cellized oak floor blocks are laid infinitely faster than the old type of design or parquetry flooring where the floor was laid piece by piece.

The influence of Colonial and Old English architecture has in many cases demanded the uses of wide boards in random widths, commonly known as plank flooring. In order to obtain wide oak floors that would retain their shape, laminating and veneering have been resorted to. This additional expense has confined the use of plank flooring to only the most pretentious homes. Here again the cellizing process brings another type of oak flooring within the price range of the most modest flooring estimate—because the moisture proofing advantage of the cellizing process makes it possible to use solid planks.

The volume of cellized oak flooring used has exceeded expectations and the rapidly increasing demand demonstrates the need of such a product and insures for it a marked future. The cellizing process, however, has only been advanced in connection with the treatment of oak flooring and we know that its field of usefulness is not so limited but that it may be employed with infinite advantages on many other products. Wooden house sash, for instance, if treated, will not stick due to expansion, or rattle because of shrinkage. Doors will no longer shrink or swell and interior trim will not open at the joints. These articles, like hardwood flooring, are at the same time preserved from decay. The high labor cost for replacement is a great item and this advantage alone would make the cellizing process invaluable.

HERE AND THERE AT RANDOM

(By John Gray, L. U. No. 2163, New York, N. Y.)

A LEADING politician believes prohibition to be an experiment worthy of commendation, but regards questionaires as futile and if he is asked about Nicaragua and the Navy he will not answer them. Another leading politician is perfectly assured that his party should be rewarded, but believes it would be unwise for his party to discuss the World Court, the League of Nations, prohibition, taxes or anything else in which anyone is interested, because the minute people begin to discuss the things that are important and interesting, they eventually end in a wrangle, and accomplish nothing.

After all it may well be that these enthusiasts are merely maneuvering for an opening to enter the contest and the real fight is yet to come.

The revelations from the U. S. Senate investigation into the lease of government oil lands are illustrated in the attitude of prominent national members of both parties in their wanton delay to give the necessary information and evidence. Lack of courage to provide adequate protection in securing the just rights of the government is displayed and the manifest apathy of national officials, who take a solemn oath to uphold the constitution and all laws, has resulted in delinquency.

Intolerance procreates insolence and services rendered under such practices are subject to continuous irritation and general debility. Cooperation yields to conditions of satisfaction and contentment.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company operates the elevated and subway transportation systems for passengers in New York City. Workmen entering the employ of the company as trade union members must forthwith renounce their claims of membership in a trade union, which union has been established with a proper code of rules and laws, conservatively financed and judiciously maintained for the benefit and well-being of all members without discrimination. During the period of service workmen are prohibited from joining a trade union and are compelled to join a company union, which thwarts opportunity for the adoption of adequate provisions to secure beneficial aid to members. The company union seems to be mainly controlled by the officials of the company, and under these terms the union has not apparently been established in good faith.

It should be distinctly understood that the chief function of a trade union is that of bettering and protecting the conditions of employment under which the members earn their livelihood.

The time now seems ripe for an appeal to directors and stockholders of the Interborough to proceed with an investigation into the adverse conditions arising from the operation of the company union, with a view to abolishing the company union in the event of delinquency being determined, in order that the desirable objective of cooperation between employers and employes may be attained for the welfare of the community.

A new building will be erected on the east side of Lexington Avenue between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, New York City. It will be 800 feet high, the tallest building in the world, exceeding in height the Woolworth building which is 792 feet and situated on the lower part of Broadway, New York City. The new building is expected to be completed in the latter part of next year.

Myself

I have to live with myself, and so
I want to be fit for myself to know,
I want to be able as days go by
Always to look myself straight in the eye.
I don't want to stand with the setting sun
And hate myself for the things I've done;
I don't want to keep on a closet shelf
A lot of secrets about myself,
And fool myself as I come and go,
Into thinking that nobody else will know—
The kind of person I really am.
I don't want to cover myself with sham,
I want to go out with my head erect,
I want to deserve the world's respect.
And in this struggle for fame and pelf,
I want to be able to like myself.
For I never can hide myself from me,
I see what others can never see,
I know what others can never know,
I never can fool myself, and so
Whatever happens I want to be
Self-respecting and conscience free.

—Exchange.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1928

The Coming Convention

ON the 29th day of September, so reads the official Convention Call, there will convene in the Auditorium of our Home at Lakeland, Fla., the Twenty-second General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

According to our General Laws, delegates and alternates to the convention must be elected during the month of July. A Local Union, two months in arrears in per capita tax to the General Office is not entitled to be represented in the convention, and delegates and alternates must be in good standing for a period of twelve months prior to their election. They must also be a citizen of the country in which are located the Local Unions they represent, and they must be working at or depending upon the trade for a livelihood or in the employ of the organization. Each delegate is entitled to one vote and proxy representation is not allowed. So much for the qualifications of delegates and alternates.

The coming convention of our Brotherhood must settle the two big questions that are facing the organization, i. e. The Home and Pension. For many months, there have appeared in the Correspondence Department of our Journal, letters from many members who are interested in the solution of these problems. It is true that the majority of these letters have been received from the so-called "old timers," who have reached the end of their rope and who are looking forward to the day when they can expect some aid from the organization that they helped to establish. They feel that it was the old timers who went through the fights and held the organization together, that established the present high wages, and shorter working hours and better working conditions. In a sense they feel that they have been cheated, inasmuch, as they are now unable, due to old age and infirmities, to enjoy the conditions they had fought so long for. To the younger men, who came along after them, and knew nothing of the earlier hardships, excepting by hearsay, and who are reaping the harvest the old timers so laboriously planted, they are looking for some relief during their last days. Many of these old pioneers are really destitute, and are facing the poor house or County poor farm. How much longer, you union carpenters, bound together in the bond of Brotherhood, are these men going to face this pitiful condition? Will you permit them to end their days living on the bounty of a grudging community, or are you going to provide them with the means of spending their declining years in peace and contentment, either at our Home or among their friends, as they may choose, happy in the knowledge that their early struggles and privations

have at last been appreciated and rewarded? It is for you to choose.

There is another way to look at this matter that also should be given the consideration it deserves. Most of us are believers in life insurance, so why not old age insurance? For that is just what a Pension and admission to the Home means. Protection against a starving old age. What man among us wouldn't contribute to a fund that insures him an income or care when he is no longer able to provide for himself? Should it not be necessary to depend on either the Home or Pension, a man should be doubly thankful, and sometimes the peace of mind, knowing that in the event that things go wrong, his declining days will be provided for, is worth a few dollars a year to any man.

There are other matters dealing with the affairs of our organization that will be considered by the convention, but the Home and Pension will be the big problems, and our membership can rest assured that the delegates attending our next convention will give them the utmost consideration and best thought possible and will ultimately arrive at a solution that will be the best for all concerned.

Get Ready For Labor Day

FOR the past several years, it has been the custom of the General Office to call to the attention of our Local Unions, through our Journal, of the approach of Labor Day. The General Office supplies our Locals with equipment, such as badges, banners and flags, for use in Labor Day parades and other celebrations. In the past, we have been besieged with orders for these supplies at a very late date, and we are sorry to say, some Locals were disappointed when it was found impossible to furnish them with the supplies they desired on time. Those Local Unions who have had the foresight to place their orders early, have never been disappointed.

This year it is our desire not to disappoint anyone. To do this we ask the cooperation of all Local Unions desiring any of these supplies to place their orders with us as soon as possible.

A brief description and prices of some of the supplies herewith follows:

The official parade and funeral badge is what is termed a triple badge. It can be worn three ways. On one side of the ribbon is the official parade badge, while the other side is a memorial one. The emblem may be detached and worn separately. They may be obtained at the following prices:

1 badge	$1.50	
6 badges or more	1.35	each
12 badges or more	1.08	each
25 badges or more	.99	each
50 badges or more	.96	each
100 badges or more	.94	each
250 badges or more	.92	each

All the metal parts on these badges are gold plated. The embossed letters on the ribbon are gold on the parade side and silver on the memorial side. No extra charge is made for embossing the officers' titles on the ribbon.

The General Office also furnishes two beautiful banners. Both are parade banners of distinctive beauty. The larger one contains the Label and Emblem and name of the Brotherhood, also the Local Union number and name of the city and state. The Label, Emblem and other paintings on the banner are executed in gold leaf and oil colors on the finest banner silk. The small banner is less elaborate and has not a picture of our Label. The sizes and prices of the large banners are as follows:

Size 30 x 45	$115.00
Size 36 x 54	135.00
Size 40 x 60	150.00

For the small banners:

Size 24 x 36	$ 80.00
Size 27 x 40	90.00
Size 30 x 45	100.00
Size 36 x 54	110.00

The parade flag is also one of great beauty, made in the new United States regulation size, 4 1-3 x 5 1-2 feet. This flag is furnished in either silk or wool bunting. The price of the silk flag is $62.50 and the bunting $40.00.

All Locals desiring any of these articles for Labor Day are again advised to order them as soon as possible. Don't wait until the last minute and be disappointed. Send checks for full amount with order to General Secretary Frank Duffy.

More money fo

Remodeling and repair work with Celotex offers you profitable new jobs.

Here is an attractive extra room made with Celotex from waste space in the attic. Many other home owners in your city would like to have one or more rooms like this one. Tell them how to get it, and the job is yours.

You've most likely used Celotex on many jobs. If so, you already know how easily the broad, light cane-fibre boards are nailed up, and how strong and rigid they make a wall.

CARPENTER
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Point out to ho
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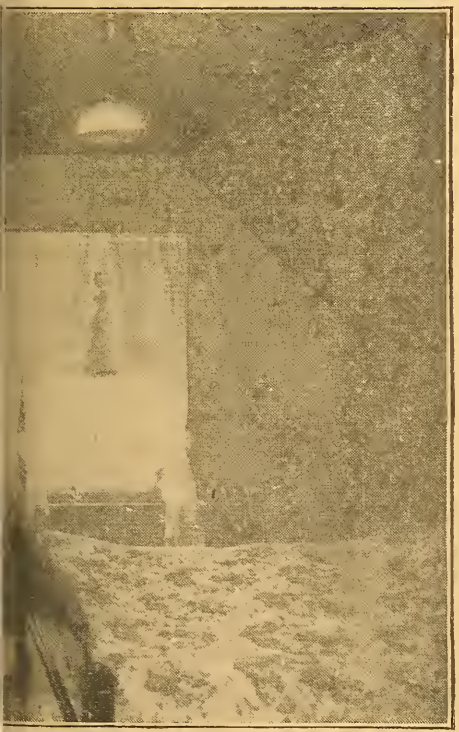

Because Celotex is so well known, you will find that home owners are interested in learning even more about the many ways they can enjoy the benefits of this amazing insulating board.

Send for the Celotex Home Improvement News. It is a monthly publication that tells of the many ways in which Celotex is being used in more than 250,000 homes. It shows pictures of Celotex protected rooms, attics, basements and garages.

This publication will help you sell your services to home owners when contract building is slack. And The Celotex Company will gladly send you some copies *free*. Write in for yours *today*.

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All Reliable Lumber Dealers Can Supply Celotex

CELOTEX
BRAND
INSULATING CANE BOARD

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, containing the quarterly Password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office, for the months of July, August and September, the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also are six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

SPECIAL NOTICE— CONVENTION CALL

To All Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils.

Greetings:

With the quarterly circular to Recording Secretaries, there has been mailed the Call for the Twenty-second General Convention of our Brotherhood, which will convene on the 29th day of September at our Home in Lakeland, Fla.

The Convention Call states the basis of representation that Local Unions are entitled to and calls attention to the fact that Local Unions two months in arrears in their per capita tax to the General Office are not entitled to representation.

The election of delegates and alternates must be held during the month of July and the Call states the qualifications of delegates and alternates. Among other things they must be in good standing for a period of twelve months prior to their election. The expenses of each delegate must be defrayed by the Local Union he represents.

As the convention draws near, this will be our last opportunity of calling to your attention the fact that all pro-

posed amendments to our General Constitution and Laws, for submission to the convention, must be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than July 15th, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph D, Section 62, of our General Laws. This matter has been called to your attention repeatedly in our Journal during the last several months, and any Local Unions failing to get their proposed amendments in on time, have no one to blame but themselves. For the last time, we urge you to submit your proposed amendments as soon as possible.

As our convention this year will be held at our Home in Lakeland, Fla., each and every Local Union is urged to be represented by at least one delegate so he can learn at first hand and report back to his Local Union, just what has been accomplished on our Home site.

We request your fullest cooperation in making the Twenty-second General Convention of the Brotherhood, one that will long be remembered as a history making event in the annals of our Brotherhood.

Fraternally yours,
Frank Duffy, General Secretary.

Florida Locals, Attention

In the June issue of our Journal, there appeared a warning to all Local Unions to be on the lookout for one C. C. Waudell, who has defrauded several of our Local Unions with worthless checks.

We have been further informed that this man's correct name is C. C. Wandell and not Waudell as stated. He is described as being about 55 years of age, rather short stature, stockily built, and wears a mustache.

A warrant for the arrest of Wandell on a worthless check charge has been issued in Fort Myers, Lee County, Fla. Should any of our Local Unions in Florida come in contact with this man, they should immediately notify any arresting officer and have such officer notify F. B. Tippins, Sheriff, Lee County, Fort Myers, Fla.

Carpenters—Notice

That the employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the New Haven, Conn., Baseball Co., a team playing baseball in the Eastern League, is the information sent us by the New Haven, Conn., District Council. This club is erecting stands in their park with non-union carpenters.

Carpenters, Attention

That the Steel Pier of Atlantic City, N. J., located at Virginia Ave. and the Boardwalk, has recently had extensive alterations on which were employed non-union carpenters is the information furnished us by the Atlantic County District Council.

Our members and their families are therefore requested to confine their patronage among other piers along the Boardwalk when visiting Atlantic City.

A Pioneer Trade Unionist Passes

On May 20th, Brother John H. Baker, a charter member of L. U. No. 361, and a pioneer trade unionist, passed away in the city of Duluth, Minn., at the age of 92 years.

For 71 years, Brother Baker was actively engaged in furthering the cause of trade unionism. Born in New York in 1836, he began his apprenticeship at the age of 16 and qualified as a journeyman carpenter and cabinet maker in 1857, when he applied for and was admitted to membership in an isolated union of carpenters and builders in that state. He was identified with all the early labor movements both preceding and immediately following the Civil War. In 1866, he was associated with P. J. McGuire in the formation of the National Labor Union.

When the Knights of Labor was founded in 1869, he became one of its foremost champions, and continued his membership in that organization until 1887; when with a small group of associates, he founded L. U. No. 361 of Duluth, Minn., where he continued his membership until his death.

During his 41 years' membership in the Brotherhood, he served his Local in numerous capacities. He was its first Business Agent and delegate to the city and state central bodies.

He also served in the Grand Army of the Republic during the Civil War and was honorably discharged at its conclusion.

In the death of Brother Baker, our country has lost a respected citizen and the trade union movement mourns the passing of another of its early pioneers who fought so courageously for the uplift and betterment of humanity.

New Board Member

General President Hutcheson has appointed Brother A. W. Muir as General Executive Board Member for the Sixth District, to fill the unexpired term of Brother William A. Cole, who resigned on May 1st, because of ill health.

Brother Muir has been a member of L. U. No. 1258, Pocatello, Idaho, for many years. He has served the Brotherhood

General Executive Board Member
A. W. Muir

in the capacity of General Representative since 1919. His activities have been confined largely to the West Coast and Rocky Mountain regions where his diplomacy, resourcefulness and executive ability in disposing of the many disputes that have affected the membership of our organization, have won him a host of friends, both among the membership and employers. His choice as General Executive Board Member for the Sixth District is indeed a wise one, and we congratulate Brother Muir upon his appointment.

Booster Meetings

On May 26th, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was held one of the most splendid booster meetings that has stimulated interest in the organization in Wisconsin for a long time. Representatives from Kenosha, Racine, Madison, Sheboygan and Fon Du Lac, as well as a large delegation from Milwaukee, were in attendance. Ladies, in large numbers, participated and served a buffet lunch that was a credit to any organization, after which dancing was indulged in.

The idea of booster meetings is to bring together, in a social way, the representative members of each locality.

Among the membership, they have developed an orchestra, of no mean ability, which furnished music for the entertainment.

The ladies take as much interest in boosting the organization as our members do, and are doing some very effective work on the order of Auxilaries.

Second General Vice-President Lakey, and others, were on the speaking program, and much credit is due, and much benefit derived from the effect that these booster meetings are having on the membership. It is a real step forward.

Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 43, Paragraph B to read as follows:

"The application of the candidate must be presented to the Financial Secretary with the full initiation fee, which shall be not less than ten dollars ($10.00) and a sum equal to not less than one (1) nor more than twelve (12) months' dues, at the discretion of the Local, this sum to be paid before he can be obligated, and lay over one week for investigation, and shall be referred to a special committee of three, who shall in the meantime inquire into his qualifications to become a member and report at the next regular meeting of the Local Union, making such recommendations as they deem proper, or may be elected and initiated at the same meeting if the Investigating Committee reports favorably."

Submitted by L. U. No. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.

Henry G. Larsen, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendments To Our General Constitutiin and Laws

Amend Section 46, Paragraph F, by inserting after the word "accepted" in the last line, the following:

"District Councils, or Local Unions where no District Council exists, are permitted discretionary power in receiving, accepting or rejecting clearance cards, if more than twenty-five per cent of the members are out of employment in the district where clearance card is presented."

Amend Section 44, Paragraph A, by striking out the last line, and inserting after the word "assessments" in the sixth line, the following:

"Unless he has reached the age of sixty-five years and has been thirty years a member in good standing and is physically incapacitated from following the trade for a livelihood, when the member shall be relieved from paying all dues, assessments or other charges, the same to be paid by his Local Union.

"If a Local Union disbands or has its Charter annulled the General Office shall keep such members in good standing until assigned and admitted into another Local Union."

Submitted by L. U. No. 67, Boston, Mass.

William D. McIntosh, Secy.
Frank M. Curley, Pres.

Proposed Amendments To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 43, by adding new paragraph between Paragraphs B and C, as follows:

"An applicant working on a permit, who has paid part of his initiation fee and has to leave the jurisdiction on account of lack of work, may take a permit properly made out under Seal of Local Union, showing amount of initiation fee paid. If same is presented in another jurisdiction within thirty days he shall be given credit for the amount paid, providing where initiation fee is less in the new jurisdiction he shall pay the amount of initiation fee in the jurisdiction where he first made application and where the initiation fee is more in the new jurisdiction he shall pay the higher initiation fee, each Local Union to keep the amount of the initiation fee paid to that Local Union. Any candidate before being initiated into the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, under the above conditions must be examined by a committee of three members."

Submitted by Local Union No. 411.
J. E. Parry, Rec. Sec., San Angelo, Tex.
Endorsed by the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention, Texas State Council of Carpenters.

Proposed Amendments To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 44, Paragraph A, to read as follows:

"No officer or member shall be exempt from paying dues or assessments, nor the same be remitted or cancelled in any manner, except a member arriving at the age of sixty, with a continuous membership of twenty-five years, shall be required to pay only the per capita tax due from the Local on his membership."

Submitted by Texas State Council of Carpenters.

J. Rex Anderson, Sec.-Treas.

Proposed Amendments To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 44, Paragraph C, to read:

"Each Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary seventy-five (75) cents per month for each member in good standing, forty (40) cents, of which shall be used as a fund for the general management of the United Brotherhood and payment of all death and disability donations prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, together with all legal demands made upon the United Brotherhood, the balance of thirty-five (35) cents to be placed in a special fund for "Home and Pension" purposes."

Submitted by Texas State Council of Carpenters.

J. Rex Anderson, Sec.-Treas.

Proposed Amendments To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 18, Paragraph E, to read as follows:

"The election of delegates and alternates shall be held during the month of July preceding the convention, but Local Unions electing local officers by the Australian ballot system, may elect

delegates and alternates at the same time as electing local officers. All members shall be notified by mail to attend the meeting at which the delegates are to be elected. No member shall be eligible as a delegate unless he is a journeyman carpenter, working at or depending on the trade for a livelihood, or employed by the organization, and twelve months a member in good standing in the United Brotherhood prior to his election, except where the Local Union has not been in existence the time herein required."

Amend Section 36, Paragraph E, to read as follows:

"Local Unions having an established office and a permanently employed Financial Secretary shall have the power, by regularly passed motion, to consolidate the offices of Financial Secretary and Treasurer, making it an office of Secretary Treasurer, to designate the books and other property to be kept at the office, and also delegate such duties to the Financial Secretary or Secretary-Treasurer as may be deemed expedient for proper transaction of its business."

Amend Section 55, Paragraph G, to read as follows:

"The accused shall have a fair and impartial trial, and shall be allowed until the next regular meeting to appear and reply, either in person or by counsel; the latter must be a member of the United Brotherhood; and, failing to do so, the committee shall proceed with the investigation. All testimony to be taken down in writing. Testimony of persons not members is admissible. The member or members making the charges may be represented by counsel who shall be a member of the United Brotherhood."

Submitted by L. U. No. 488, New York, N. Y.

Fred E. Johnson, Pres.
Chas. M. Blum, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendments To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 18, Paragraph E, by adding the following words:

"And must be receiving the standard wages of the district."

Amend Section 43, Paragraph M, to read as follows:

"No member shall be allowed to work for less than the standard wages of the district, unless permission has been granted by the District Council, on application by the member, through age, or infirmity, nor commit any other willful act, by which his reputation is injured or his employment jeopardized."

Submitted by L. U. No. 1244, Montreal, Que., Can.

R. Lynch, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 49, Paragraph C, as follows:

Death Benefits

"Beneficial members' donation shall be:

One year's membership	$ 50.00
Two years' membership	100.00
Three years' membership	150.00
Four years' membership	200.00
Five years' membership	300.00
Six years' membership	325.00
Seven years' membership	350.00
Eight years' membership	400.00
Nine years' membership	450.00
Ten years' membership or more	500.00

"The per capita tax to be raised to cover this increase."

Submitted by L. U. No. 325, Paterson, N. J.

J. F. Schoener, Pres.
Thos. W. Ward, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendments To Our General Constitution and Laws

Resolved, That Paragraph R of Section 43 of the Constitution and Laws of the Brotherhood shall be amended to provide that:

"A member who becomes a contractor or engages in any other business as an employer of labor shall be required to secure a withdrawal card and shall have no voice or vote in such time as ceases to be an employer."

Resolved, That in Section 18, Paragraph A of the General By-Laws, the word "quadrennially" shall be changed to read "biennially"; and be it further

Resolved, That the words in Section 9, Paragraph C, "and shall hold office for a term of four years commencing April 1st, following election and continuing thereafter every four years,"

be changed to read "and shall hold office for a term of two years commencing April 1st, following election and continuing thereafter every two years.

Submitted by L. U. No. 1073, Philadelphia. Pa.

Louis Mendick, Sec.

Proposed Addition To Our General Constitution and Laws

That every Local Union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, pay into the Home and Pension Fund 25 per cent of all moneys derived from initiation fees. Said money to be paid every month to our General Secretary.

Submitted by L. U. No. 302, Huntington, W. Va.

F. B. Hill, Pres.
J. C. Mann, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Addition To Our General Constitution and Laws

Whereas, There are a large number of female workers employed in our furniture factories and mills, operating woodworking machinery, without any manner of organization, and working in competition with the men, therefore be it

Resolved, That some provision be made in our General Laws, to provide for their organization, into the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Submitted by Millmen's L. U. No. 1330, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Endorsed by the Grand Rapids, Mich., and Vicinity District Council.

Fred Wallace, Vice Chairman.
Leslie Taylor, Secy.

Proposed Addition To Our General Constitution and Laws

Resolved, That when a beneficial member, having served his Local Union faithfully for a period of thirty (30) years, arriving at the age of seventy-seven (77) years shall be considered a life member, and exempt thereafter from the payment of dues and assessments.

Submitted by L. U. No. 132, Washington, D. C.

Edwin J. Stephens, Pres.
Thos. W. Woltz, Sec.

Endorsement of Proposed Amendments To Our General Constitution and Laws

The proposed amendments to Paragraph A, Section 10 and Paragraph B, Section 11, of our General Constitution and Laws as submitted by L. U. No. 1295, Hornell, N. Y., and endorsed by L. U. No. 879, Elmira, N. Y., and L. U. No. 179, Rochester, N. Y., and which appeared in the June issue of our Journal has also been endorsed by the following Local Unions:

L. U. No. 251, Kingston, N. Y.
L. U. No. 24, Batavia, N. Y.

To Create An Old Age Pension Fund

The Tri-State District Council of Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky propose the following method of creating such fund.

All members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America shall be assessed semi-annually in January and July of each year the sum of 50 cents per capita. Said money to be included in the financial report to the General Secretary in the months of February and August of each year, for all members in good standing.

And be it further resolved, that all moneys collected by each Local Union for initiation fees, 25 per cent of said amount to be included in each monthly financial report to the General Secretary, same to be applied to Home and Old Age Pension Fund.

Submitted by the Tri-State District Council, Ashland, Ky.

J. H. Bond, Pres.
W. E. Doran, Rec. Secy.

Carpenters Contemplating Coming To Chicago Take Notice

Work for carpenters is very scarce and hard to get in Chicago. Commencing early last fall and all through the winter, we have had more carpenters idle than at any time since the year of the panic. Right now when it is considered to be the busy season for building work, many thousands of carpenters are out of work.

You may have read in the newspapers of big building projects in Chicago. We have a good deal of big work here, but when you read news accounts of millions

of dollars of construction work, get out your pencil and try to figure out how much work it will take to keep thirty-two thousand carpenters busy. Our membership is thirty-two thousand and out of this number it is estimated that more than one-third has been out of work during the last eight months. For these reasons we must ask all carpenters to stay away from Chicago.

If you must be idle you will fare better to stay in your home town than by spending railroad fare to come here only to join an army of unemployed. Any member coming here is advised to bring enough money to take him back home.

Chas. H. Sand, Sec.,
Chicago, Ill., District Council.

Travelling Members—Attention

Cincinnati, O., is no place for a carpenter looking for work is the advice of Hamilton, O., County District Council. All travelling members are requested to disregard all advertisements and feature articles appearing in the daily press and stating there is a lot of work there, for they are false and misleading. Hundreds of men are idle and very little work in sight. Give Cincinnati, O., a wide berth.

* * *

The Twin Cities District Council which has jurisdiction over Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., advises that advertisements appearing in the daily press stating that there is a large amount of work and a scarcity of carpenters in that vicinity are false and misleading. Over three hundred carpenters there now are idle and future prospects are the poorest they have been in ten years. Travelling members are therefore requested to stay away from that locality.

* * *

Recording Secretary R. G. Hollaman, L. U. No. 993, Miami, Fla., advises all travelling members to heed this notice regarding conditions in Florida. Miami in particular and Florida in general have more carpenters than work can be provided for. Regardless of newspaper statements, there is very little work in Florida. Three years ago our membership in the Miami district numbered over 8,000, and now there are about 800, and from one-half to three-fourths of this number have been idle during the last eighteen months. Prospects for the next two years are very poor, therefore all carpenters are asked to stay away from Miami and the state of Florida.

* * *

All carpenters are advised to steer clear of Elmira, N. Y. Work is very scarce and more men are there now than employment can be provided for. Travelling members please notice.

* * *

Work is scarce in Council Bluffs, Ia., advises Recording Secretary Julius H. Johnson, L. U. No. 364. Many men are idle and no future work in sight. Give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

There are more than enough carpenters at Barre, Vt., to take care of all available work, advises Recording Secretary F. R. Jameson, L. U. No. 481. As future prospects aren't very encouraging, all members are requested to steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

Rumors being circulated that there is a building boom in Meadville, Pa., are absolutely without foundation advises Recording Secretary. W. K. Fouck, L. U. No. 556. More than enough men are available to take care of all the work that is now under construction. Give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

There is no building boom at Cody, Wyo., advises Secretary B. N. Wallace, L. U. No. 1495. More carpenters are there now than work can be provided for and any more men coming in will only swell the total of unemployed. Steer clear of that vicinity.

DEATH ROLL

PAUL BACYSK, L. U. No. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN H. BAKER, L. U. No. 361, Duluth, Minn.

EARL H. BLAIR, L. U. No. 563, Glendale, Cal.

CHARLES J. BRECKE, L. U. No. 1984, Magna, Utah.

EDWARD G. DYER, L. U. No. 1765, Orlando, Fla.

ROBERT GERARD, L. U. No. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. E. HUGHS, L. U. No. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. J. KELLERMAN, L. U. No. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILLIAM F. TURBY, L. U. No. 545, Kane, Pa.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Likes Our Journal

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I delight in the Craft Problems published in our Journal, but am most pleased with "The Carpenter," because of its principles and its most excellent aid to the cause of Organized Labor and especially the building crafts.

F. R. Brown,
L. U. No. 994, San Bernardino, Cal.

The Home and Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been reading with much interest the letters in recent issues of "The Carpenter" concerning the "Old Age Pension" and "Old Members' Home" projects adopted by the United Brotherhood just before the last convention, and the complaints of some of the members because of the delay of the General Executive Board in not putting either of these projects into actual operation and enabling the members to be already benefitting by them.

Criticism and fault finding because of the actions or lack of action of the General Officers and members of the General Executive Board, are, of course, always in order, and the right of the membership. This is, too, one of the necessary ways of securing faithful and efficient service, as well as keeping the General Office informed as to how well the desires of the membership are being carried out by them. However, criticism and fault finding, to be of any service to the officers and membership, must be founded on real facts and grievances. It is useless and worse than useless to criticise and blame officers or members for things for which they are neither responsible, nor to be blamed.

In the matters now under discussion it must be remembered that, so far, the Brotherhood has only approved the projects, and has not yet provided the funds, nor decided how either project is to be carried into effect. The money necessary to pay the Pensions, or to support the Home, has not yet been provided. It is impossible to put either of these projects into effect without careful and adequate preparation. So far the General Executive Board has purchased a site, prepared plans, let the contract, and has under construction buildings for the Home, which will, apparently be ready for occupancy by the time the next convention has decided the necessary details. What more could the General Executive Board have reasonably been expected to have done?

If there is any criticism of the General Executive Board, in this matter, it seems to me, it lies only in their putting the projects to vote of the membership before they had sufficiently considered them to have prepared some estimates of the expense necessarily to be incurred by the membership in carrying out either or both the projects. The membership would then have been able, while voting on the subject, to have also considered whether they were ready to incur the necessary expense.

The subject of old age Pensions is one strictly of life insurance and requires the careful consideration of men who have spent practically a lifetime in the study of that matter and of the experience of years in that line of work. Possibly the General Executive Board already employed experienced actuaries who are now studying one or more propositions and estimates to be presented to the next convention for its discussion and choice of those which will be submitted to the membership. It is just as well before we hurry in blaming the General Executive Board, to wait till they have had time to study the results of such work and have presented their report.

However, as the United Brotherhood has already approved the projects, we may as well consider the expense we must meet, to whom the Pension or use of the Home, are to be supplied, and other matters connected therewith. So

far the letters published seem to have come mainly from those who are anxious to receive the benefits but have not yet been able to suggest any reasonable solution of the ways and means thereof.

From my experience it seems to me that any man who has learned the trade should be able to earn a fair living at it until he has reached at least the age of 65 years, and until that age is reached he should not expect nor should the United Brotherhood feel under any obligation for his support. It seems to me also that the Brotherhood should not be under any obligation to any member who has not spent some years of effort in its behalf. It is not unreasonable to expect a man to have spent at least 25 years in its service. Therefore, a requirement of 65 years of age and 25 years of membership would not be unreasonable requirements for eligibility for either the Pension or residence in the Home.

From the data contained in the issue of October last it appears that at present 60 per cent or more of the membership are receiving a wage of $8 per day or more. A Pension, to be of any real benefit should be at least sufficient to afford the recipient at least a comfortable living. Basing our opinion on the data concerning the present wages received by the membership and on the vote taken on the proposition submitted by the General Executive Board at the last convention "that no Pension should be allowed a member who could earn one-half the average wages," it does not seem that a Pension of less than $50 per month could be considered reasonable.

As the United Brotherhood has not made any attempt heretofore, to provide anything in the way of old age benefits or Pension, there is no fund from which such a benefit can be paid. Furthermore if the Pension is to be of any use to the members now belonging to the Brotherhood or to those who will so belong for some years to come, it is evident that either the Pension or residence at the Home must be paid for by dues to be paid by all the present membership. That being the case it is evident to my mind that either one of those benefits must be a right to which every member, having to pay therefor, must have a claim. The only careful estimate that any member so far suggested from which we may compute what the probable expense of either project will be, is that of Brother Kruska of L. U. No. 54 of Chicago, who seems to have carefully studied the subject. He seems to have decided from his investigation, that we may fairly expect that 3 per cent of the membership will be fairly entitled to the Pension as an average. Presuming that the present membership is about 400,000, 3 per cent of them entitled to a Pension of $50 per month would make it necessary for us to provide $7,200,000 per year to pay the same. That would require an increase of the per capita tax to be paid the General Office of at least $1.50 per month to care for the Pension alone.

That seems to me to be what we may reasonably look forward to as a result of the adoption of these two projects. In this connection it also seems that we are morally bound also to amend the laws of the United Brotherhoood, so that instead of paying the small amount of $400 now allowed as a disability benefit, we owe at least as much to those members who are totally disabled by accident while at work, as we do to those who reach an age which unfits them for longer earning a living at work and the disability benefit should be changed from $400 to the choice by the recipient of either a life annuity equal to the Pension finally decided on for aged members, or support for life at the Home for old members. I hope such an amendment will be included in the matters presented for adoption by the next convention.

All of which is presented for the careful consideration of the membership with the hope that it will be carefully considered in the election of delegates to the next convention.

Geo. L. McMurphy,
L. U. No. 1923, Tacoma, Wash.

Brotherhood Means Something More Than The Name Brotherhood

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been reading E. W. Johnsen's suggestions regarding the Home and Pension fund for the old time carpenters. I cannot call E. W. J. a Brotherhood man, for he is hardly worthy to be called a Brother, for he is not all there, there is something lacking. I think E. W. J. has a soft spot somewhere in the up-

per story. He had better go and see a doctor, and see what there can be done for his condition. I would like to ask him a few questions.

Where would you young carpenters be today, if it were or had not been for the old timers, who fought the battles in the years gone by? One thing sure, you would be as the old timers were, in the rut, you would not be where you are today. you would be working 10 hours per day for wages from $1.50 to $2 per day.

I am one of the old timers and I am not ashamed to admit it, I am glad I was able to fight the battles we fought and won and carried the Stars and Stripes of our nation.

I am sorry to learn that young carpenters have so hard a time to get along these days with high wages such as are being paid today.

If it will keep the younger ones from going to the poor house, I stand ready to give a day's work for their benefit. I am a true blue Brotherhood workman, have stood by through good and bad in the years gone by. I wish the young carpenters good luck in all their days to come.

W. H. Silsbee,
L. U. No. 281, Binghamton, N. Y.

Yes, Old Timers Have Had Their Day

Editor, "The Carpenter":

If the young Brother from L. U. No. 62 had not added "now let me have mine," I would not take the time to enlighten him on a few points which he did not know or overlooked. I do not know better than to relate my personal experience. In the early eighties times were not good nor work plentiful in the building trades and carpenters worked long, weary hours in Western New York, so I struck out for the West, while in my early twenties, and worked in Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa and Colorado, then took a train for San Francisco in the spring of 1886 and worked framing bridges and wharfs and swung an adz and a cross-cut saw for the Southern Pacific Railroad for about two years. Wages ranging from $3 to $3.50 on the Sandiago Flume 10 hours a day, straight time for Sundays.

Tiring of heavy framing, I went back to house work and joined the United Brotherhood in a coast city, where the 9 hour day prevailed. Forty years ago this May I became Recording Secretary of the Local Union. Two years later, after finishing the United States Light Station at Port Harford, went back to San Francisco in 1890, and found 40,000 men gathered daily on the sand lots. Not wishing to join the army of unemployed I struck out for Salt Lake City, Utah, where work was reported to be plentiful and the city was on the boom. Perhaps one wonders why we took such long jumps. Well, the rule of the Union in California then was that married men with families should have the preference when there was not work enough for all and for men who were footloose to roll their blankets, pack their kits and work in camps, sleep in tents or box cars fitted up with bunks, cook houses, etc. Well, Salt Lake City had a union of over 400 active members, and a population of about 50,000, with 8,000 children of school age. The Liberals won the August election and started to build a High School and several grade schools. There being but one public school. Business was good but sleeping accomodations were at a premium, so the leading men started to build houses, flats, stores, blocks and hotels. President Gompers visited us and said that the United Brotherhood was to lead the fight for an 8 hour day. The building trades struck May 1st, gained a 9 hour day and 8 hours on Saturdays, with a raise of $1 per day, or carpenters $3.50, plumbers, $4.00, masons and plasterers, $5.00 and other trades in proportion. We had a large central body and all the trades were represented.

The next year we chartered a second United Brotherhood Local Union and I became its Financial Secretary and delegate to the Utah Federated Trades and was its Recording Secretary until I left in December, 1894, for Denver, Colo., to represent the territory at the A. F. of L. convention, after which I came East and settled in Niagara Falls, N. Y., where I found an unorganized city of 17,000 with two trades unions, bricklayers and printers. Carpenters' wages were 15 cents and 20 cents per hour for house carpenters and straight time for Sundays and holidays. The mills and factories paid 22½ cents and 25 cents per hour so I became a millwright. Union cards were not recognized.

In 1899, after various efforts to better our condition had failed, I headed a charter list of sixty men in their forties

July 28th, and L. U. No. 322 was born, and I became its Financial Secretary, afterwards to resign and accepted the office of Business Agent because no Brother wanted it, or was afraid of being blacklisted. which often happened then.

After the general Building Trades Council strike for an 8 hour day in 1902, which after a struggle of about two months was gained by the nine building trades unions, Niagara Falls, N. Y., became one of the best organized cities in the state with a population of over 65,000, but L. U. No. 322 has had many a hard fight and we old timers have spent many nights at committee meetings and often appeared before City Councils and State Legislatures.

During the war some of us by working overtime saved some of our "oil," bought Liberty and Victory Bonds and turned them towards a home for the wife and family.

Eight years ago a scaffold plank over a deep pit, laid by a careless workman turned, and threw me into the pit, injured my right arm and shoulder so badly that I have not been able to follow the trade for a livelihood since, and became city inspector and am now trying to operate a chicken and truck farm, which is plastered with a mortgage. My taxes have been raised over 60 per cent to build improved roads for the younger Brothers to drive their automobiles to and from their work.

I, who assisted many Brothers in getting their claims for compensation adjusted was not able to get my own on account of a younger Brother acting as Assistant Superintendent, sought to make himself solid with the company, swore that I was injured on the street and not in the basement of the plant. There was but one witness, a foreigner, who was induced to leave the country before the referee passed on the claim. My Local Union afterwards find the offending Brother $100. Some of the Brothers may think these remarks are more personal than instructive, but the best part of my life was so actively spent in assisting and bettering the conditions of Organized Labor, that it is hard to draw the line.

In thirty years I have seen a non-union city changed to an organized community and the carpenters' wages increased by $1 per hour, and still retain my membership in the Local Union in the hopes that a Pension will materialize. I would ask the Brother if, after he had been out all day in the cold he had ever been phoned at 8 P. M that the stairs had come for a Fraternal Hall and to notify a Brother whose wife had died and left five or six children, that he was wanted in the morning? Was he ever ordered by the General President to straighten out the American Aluminum Co., who was willing to pay more for a straight 9 hour day than to work 8 hours and overtime? Well, I made them twice recognize the union when Business Agent. Did he notify the Labor Department to send a state inspector when a large plant had an insecure foundation and the lives of fifty mechanics were in jeopardy? Well, I did, and he came and ordered 32 12" x 12" x 20 foot post put in.

If the coming convention cannot see its way clear to grant something to the members who have fought and lived David's allotted time, to at least remit their dues which have increased 125 per cent and are hard to meet, when our earning power has been reduced by old age. Now, I would like to ask the younger members if we old fellows, who have struggled these many years that those who come after us might enjoy the fruits of our labors, if we have not earned our Pension and deserve a Home?

F. M. Perry,
L. U. No. 322, Niagara Falls. N. Y.

Favors a Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I was born in Maine in 1851 and came to San Francisco in 1876, where I went to work as a carpenter.

Received a $20 gold eagle and one dollar in silver each six days for some years. We worked harder then than carpenters have for some time and under worse conditions, 10 hours. We worked hard to better the welfare of our trade, even made enemies of our best friends in order to get the 9 and 8 hour day. I have been able to work up to the last of the past year, (1927). We went through many hard times and strikes.

If the younger men of the last 10 years had worked for a Pension as we did to better the welfare of the craft they would have it now. In ten or fifteen years many of them will be the old ones.

The young men have had the most prosperous ten or more years in the history of the United States, and some have no oil in their lamp and many lamps are not full.

I joined the Brotherhood in Oakland, Cal., and have never been behind in dues, and have always favored the Pension.

A. Brother,
Oakland, Cal.

Raising a Fund

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have read the several letters regarding the old age Pension and Home appearing in our Journal.

When the next convention meets at our Home in Florida in the Fall, I believe that something in the way of help for the old timer should materialize then, if it ever does.

I am an old man on the dumps with the rest of the has-beens, a member of L U. No. 432, Atlantic City, N. J., in good standing for nearly a quarter of a century and I am going to speak pretty plainly and what I am about to say may not suit some Brothers very favorably, but I am going to try to put the shoe on the right foot and it may pinch someone's corns a little, but here goes for luck anyhow.

It seems to me if any Local Union was good enough to me as to send me as a delegate to the convention and pay me for my time with my expenses thrown in, I would feel that I could afford to walk right up to the President's or Secretary's desk and plank down $5 or $10 in appreciation to the old Brothers that had made it possible for me to attend the convention and that would be a pretty nice nest egg to start the Pension and lots of other Brothers would come across in like manner.

C. A. Rogers,
L. U. No. 432, Pleasantville, N. J.

Well Pleased With Young Men

Editor, "The Carpenter":

It being fishing time up here, I thought I'd drop you a line, after reading what other Brothers have to say—and their objections to the remarks of still other Brothers.

I'm well pleased to see that there are some young boys in our organization who haven't the same idea about us old fellows that Brother Johnsen has. It's twenty-eight years since I first joined the Brotherhood. I can't get much work here, though I'm just as strong and willing as I ever was. There is some railroad work here, bridge building and house work, etc., and also some wood ship building. I did well down East at ship work, and liked the men fine.

We journeymen carpenters don't have much chance of laying out work any more. There always is a man for that now.

Geo. Hawkins,
L. U. No. 755, Superior, Wis.

Is This Charity?

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Permit me again to write on the subject of the old carpenter and the Home and Pension. I do not believe that the Brotherhood will ever be able to do justice to the old Brothers who have given so much of their past lives to building up our great Brotherhood. They deserve more than can ever be done for them. I hope some deeper thinking Brother can offer some way to work out a plan that will finance these great ideas, and at the same time not overburden the younger Brothers, but I contend that the average old Brother would rather have a chance to work than anything else.

With labor saving machinery displacing so many men, and with large companies refusing to hire men over 35 or 40 years of age, the future looks dark for the old Brothers, and each year will no doubt grow worse as they intend to improve all the time in the manufacturing of labor saving machinery. For my part, I see the hand writing on the wall, and I am giving up my trade and am taking up other work where an old man is not so discriminated against, before I get too old to get into anything else.

I have paid dues into the Brotherhood over 20 years and I would like to see it prosper for all time to come. I am only 53 years of age and I know my trade fairly well, but with the present outlook and the way the good old Brothers are discriminated against and with the knowledge that I in a short time will

soon be one of the old men, the future does not look so bright.

Will say that I fear some of our Brothers are riding Brother Johnsen just a little too hard. Very likely that Brother is a good fellow. Are we being charitable in our judgment of this Brother? I fear not. I would guess him to be a plain, open spoken person who sometimes speaks first and thinks afterward, and perhaps did not really mean things as they sounded to others. Let's not be too hasty in our judgment of our Brothers, as there are none of us perfect, and there are none who are all bad, and the Brothers who are too hasty in judgment of Brother Johnsen are perhaps making just as bad a mistake as did Brother Johnsen in writing his letter. "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone."

Wm. F. Midkiff,
L. U. No. 1140, San Pedro, Cal.

Banquet For Apprentices At Dayton, O.

On June 5th, apprentices attending the Carpenters' Trade Extension School, conducted under the supervision of the Board of Education, the General Contractors' Association of Dayton and the Miami Valley District Council of Carpenters, were tendered a banquet by the three organizations to celebrate the successful completion of the first year of operation of the apprentice school. No diplomas were awarded as none of the apprentices have finished the complete course.

The principal speaker of the evening was Mr. H. R. Blagg, a contractor, who chose as his subject, "The Construction Industry." His well chosen remarks were well received.

A varied musical and vaudeville program completed the program and a very enjoyable and instructive evening was thus brought to a close.

Public Buildings And Local Labor

For the information of all Local Unions, L. U. No. 46, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., wishes its grievance with the Mads Madsen Contracting Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., published in our Journal.

When the city of Sault Ste. Marie decided to build a new high school, and the contract was advertised for bids, a committee of the Local Trades and Labor Council appeared before the School Board and requested that a clause be included in the contract whereby local mechanics would be employed in the erection of the building. Union labor was not insisted upon but local labor, to which the School Board agreed to do as much as was legally and morally possible. However, the contract was finally awarded to the Mads Madsen Co., without this clause.

Work on the building started and members of L. U. No. 46 were employed on the form work, and proceeded without interruption, until several other large buildings in the city were completed, and the mechanics who worked on these jobs, applied for work on the school job. With a large number of idle mechanics in the city, the Madsen Co. ordered a 10 cent reduction of carpenters' wages and a 5 cent reduction of laborers' wages, giving as a reason for these reductions that the work wasn't progressing fast enough and the carpenters were causing the delay.

L. U. No. 46 immediately notified the Madsen Co., it would accept no reduction of the wage scale and also consulted the School Board in an effort to adjust the matter. This body upheld our Local and notified the Madsen Co. that the job was progressing satisfactorily and could see no reason for the reduction. This stopped the reduction but later the Madsen Co. imported non-union mechanics from Minneapolis and laid off the Soo men, stating their reason for so doing this was because the Soo men were not efficient enough to finish the building. This statement is so erroneous that all that is needed to disprove it is to look over the many beautiful structures in the city that have been erected by local labor.

L. U. No. 46 believes that an injustice has been done not only them but other local mechanics by the importation of mechanics from outside due to the fact that by taxes they are paying for the erection of the building, and they must send their children to this school from which they were barred from working.

A whole lot of what is now called "personality," in the old days was known as "gall."

* * *

It costs more to be stingy than it does to be charitable.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

LESSON V

(By H. H. Siegele.)

Defects in material cause the carpenter more grief than any other one thing, unless it would be poor workmanship;

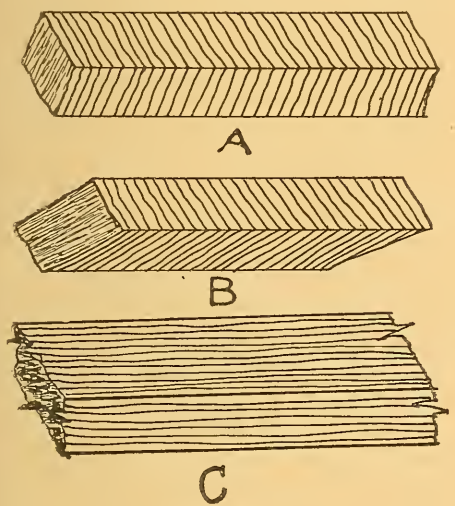


Fig. 35.

which is a defect that always comes to the surface on the material after it has been put into place. The carpenter must constantly be on the lookout for defective material. There are times when the boss wants the carpenter to use the material just as it comes to him, and there are other times when he wants him to distinguish between allowable defects and defects that are to be culled out. Sometimes the carpenter is to cull to a certain line, and other times he is to cull only when the defects are in the extreme. The specifications and the agreement between the contractor and the owner govern these things in many instances; in other instances it is the pride and the reputation of the contractor that governs them. Whatever the case may be, the carpenter will save himself a great deal of worry, if he has it made clear to him in the very start, as to where the line should be drawn on the various kinds of defects that may present themselves while he is performing his part of the work. A safe rule is to look over the material in the beginning, and if defects are observed, call the boss's attention to them and obtain his approval or disapproval. The carpenter is often held responsible for defective results in his work, caused by some condition or circumstance of which he has no control; such as the swelling or shrinking of material. For instance, if flooring is kept in a damp room it will absorb enough moisture so that it will shrink after it has been laid, thus produce open joints, for which the carpenter is often held accountable. On the other hand, if well-dried flooring is laid over a green concrete slab, the moisture coming from the slab will cause the lower side of the flooring to swell, and consequently the flooring will cup. We have known such an instance, and one of the owners tried to lay the blame at the carpenters' door.

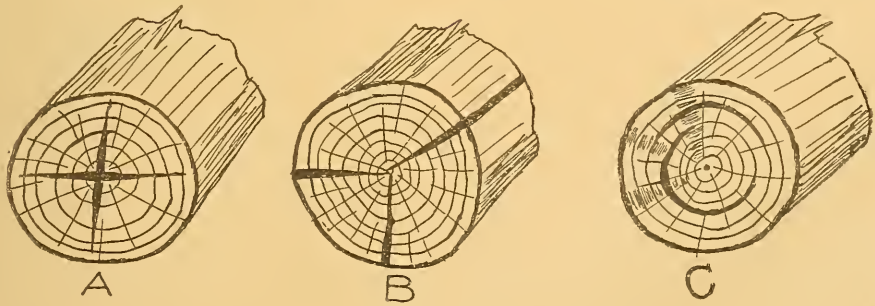


Fig. 36.

Bleeding trees for their resin, is claimed to produce defective results in the lumber sawed from such trees after they have been bled. Cuban pine and long-leaf pine are the only trees that are bled for resin. The question, however, is a disputed one; some authorities maintain that bleeding is injurious, while others say that it is not.

All finishing materials, in these days, are dried by the process known as "kiln-drying." Whenever this drying is improperly done the lumber will shrink, crack or warp afterward resulting in

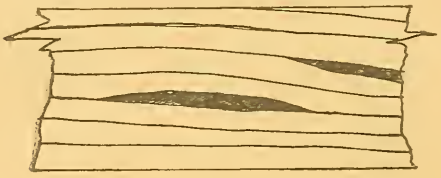


Fig. 37.

various defects. If lumber is improperly piled, even though kiln-dried, the results will be injurious to the lumber. An even base and good ventilation are important. Warped, twisted and overly-crowned lumber are often results from improper piling.

Dry or wet rot, when complete, destroy entirely the usefulness of wood. The former is caused by poor ventilation, and is often found on timbers that

Fig. 38.

have been imbeded in damp plaster or masonry; while the latter is the result of dampness or water coming in contact with wood, or wood changing from a wet state to a dry state, and from a dry state to a wet state, repeatedly.

Fig. 35, A, shows a piece of cross-grained lumber having its grain running almost at a right angle with its sides or edges, while at B, is shown a piece of lumber partially cross-grained with the grain running, say, at about a 45-degree angle with the sides or edges. Partially cross-grained lumber is also called, diagonally-grained lumber. The strength of the former is impaired even more than that that of the latter. Lumber sawed from twisted tree trunks produces partially cross-grained lumber, while knots, by throwing the grain out of its direct course, cause both partially cross-grained lumber and diagonally-grained lumber. At C, Fig. 35, is shown a piece of straight-grained lumber.

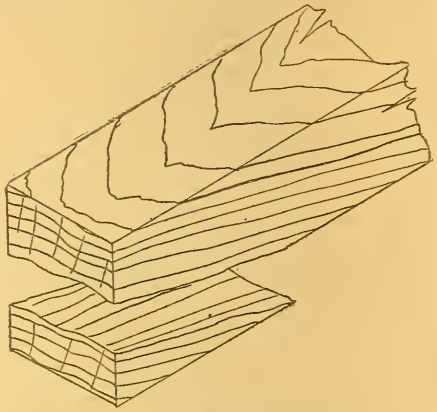


Fig. 39.

Fig. 36 shows, A, a heart-shake; B, a star-shake and C, a cup-shake or a wind-shake. Some authorities do not make any distinction between a heart-shake and a star-shake, while others do; however, a careful study of the two drawings will reveal the fact that there is a distinct difference.

Fig. 37 represents pitch pockets. Pitch pockets are filled with liquid or crystallized pitch. A rather long opening between the grain of the wood filled with pitch is called a pitch seam. A

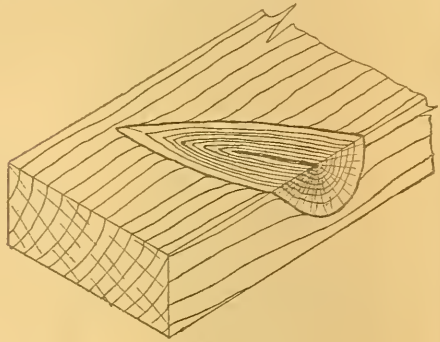


Fig. 40.

streak of solid pitch in lumber is called a pitch streak. When a portion of a piece of lumber is completely taken by pitch, it is called solid pitch. Bark pockets, which impair wood just as pitch pockets do, are often called pitch pockets.

Fig. 38 represents worm holes. To the left are shown small worm holes, while large worm holes are shown to the right. Besides worm holes, there are knot holes, picaroon holes, dog holes, nigger tears, bird pecks, insect holes and rafting-pin holes.

Fig. 39 shows a defect caused by diagonal grain. Diagonally-grained timbers should never be used for columns or for supports intended to carry heavy loads, nor for beams.

A knot not over ½ inch in diameter is called a pin knot; one of a ¾ inch diameter is called a small knot. A standard knot is not over 1½ inches in diameter. All knots over 1½ inches in diameter are large knots. Knots showing the run of the grain, or rather long in form, are called spike knots, see Fig. 40; while those appearing more or less circular in form are called round knots, see Fig. 41. A knot that is as hard as the wood, is called a sound and tight knot. A knot not held firmly in position,

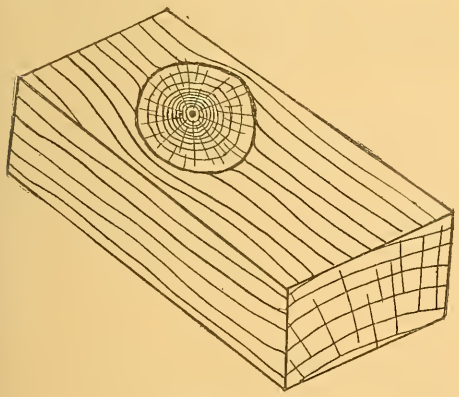


Fig. 41.

is called a loose knot. A rotten knot is as the name implies, rotten.

Sap-wood possesses little strength and is subject to rapid decay. It is distinguished from what is called heart-wood by its lightness in color, and the fact that it is located near the bark of the tree. Sap-wood discolors easily. A discoloration of the heart-wood is called heart-stain. A stain showing but a slight difference in color is called a light stain; one showing a pronounced difference in color, is called a medium stain; while a stain that will obscure the grain of the wood, is called a heavy stain.

Lumber that is not fullsized at its edges, or has streaks of bark on its edges is called waney-edged lumber. See Fig. 34, Lesson IV.

When the grain has been chipped out below the surface of the lumber, it is called chipped grain, but when the grain has been torn out by dressing or some other cause, it is called torn grain. The term, loose grain, is applied to grain that has not been removed, but has been torn loose from the next grain. A roughened condition on the surface of lumber is called raised grain.

A skip is an unsurfaced spot on a piece of lumber. Skips are classified as, slight, small and heavy.

Mill defects, while they can often be removed by dressing, are nevertheless defects in lumber.

Defects caused by poor workmanship are many: Hammer marks, saw-cuts, open joints, unsquare cuts, plane marks, pencil marks, finger prints, "dutchman's," scratches, too many nail holes and poorly placed nail holes; oil stains or stains of any kind resulting from the workman's carelessness, are all defects, speaking from the standpoint of finishing in particular.

A separation of the wood in the direction of its grain is called a split. A separation not longer than the width of the piece of lumber is called a short split. Pith is what is commonly called the heart of a log, or the soft core at the center of a tree trunk. When this is shown on the surface of finishing lumber is a defect. Crooks, warps and cups are also defects in lumber.

Perfection, though, lest I be misunderstood, is still the unknown quantity. We can only strive to attain as nearly as possible the standard of perfection, but perfection itself, has not yet been attained.

The Steel Square

"Carpenters' Geometry"

(By L. Perth.)

LESSON EIGHT

Miter and Butt Joints

The terms "miter" or "miter joint" and "butt joint" were quite frequently used in the previous lessons while discussing the subject of polygons. Since the obtaining of the correct cuts is the most important part in the work of laying out polygons it will be found very useful to establish in the minds of the

students a clear idea as to what miter and butt joints are and how they may be correctly obtained by means of the steel square.

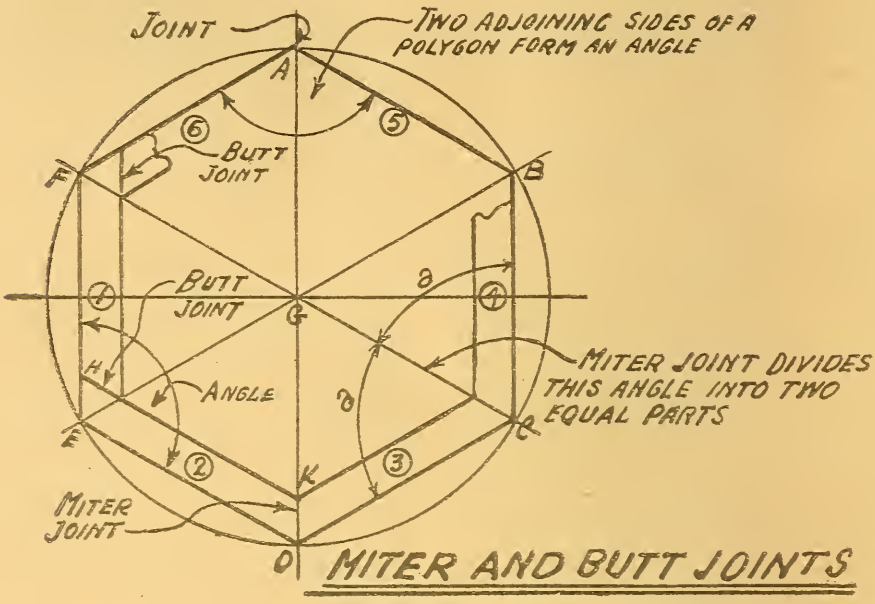


Fig. 34.

or form a "joint." There are two kinds of joints in common use: miter joints and butt joints.

A miter joint is formed by a line that

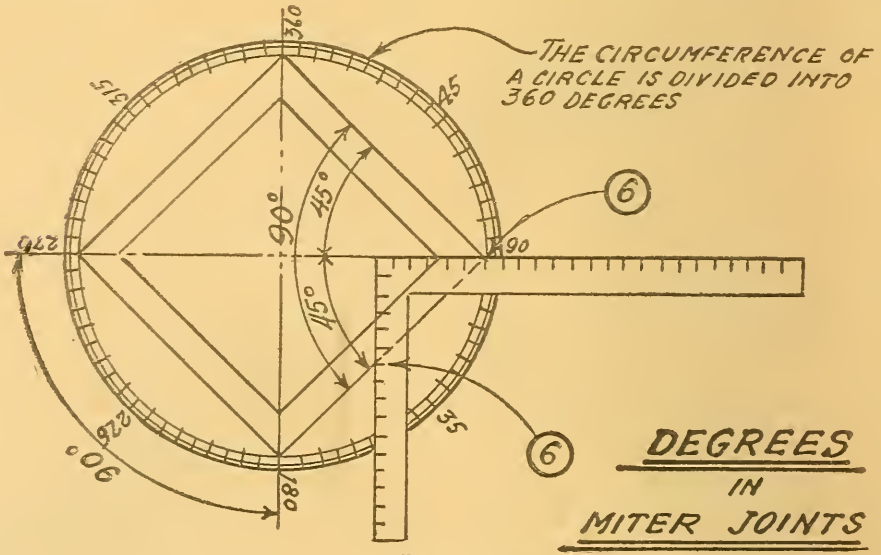


Fig. 35.

In constructing a polygon each two adjoining sides form an angle. Fig. 34. If a frame is to be constructed, the two adjoining pieces should match together bisects or divides the angle of junction into two equal parts, as shown at "C." Sides B-C and D-C are matched and united on line G-C which divides the

angle D-C-B into two equal parts. To miter means to bevel the ends of two pieces for a miter joint.

If two sides of a polygon are joined at right angles it is said to be a "true miter." However, this term is being generally applied to all cases when two pieces come together at angles other than 90 degrees.

Two sides are said to have a butt joint when both inner and outer edges of one piece intersect the outside lines of the adjoining sides into which it is to be framed. Thus in Fig. 34, K-H and D-E of side 2 are intersecting E-F of side 1 at points E and H. Side 1 will have to be cut on line H-L to form a butt joint.

Since each regular polygon may be in-

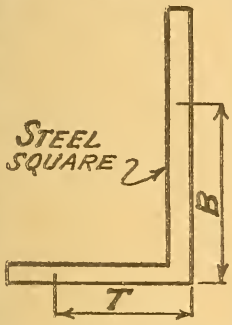


TABLE OF CUTS FOR MITER AND BUTT JOINTS.

NOTE.

IN APPLYING THIS TABLE THE OUTSIDE EDGE OF THE SQUARE SHOULD BE USED. THE CUTS TO BE MADE ALONG THE BODY OF THE SQUARE.

No. of Sides	Name of Polygon	Miter Angle	T-on Tongue All Cuts	Miter Joint B-on Body	Miter Joint B Fractn.	Butt Joint B-on Body	Butt Joint B Fractn.	Whole Numbers T	Whole Numbers B
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
3	Triangle	60°	12"	20.79"	$20\frac{19}{24}$"	6.93"	$6\frac{11}{12}$"	4"	7"
4	Square	45°	12"	12"	12"	—	—	Any whole number	
5	Pentagon	36°	12"	8.72"	$8\frac{17}{24}$"	3.90"	$3\frac{19}{24}$"	11"	8"
6	Hexagon	30°	12"	6.93"	$6\frac{11}{12}$"	6.93"	$6\frac{11}{12}$"	7"	4"
8	Octagon	$22\frac{1}{2}$°	12"	4.97"	$4\frac{23}{24}$"	12"	12"	17"	7"

NOTES.

THE FIGURES GIVEN IN COLUMNS 6 AND 8 ARE EXPRESSED IN FRACTIONS INSTEAD OF DECIMALS AND ARE THE EQUIVALENT VALUES OF THE NUMBERS IN THE COLUMNS 5 AND 7. THEY ARE GIVEN FOR CONVENIENCE OF THOSE WHO PREFER TO USE FRACTIONS INSTEAD OF DECIMALS. IT SHOULD BE BORNE IN MIND, HOWEVER THAT THE VALUES IN COLUMNS 5 AND 7 SHOULD ALWAYS BE USED WHERE ACCURACY IS ESSENTIAL.

THE VALUES IN COLUMNS 9 AND 10 ARE GIVEN FOR THE SAME REASON. THESE FIGURES WHILE NOT BEING ABSOLUTELY CORRECT ARE CLOSE ENOUGH FOR ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES. THESE FIGURES APPLY TO MITER JOINTS ONLY.

Fig. 36.

scribed in a circle, miters are being governed by the circumference of a circle.

The circumference of a circle contains 360 degrees and any of the regular polygonal miters may be formed by dividing 360 by the number of sides in the polygon, and the quotient will represent the angle of the miter.

However, in order to obtain the miter cut with the steel square it is only necessary to divide one-half of the circumference or 180 degrees by the number of sides in the polygon and the quotient will give the number of degrees to be used on the square to get the miter. The cut being along the body of the square. Fig. 35.

The table in Fig. 36 will be found very convenient for ready reference. It covers the polygons most commonly used and gives miter angles and the figures to use on the steel square to obtain the cuts for miter and butt joints. It will be noted that the last two columns are under the heading "Whole Numbers For Miter." The figures in these columns are the nearest whole numbers which may be used when the work does not require any particular precision, such as preliminary layouts and when the workman is not inclined to use fractions.

It should however, be remembered that while the figures given in these columns are close enough, the correct figures should always be used in all cases where accuracy is essential.

To Our Contributors—Thanks!

In the May issue of our Journal there appeared for solution several problems, as follows:

A ladder problem submitted by Brother S. Gregory; two problems involving the use of square root, sent in by Brother Thomas McDonald, and an arc radius problem submitted by Brother Bert DeMocker.

These problems attracted considerable interest and numerous solutions of them were contributed by our readers. As space prohibits us from publishing but a few solutions of each of these problems, we take this means of thanking the many contributors for the interest they have displayed in our Craft Problem Department.

A request of Brother Harry Atwater, appearing in the same issue, asking for information regarding valuable wood has not been forthcoming. Won't some of the Brothers give Brother Atwater the information he desires?

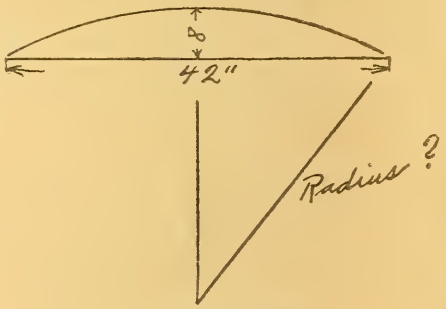
Answers To Brother DeMocker's Radius Problem

I herewith give a solution of Brother DeMocker's problem in the May edition, and it might be no harm to add that a clear, concise and exhaustive treatment of this problem as I have given would be valuable to the craft, and in no way would it tend to discourage those who would solve, if perchance the same were given publicity in our Journal for the good of all concerned.

Let X equal radius.

X minus 8 equals altitude of right angle; 42 divided by 2 equals 21, or base of right angle.

Extract square root of the sum of the



square of altitude and base, the result will be the radius.

X equals the square root of 21 squared plus (X minus 8 squared).

X equals the square root of 441 plus X squared minus 16 X plus 64.

X squared equals 441 plus X squared minus 16 X plus 64.

Eliminating radical sign, cancelling and transposing.

16 X equals 505.

X equals 1-16th of 505 equals 31 and 9-16ths, exact radius.

Chas. A. Bennett,
L. U. No. 401, Pittston, Pa.

* * *

An answer to Brother Bert DeMocker's problem. Find the radius of an arc, the chord is 42" and the rise is 8".

Will give two formulas.

First—Length of chord squared plus 4 times rise squared divided by 8 times rise equals radius.

Chord. Rise.
42 squared plus 4 times 8 squared

8 x 8 Rise.
equals 31 and 9-16ths" radius.

Second and more simple. Square ½ the chord, square the rise, divide their sum by twice the rise equals radius.

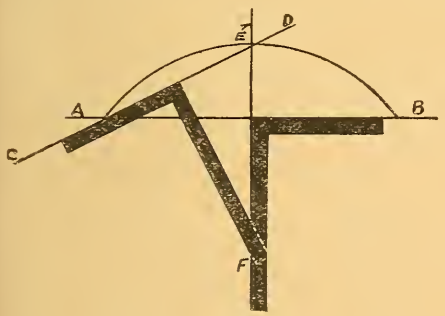
Chord. Rise.
½ of 42 squared plus 8 squared

2 x 8 Rise.
equals 31 and 9-16ths" radius.

Baxter E. Hart,
Carpenter Instructor, Building Trades School.
L. U. No. 854, Cincinnati, O.

* * *

This should help Brother Bert De Mocker. Draw lines A-B and E-F. Measure distance from center of chord to outer edge of arc and draw line C-D. Place square as shown at center of line

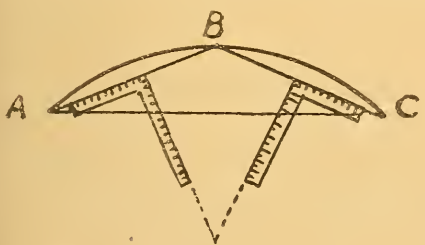


C-D and line A-B. Intersection of square will give radius of arc. This system applies to all sizes of arcs. A straight edge may be used with square if necessary.

John Heavern,
L. U. No. 1978, Buffalo, N. Y.

* * *

One manner of solving the radius problem submitted by Brother DeMocker



is to use the square in the manner illustrated. Draw line A-B and B-C. Apply the square at exactly half of lines A-B and B-C as shown. This gives the point of radius.

Adolf Naegeli,
Kenosha, Wis.

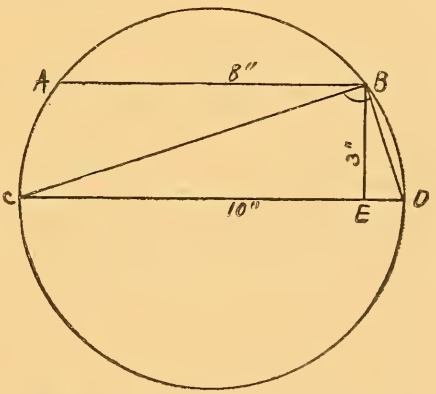
Answer To Brother McDonald's Square Root Problems

The Circle Problem

Given a circle 10" in diameter with a chord A-B 8". How far is the chord from the center?

Draw the diameter C-D parallel to the chord A-B. Draw C-B and B-D.

The angle C-B-D is a right angle. An angle inscribed in a semi-circle is a right angle.



Draw the altitude B-E from vertex of the right angle. This altitude is the mean proposition between the segments C-E and E-D.

Therefore C-E : B-E equals B-E : E-D.

9 : X equals X : 1.
9 equals X squared.
X equals 3 inches.

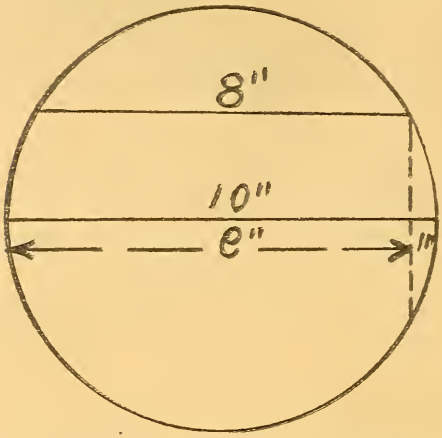
Romeo Beaulieu,
L. U. No. 366, Bronx, N. Y. C.

* * *

When the diameter of a circle is given and the length of the two parts into which it is divided are known, the length of the perpendicular may be found by multiplying the length of the two parts together and extracting the square root of the product.

We will draw a line perpendicular to the diameter from the end of the chord which is 8", dividing the diameter into two parts, one being 1" long, owing to the fact that 8" divided by 2" equals 4" and 10" divided by 2" equals 5" minus 4" equals 1" and the other part

being 9" long. Therefore 1" times 9" equals 9", the square root of 9" equals

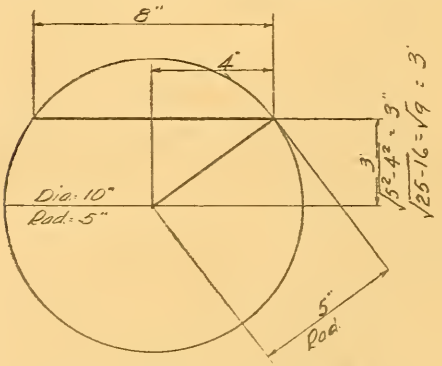


3", the distance from the center of the diameter to the center of the chord.

Wm. H. Davis,
L. U. No. 1016, Rome, N. Y.

* * *

Complete the triangle from the center. One side equals radius equals 5.



One side equals ½ chord equals 4.

One side equals 3.

W. A. Moore,
L. U. No. 969, Welland. Ont., Can.

* * *

This problem, as submitted by Brother MacDonald, involves the use of the old, familiar right triangle, the sides of which have the ratios of 5, 4 and 3. Obviously the problem is solved as soon as one discovers that these ratios exist. Suppose, however, that the dimentions were such that the ratio were entirely different. Then the problem would not be as simple. The following is the deviation of two formulae that will solve any problem of this type.

Let C equal length of chord.

Let D equal diameter of circle.

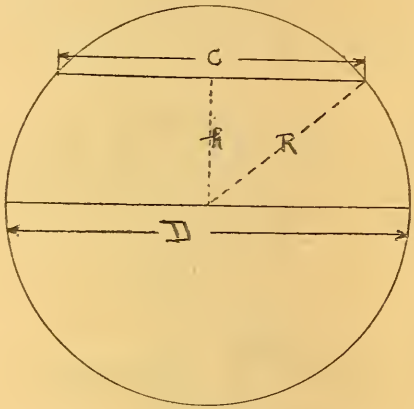
Let R equal radius of circle.

Let h equal distance from center of circle to center of the chord.

h squared plus C squared equals R squared.

4

4 h squared plus C squared equals 4 R squared.



4 h squared equals 4 R squared minus C squared.

2 h equals the square root of 4 R squared minus C squared.

h equals the square root of 4 R squared minus C squared divided by 2 equals formula for solving all problems of this type where the radius is given.

h equals the square root of D squared

minus C squared equals formula for

2

solving all problems of this type where the diameter is given.

Harvey A. Doane.
Malden. Mass.

* * *

The Fence Rail Problem

Editor's Note.—A majority of the contributors submitting solutions to this problem stated that the same formula that applied to Brother DeMocker's radius problem, also applied to this one.

* * *

Given A-D A-E equals D-C distance.

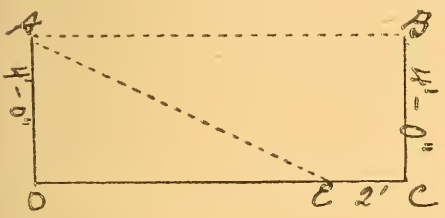
Given B-C between posts.

Given E-C D-C equals A-B.

To find A-E or D-C (B-C squared plus E-C squared) divided by 2 E-C equals D-C.

(4 squared plus 2 squared) divided by 2 times 2 equals D-C.

(16 plus 4) divided by 4 equals 5.



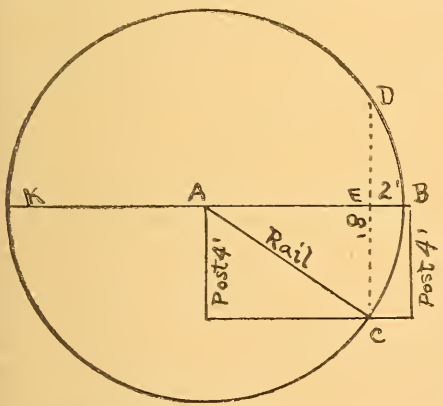
D-C equals 5 ft.

The length of the rail is 5 ft.

H. A. Bucher,
L. U. No. 1752, Pomona, Cal.

* * *

We will assume the rail is the radius of a circle, A being the center, A-B the radius, D-B-C the arc, D-E-C the chord. The length of the chord and the height from the chord to the arc being known to find the radius, square one-half the length of the chord and divide by the height from the chord to the arc, gives



the length from K to E, add the height from the chord to the arc E-B gives the diameter, divide by 2 gives the radius.

This rule will apply to any size circle, the length of the chord and the height from chord to the arc being known.

8′ divided by 2′ equals 4′ times 4′ equals 16′ divided by 2′ equals 8′ plus 2′ equals 10′ divided by 2′ equals 5′, the radius which is equal to length of the rail.

William H. Davis,
L. U. No. 1016, Rome, N. Y.

Answers To Brother Gregory's Ladder Problem

All dimensions expressed in feet.

A-B-C equals equilateral triangle, 100 feet on each side.

A-D equals tower, 20 feet tall.

B-E equals 30 feet, tower.

C-F equals 40 feet, tower.

B-W equals median of triangle.

On Diagram No. 1.

D-E equals E-F equals the square root of 100 squared plus 10 squared equals the square root of 10100 equals 100.4987 feet.

D-F equals the square root of 100 squared plus 20 squared equals the square root of 10400 equals 101.98003 feet.

Center of pivot on which ladder turns must lie in the locus of all points equidistant from the three points representing the tops of the towers as: D-E and F.

This locus is a line perpendicular to the plane of a circle passing through the points D-E and F, and passing through the center of this circle, as O-Q.

To find center of circle.

D-E-F is an isosceles triangle, since D-E equals E-F.

D-F divided by 2 equals 101.98003 divided by 2 equals 50.990015.

(50.990015 squared) equals 2600.

E-M equals the square root of D-E squared minus D-M squared equals the square root of 10100 minus 2600 equals the square root of 7500 equals 86.6025 feet.

D-M squared divided by E-M equals 2600 divided by 86.6025 equals 30.0222 feet.

Since in any circle, if a chord of the circle is perpendicular to the diameter, either portion of the chord is the mean proportion between the two parts of the diameter of the circle.

Then E-M divided by D-M as D-M is to the remainder of the diameter.

From the last equation, this is 30.0222 feet.

Diameter equals 86.6025 plus 30.0222 equals 116.6247 feet.

Radius equals one-half of diameter equals 58.31235 feet.

Then the center of the circle through D-E-F lies in the line E-M, 58.31235 feet from E. N-M equals 40 plus 20 divided by 2 equals 30 feet.

Therefore the diameter E-M is parallel to B-N.

Drop O-P perpendicular from the center of the circle O. O-P equals 30 feet.

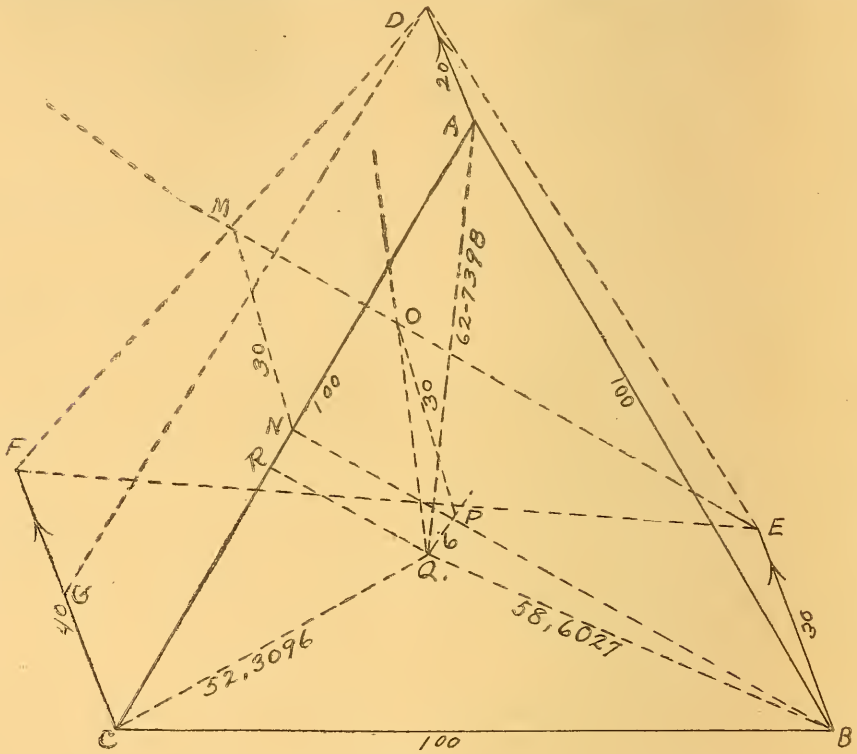


Fig. 1.

Diagram No. 2.

D-A equals 20 foot tower, F-C equals 40 foot tower.

therefore the triangles are similar and their respective sides proportional.

Therefore P-Q divided by G-F as O-P divided by D-G equals P-Q divided by 20 equals 30 one-hundredths. Hence P-Q equals 6 feet.

Since E-M is parallel to B-N, P-Q is perpendicular to B-N.

Q is the center of the pivot.

B-Q equals the square root of B-P squared plus P-Q squared equals the

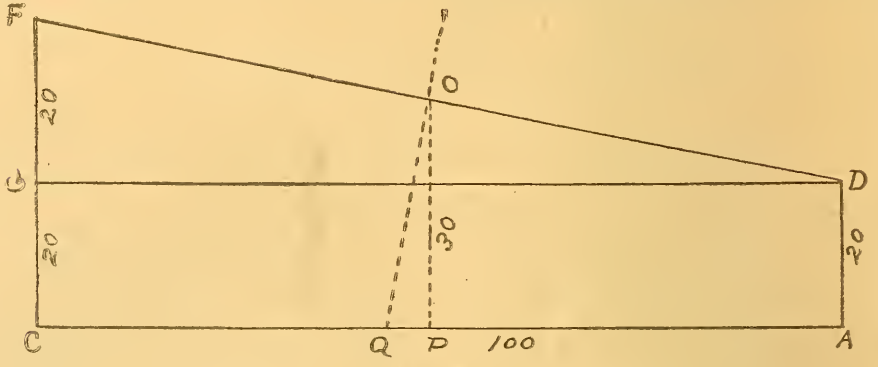


Fig. 2.

D-G equals line parallel to A-C.

G-F equals 20 feet.

All angle of triangle D-G-F, and triangle O-P-Q are respectively equal,

square root of 3436.38264384 equals 58.6207 feet.

Draw Q-P parallel to P-N.

R-N equals 6 feet, R-C equals 44 feet and R-A equals 56 feet.

P-N equals 86.6025 minus 58.3128 equals 28.2897 feet.

B-P equals O-E, and R-Q equals P-N.

C-Q equals the square root of R-Q squared plus R-C squared equals the square root of 2736.29712609 equals 52.3096 feet.

A-Q equals the square root of R-Q squared plus R-A squared equals the square root of 3936.29712609 equals 62.7398 feet.

To find length of ladder:

Length of ladder is equal to the square root of the sum of the square of any of the distances and the square of the height of the respective tower, as:

The square root of B-Q squared plus B-E squared equals the square root of 4336.38264384 equals 65.851 feet.

Answer:

Distance of pivot from foot of 20 foot tower, 62.7398 feet.

30 foot tower, 58.6027 feet.

40 foot tower, 52.3096 feet.

Length of ladder, 65.851 feet.

F. R. Brown,
L. U. No. 994, San Bernardino, Cal.

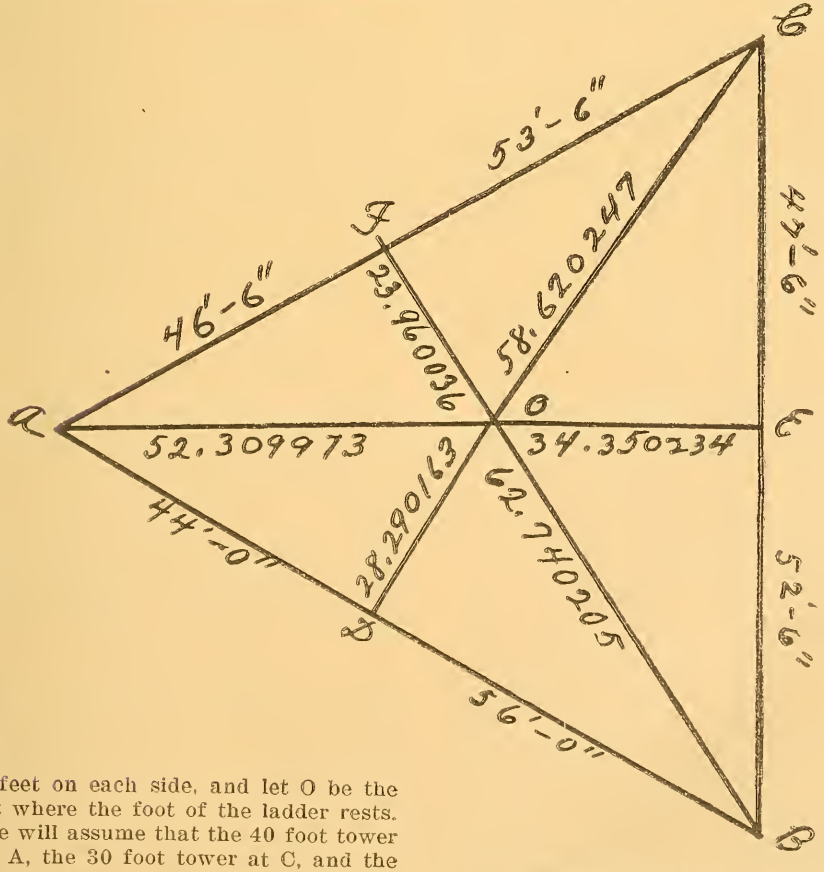
* * *

A solution of Brother S. Gregory's ladder problem in the May issue of "The Carpenter."

Let A, B, C be an equilateral triangle 100 feet on each side, and let O be the point where the foot of the ladder rests.

We will assume that the 40 foot tower is at A, the 30 foot tower at C, and the 20 foot tower at B. From the point O, draw the line O-D, at right angles to the side A-B, and draw lines A-O, and B-O. Let X equal length of ladder.

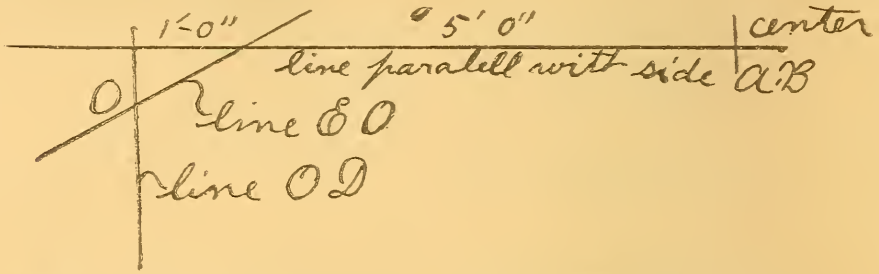
X squared equals (A-O) squared plus 40 squared, X squared equals (B-O) squared plus 20 squared.



(A-O) squared equals (A-D) squared plus (O-D) squared, (B-O) squared equals (B-D) squared plus (O-D) squared.

B-D equals 100 minus A-D, therefore (A-D) squared plus (O-D) squared plus 1600 equals (100 minus A-D) squared plus (O-D) squared plus 400, or 200 (A-D) equals 8800, A-D equals 44.

By the same process we find that A-F equals 46½, B-E equals 52½.



It is now necessary to find where the lines drawn at right angles from the points D, E, and F will intersect.

The center of the triangle is a point, distant 28.867513 feet from either side.

The line O-D passes 6′ to the left of the center, and the line O-E passes 2½′ above the center, or rather at the right, if we consider the side B-C, as the base. If a line is drawn through the center of the triangle, parallel with the side A-B, the line E-O, will intersect this line at a point 5′ to the left of the center, and 1′ to the right of the line O-D, and with the line O-D, continued, forming a triangle with angles of 30, 60, and 90 degrees, thus:

From this we find the point O is 5.773503 feet below the line, drawn parallel with A-B, which makes distance O-D equal 28.290163 feet.

It is now but a simple matter of square root to find the other distances, and I find the point O, 52.309973 feet from 40 foot tower; 58.620247 feet from 30 foot tower; 62.740205 feet from 20 foot tower.

Length of ladder, 65.8508415 feet.

Chas. S. Tibbetts.
L. U. No. 991, Winchester, Mass.

Regarding Brother Perth's Steel Square Lessons

I would like to comment on L. Perth's Lesson VI, on laying out octagons, appearing in the May issue of our Journal.

For rough work, five-twelfths of the side of a square equals the side of an octagon, or, to be more exact, .4141 of the side of a square equals the side of an octagon.

Example: A square, which sides are 48″ would have octagon sides of 20″ or 19.8768″ respectively.

5-12ths of 48 equals 20.

.4141 of 48 equals 19.8768 or 19⅞″.

R. Kretzmer,
L. U. No. 312, New Milford, N. J.

Regarding Brother Siegele's Roof Framing Lessons

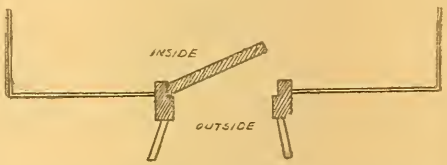
Regarding Brother Siegele's roof framing lessons. Somehow, I just can't get his idea of run of hip rafter per foot run of common rafter on blade of square and length of hip per foot run of common rafter on tongue.

Now, how does he get 2 rafters on the blade and 2 on the tongue? (March, 1927, Journal.) It's got me beat.

Geo. Hawkins,
L. U. No. 755, Superior, Wis.

Right Or Left Hand Door?

I claim that the door sketched is a left hand door but my foreman disagrees



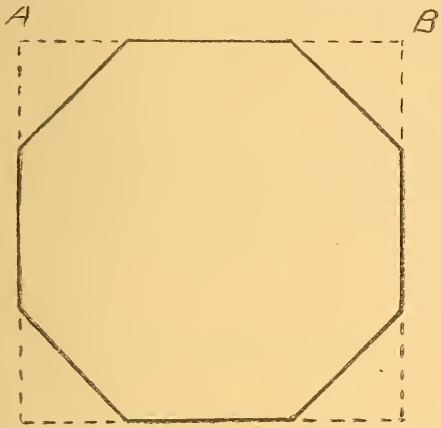
with me. Kindly settle this argument by stating whether this is a right or left hand door.

Bert Gustafson,
L. U. No. 58, Chicago, Ill.

Constructing An Octagon

I submit this method for constructing a regular octagon; all you need is a pencil and rule. Multiply the distance

A-B by 5-12ths and the result is the size of one side of the octagon. No matter how large or small the octagon is one of



its side is equal to 5-12ths of the side of the square.

William England,
L. U. No. 1856, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Flag Pole Problem

A flag pole, 160 feet high is cone shape and its circumference at the ground level is 3 feet. How many yards of 1 inch ribbon will it take to wind this pole from bottom to top, leaving a space of 5 inches between?

C. L. Oakley,
L. U. No. 813, Carbondale, Pa.

Roof Framing Lessons

Brother Otto Engstrom, L. U. No. 413 has compiled a treatise on the art of roof-framing and other building problems relative to everyday practice. This he offers to all carpenters in blueprint form. Every sheet is copyrighted and it has the approval of engineers and architects. Price is 50 cents and may be obtained by addressing Brother Engstrom, Lock Box 842, South Bend, Ind.

Arched Openings

(By H. H. Siegele.)

A very simple construction for a half-circle arch is shown by the drawing marked Fig. 1. The first operation in framing this opening is to frame it as a square head opening. The second operation makes it an octagon head opening, brought about by cutting off the corners with two braces, as shown. The third operation is to make it a half circle head opening. This is accomplished by filling each of the octagon corners as shown at a, b, c, and d. Any carpenter can frame a square head opening, so we will not deal with this part of the construction, but to frame a true octagon head opening is not always easy for all,

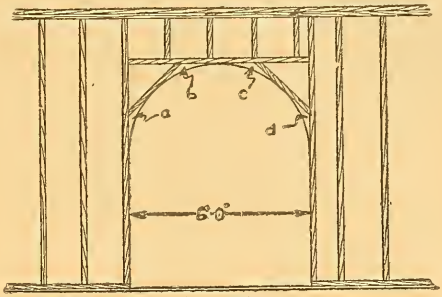


Fig. 1.

so we are showing the developments of an octagon by Fig. 2. This figure shows by single lines an opening exactly the size of the one shown by Fig. 1, within which we have described an octagon—the continuous lines, however, are the lines that we are working for. The first operation in developing this figure is to strike the full circle, with a radius of 3 feet, or half the width of the opening. This circle is struck from the point indicated at c, or the center. Now we put in all the straight lines necessary for a square head opening. This finished, we set one leg of the compass at a and

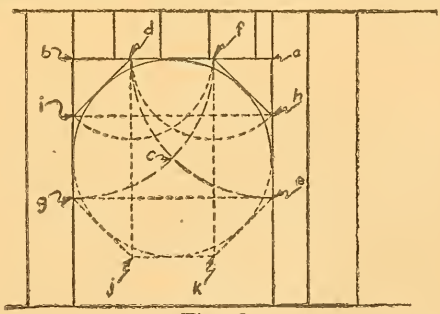


Fig. 2.

strike the quarter circle d-e at a radius that will cross c. Then the compass is set at b, and the quarter circle f-g is struck, crossing c. Now the compass is set at d, and f-i is struck, in like manner the compass is set at f, and d-h is struck. While it is not necessary to establish the points shown at g, e, j, and k, we nevertheless show them—j and k can be established easily by simply extending the dotted lines as shown. The points,

though, necessary for constructing the octagon head opening are, i, d, f and h. The distances between any two of these points, successively, are equal, in other words, i-d and f-h are equal to each other as well as to d-f. Now it is an easy matter to cut off the two corners of the square head opening by nailing into place the two braces, whereby an octagon head opening has been brought about. The next operation is to fill the octagon corners so as to form a half cir-

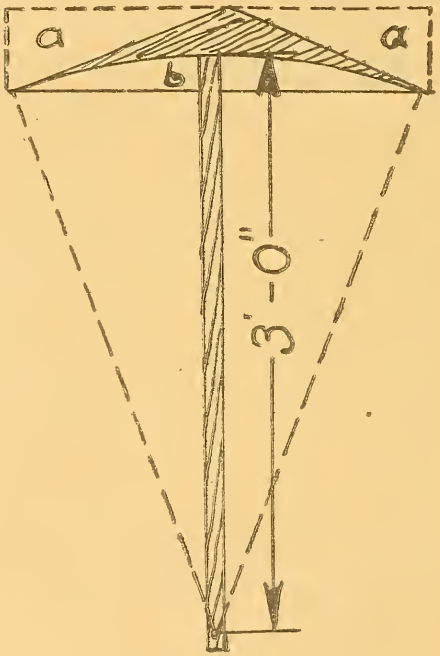


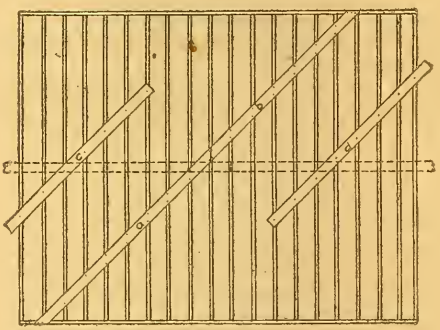
Fig. 3.

cle head opening. Fig. 3 shows how the pattern for these fillets is constructed. Here the dotted lines and the continuous line enclosing a a and b represent a board (white pine or cypress—something soft) which has been held against one of the octagon corners of the octagon head opening in such a manner that the parts shown at a a can be cut off—the shaded part represents the pattern. This accomplished, nail this piece to a bench or to a floor and strike the segment shown at b, with a radius of 3 feet, or half the width of the opening. Now the part shown at b, is ripped out, and using the shaded part as a pattern, the rest of the fillets can be marked, cut and nailed into place, as shown at Fig. 1, a, b, c and d, and the half circle head opening is completed.

Diagonal Joist Ties

(By H. H. Siegele.)

My readers, if they have had any experience on residence work, will readily see the advantage in tying joists in the manner we are showing them tied in the illustration. The old method, a method that is a nuisance to a great extent, is shown by the dotted lines. In this method the tie-board is nailed, loosely, about at the center of the joists, in order to hold them in line while the rough flooring is put down. The difficulty comes up when the flooring is laid up to the tie-board—then the board is either cut off, say at intervals of about 4 feet, or it is blocked up and the flooring slipped under it as it is laid. Both of these ways are wasteful, in labor as

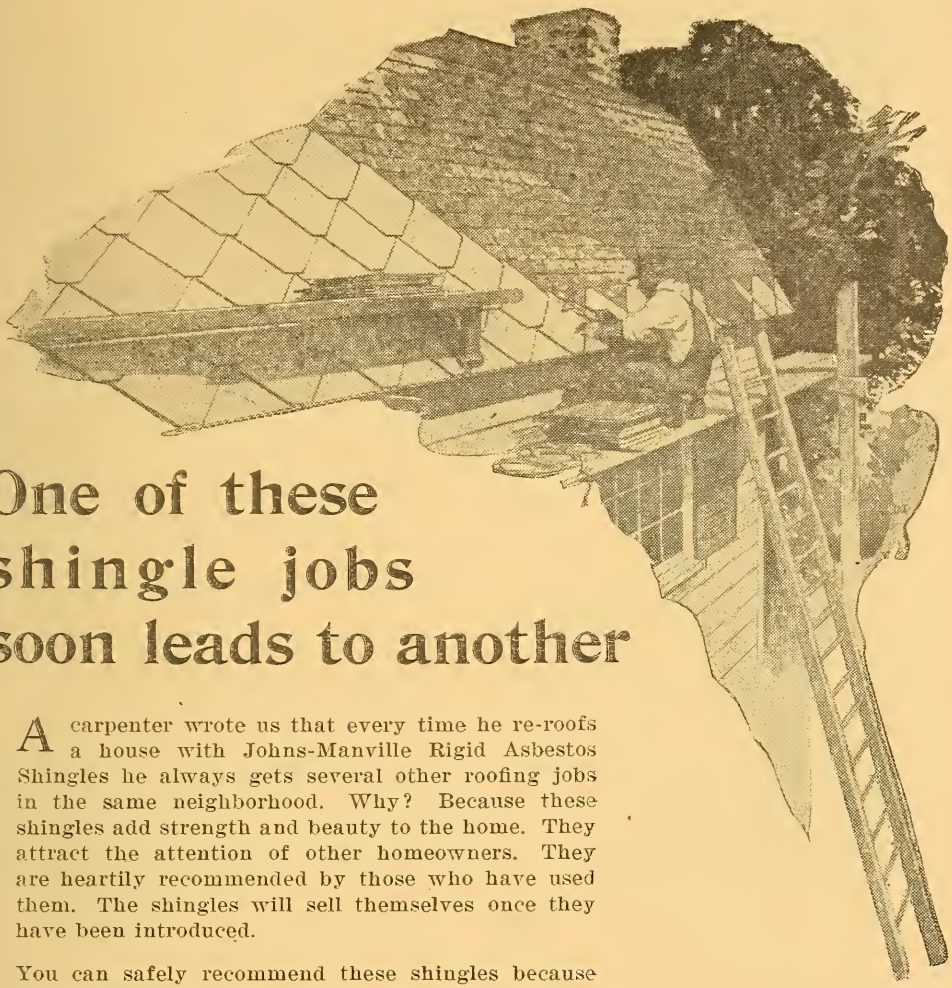


well as in material. These wastes are entirely eliminated by placing the tie-boards in the manner shown by the drawing. We will explain it: About at the center of the building, diagonally, nail loosely, a line of boards about as shown at a and b, in such a way that they will hold the joists in line. Then nail, loosely, another board as shown at c, for the purpose of taking care of any crooks that may be in the joists at this place. For the same reason nail, loosely, a board at d. These tie-boards as shown on the drawing will hold the joists in line, so the rough flooring can be put down. This should be done by first nailing boards a and b, permanently, and then working, both in the direction of board c, and in the direction of board d. When the rough flooring is laid up to these boards, each in turn should be taken up and used again in the permanent work.

Few words, few lawsuits.

* * *

This Is Convention Year



One of these shingle jobs soon leads to another

A carpenter wrote us that every time he re-roofs a house with Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles he always gets several other roofing jobs in the same neighborhood. Why? Because these shingles add strength and beauty to the home. They attract the attention of other homeowners. They are heartily recommended by those who have used them. The shingles will sell themselves once they have been introduced.

You can safely recommend these shingles because of their fireproof quality alone. Let a prospect place a Johns-Manville Shingle in his furnace and withdraw it after five minutes or five hours. Your prospective buyer will be convinced that it is not only fireproof but durable as well. Heat will not affect its appearance or shape.

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to reach the hard-to-sand places. This speedy machine will sand the butt end of the floor right up to the baseboard with the grain of the wood. It eliminates hand sanding, scraping or planing. For closets, nooks, hallways, stairs, etc., the Super Take-About will do the work rapidly and leave an excellent smooth finish.

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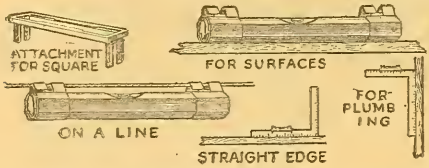

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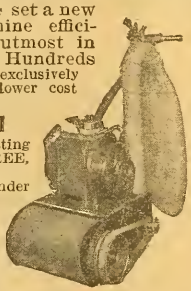

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The "Last Word" in Saw Sets. The most comfortable handle. Yes, indeed, we still make our old reliable No. 7 and 7½ models. Send for Book "Care of Saws", free to members of The Brotherhood.

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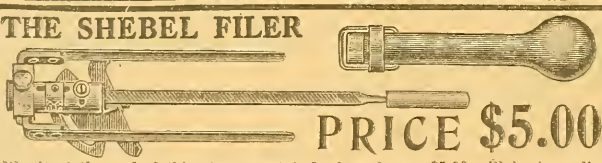

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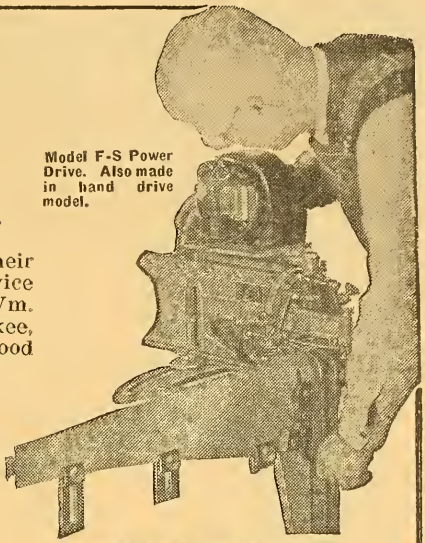

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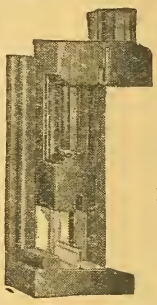

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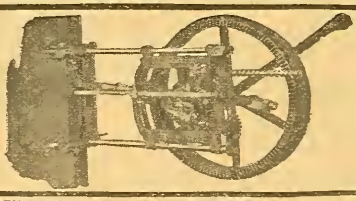

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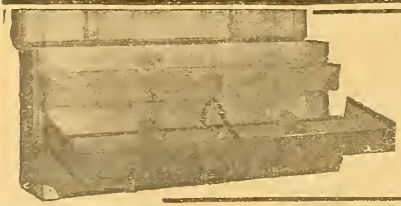

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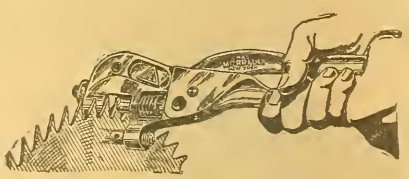

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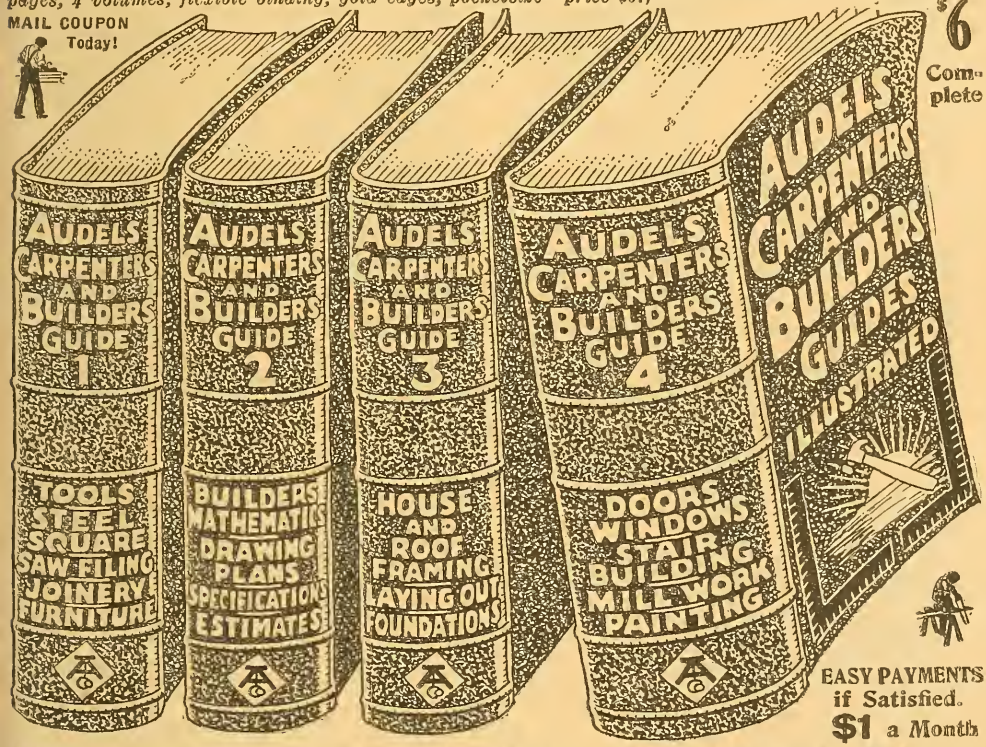

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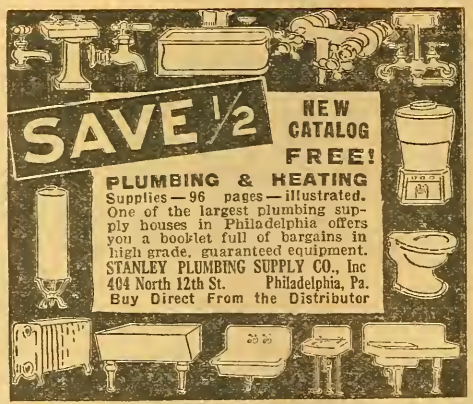

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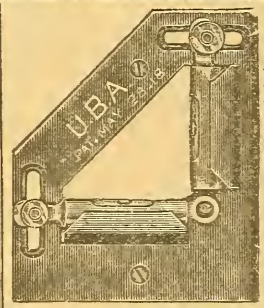

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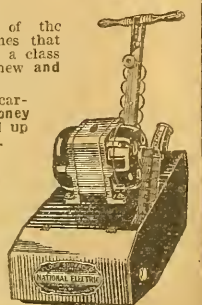

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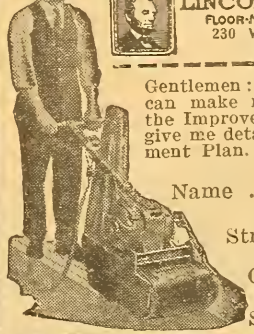

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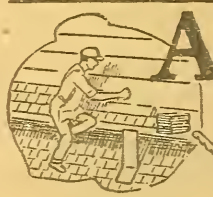

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$290
with motor

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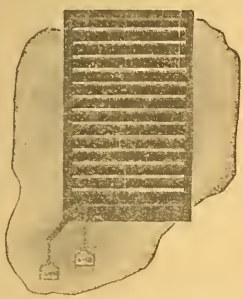

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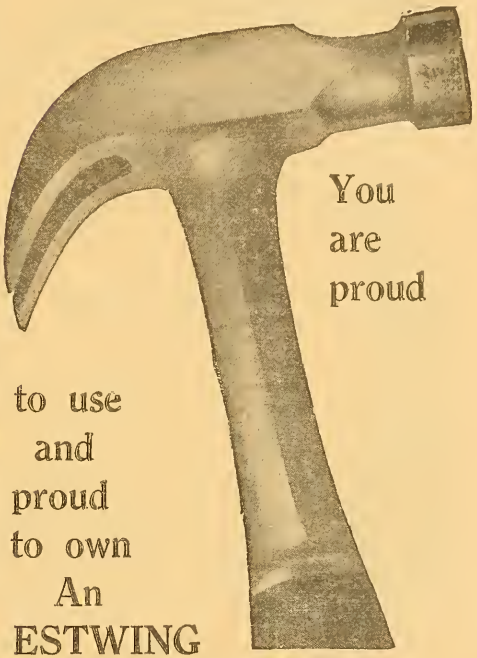

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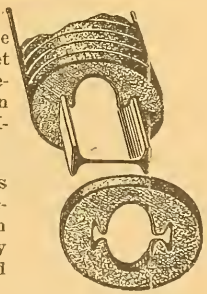

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☐ Scout Ax, 24 oz. " " "	2.00
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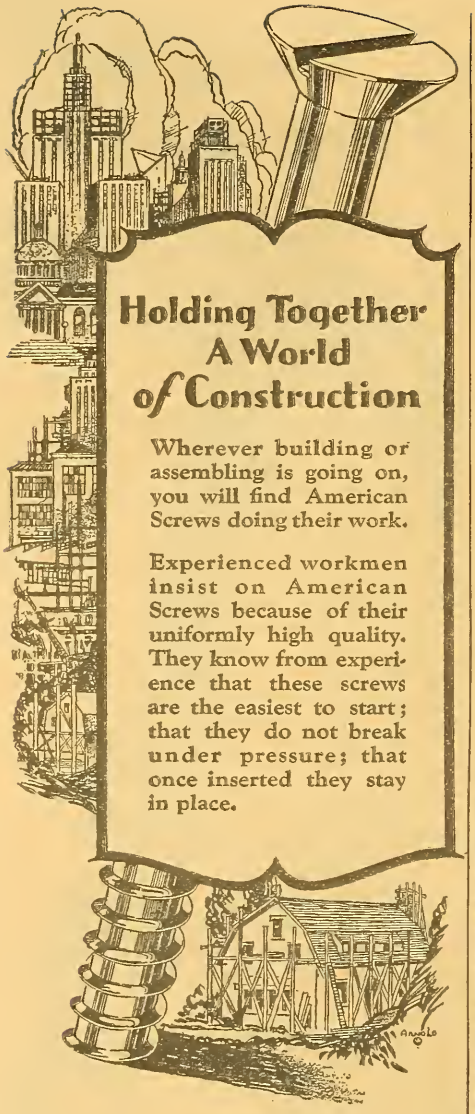
☐ Camp Knife 5 inch Leather Sheath	2.00

Estwing Mfg. Co. Rockford, Ill.



Holding Together A World of Construction

Wherever building or assembling is going on, you will find American Screws doing their work.

Experienced workmen insist on American Screws because of their uniformly high quality. They know from experience that these screws are the easiest to start; that they do not break under pressure; that once inserted they stay in place.

MADE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WOOD SCREWS
STOVE BOLTS
MACHINE SCREWS
TIRE BOLTS

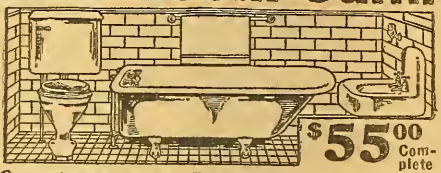
AMERICAN SCREW CO.
PROVIDENCE, R.I. U.S.A.
Western Depot: 225 West Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

"Put It Together With Screws"

YOU SAVE 40%

ON THIS NEW MODERN GUARANTEED

Bath Room Outfit



$55.00 Complete

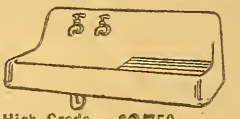
Our customers say we sell the best goods at lowest prices and give the best service. You save most because we give you

WHOLESALE PRICES

on the best **PLUMBING** and **HEATING SUPPLIES.** Everything **GUARANTEED** or we *Refund Your Money.* Get our **Catalog.** Compare our prices with anyone else selling high grade Goods and you will see how much you save.

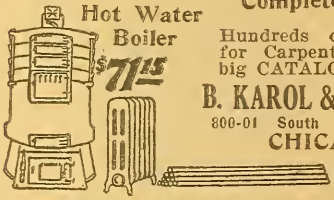
ESTIMATES AND CATALOG FREE

Send your plan for us to figure, or rough sketch of job.



High Grade SINK $27.50

Complete $12.55



Hot Water Boiler $71.15

Hundreds of bargains for Carpenters in our big CATALOG.

B. KAROL & SONS CO.
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STANDARD OF PERFECTION AND ACCURACY

Built for the artisan and discriminating mechanic of the craft

CARPENTERS ALUMINUM LEVEL

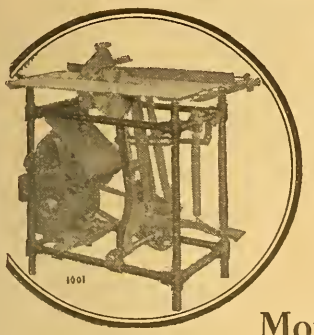
No. 24-24" 6 Glasses, $6.00.

Also made 26" 28" 30" lengths. Reversible. Can be used in any position. Will plumb any end or level any edge up.

Sand's Levels Tell The Truth

Sold by hardware dealers everywhere, or sent direct on receipt of price. Parcel post charges prepaid. Send for complete catalogue.

SAND'S LEVEL & TOOL CO.
Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.



No. "1001" Monarch

Contractors' Portable Treadle Saw

"ONE Thousand and One"! Well named for it has one thousand and one uses and incorporates one thousand and one advantages.

Some of them are:

Portability —as convenient to use on the job as in the shop.
Lightness —weight with engine ONLY 240 pounds.
Strength —built for hard steady service day in and day out.
Power —more than enough for a 3" cut.
Adaptability—tables—of finished steel—may be moved away from saw and locked in any position allowing free access to saw and the use of a dado of any width.
LOW PRICE—only $220.00 with 1½ h. p. Gasoline Engine. 200.00 with 1 h. p. Electric Motor. 120.00 without power.

Send for free catalog.

AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO.
136 Main Street HACKETTSTOWN, N. J.

Wood that you can Mould

Handles Like Putty

Hardens Into Wood

With a putty knife or fingers you can shape it to your needs. It hardens to work with tools, and sticks fast to wood or other material. Waterproof and greaseproof. Saves time and cost on fussy jobs.

PLASTIC WOOD

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

At Hardware and Paint Stores.

1 lb. can $1.00. ¼ lb. can 35 cts.

ADDISON-LESLIE COMPANY
600 Bolivar Street, Canton, Mass.

Free Yourself from the Menace of the Hanging Sword!

ABOVE the heads of thousands of men, as a keen-edge sword that hangs by a tiny thread, lurks the Menace of Unemployment.

It throws a shadow over the work and pleasures of Today. It makes men fearful of Tomorrow, for they know not what the coming dawn will bring.

Resolve now to free yourself forever from this grim, foreboding Menace of Unemployment. Decide today that you are going to get the training that you must have if you are ever going to get—*and keep*—a real job at a real salary.

Right at home, in the odds and ends of spare time that now go to waste, you can prepare yourself for the position you want in the work you like best. The International Correspondence Schools will train you just as they are training thousands of other men—no matter where you live or what your circumstances.

At least find out how, by marking and mailing the coupon that has helped so many other men. There's no cost or obligation—it takes only a moment—but it may be the means of changing your entire life.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
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Without cost or obligation, please send me a copy of your booklet, "Who Wins and Why," and full particulars about the subject *before* which I have marked X:

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☐ Advertising
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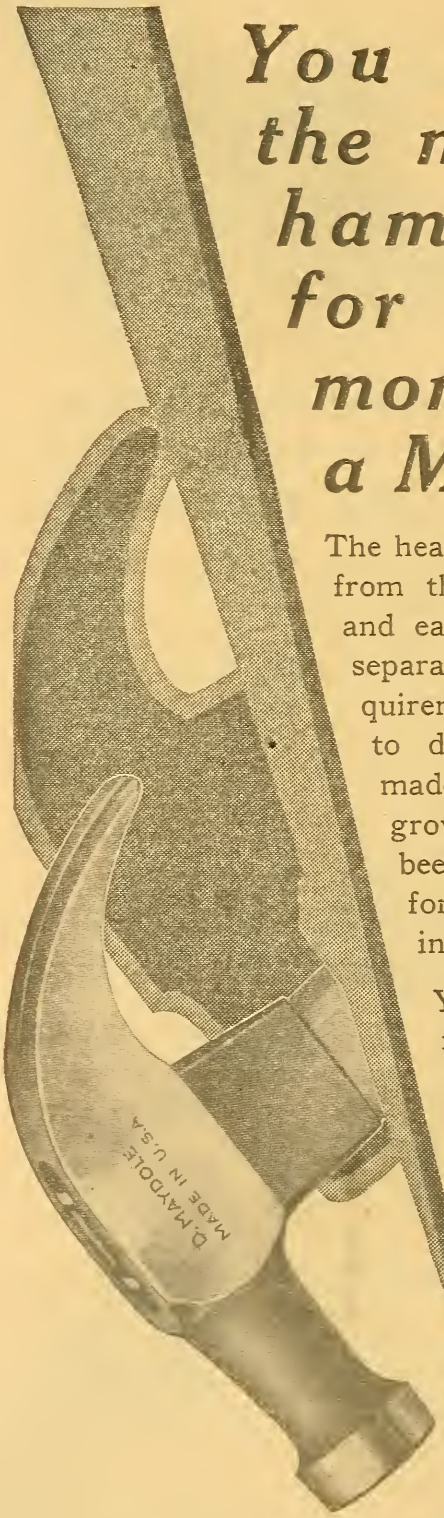
Street Address.....

City..... State.....

If you reside in Canada, send this coupon to the International Correspondence Schools Canadian, Limited, Montreal

You get the most hammer for your money in a Maydole



The heads are press-forged from the finest tool steel and each end is tempered separately to meet the requirements of the work it is to do. The handles are made from clear, second growth hickory that has been air dried and seasoned for years,—and they are put into the heads "for keeps".

Your hardware dealer carries a full line of Maydole Hammers, ask him to show you the style and weight you want. Write for a copy of Pocket Handbook 23 "A" which contains many useful tables and valuable information.

YOUR HAMMER SINCE 1843

Maydole Hammers

The David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N.Y.

1837

The *Easiest* Way is now the *best* way

SHEATHING advanced a hundred years when the U S Gypsum Company came out with Gyplap.

This new sheathing, with its core of solid gypsum has real backbone. Gives remarkable strength with least nailing.

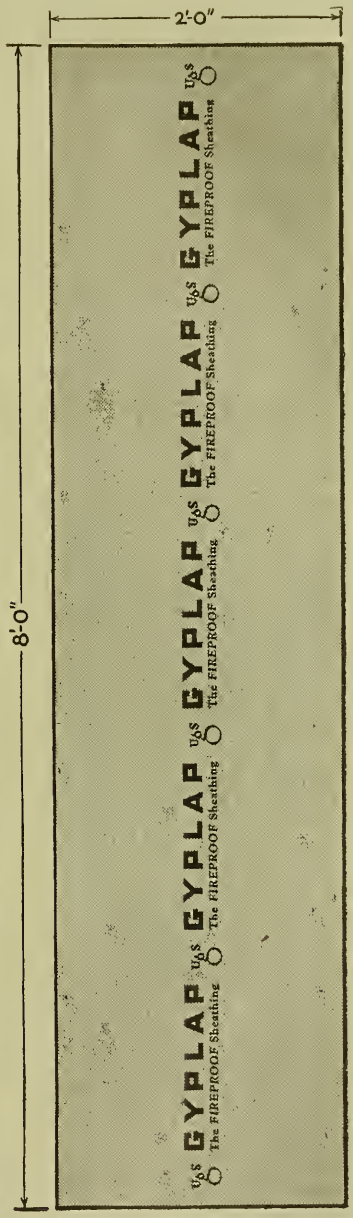
Its tongue-and-groove joint insures a snug and tight fit which will neither shrink nor bulge.

And now you can get Gyplap in the new and handy size, 24 inches wide and eight feet long.

The easiest sheathing to work with, and it gives the most workmanlike and substantial job.

Preferred by builders because of its strength and durability, its ability to bar out wind and weather.

Why not find out more about this better sheathing? The coupon will bring you neat pocket sample and full information.



UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices:
Dept. 404, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

GYPLAP Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

The FIREPROOF Sheathing

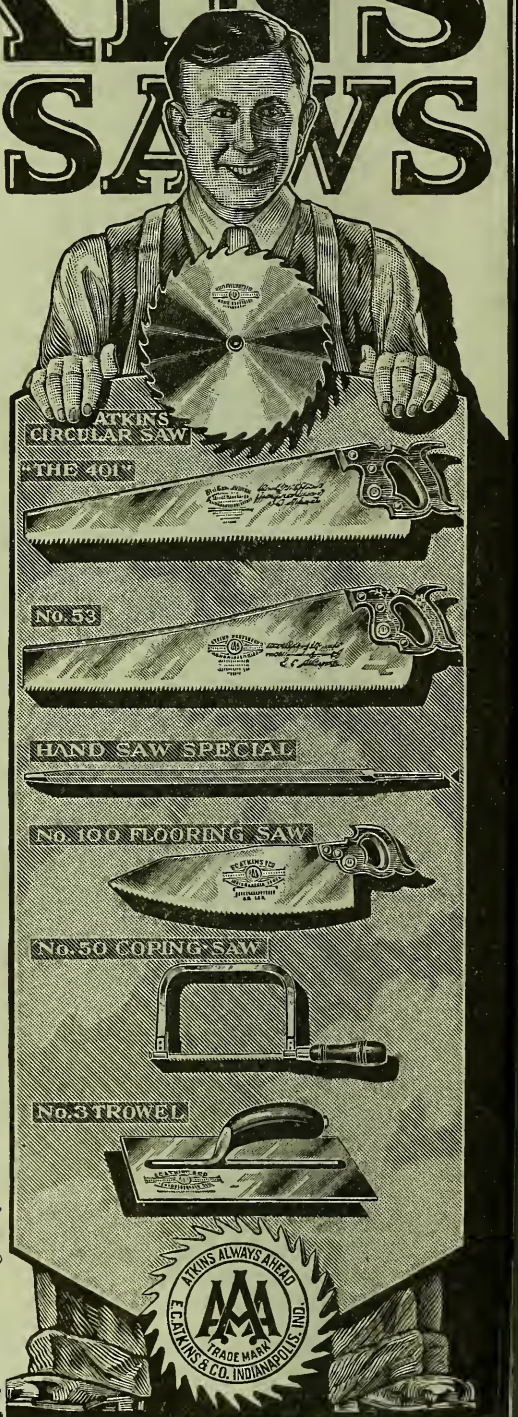
Made by the United States Gypsum Company

Mail this today!

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY, Dept. 404, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
Please send me a sample and folder telling about Gyplap.

Name..... *Address*.....

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS



Mr. Happy Man Says:

"They make your work easy because they are light and easy to handle; their high quality (SILVER STEEL) two-way taper grinding, and keen cutting teeth, make sawing a pleasure."

Do you own a set of Atkins Saws? If not, see them at any first class hardware store.

Every mechanic should learn more about Atkins SILVER STEEL Hand, Rip and Panel Saws, Saw Tools, Saw Specialties, Hack Saw Blades and Frames, also Plastering Trowels, Coping Saws, Band and Circular Saws, etc.

Ask your dealer for ATKINS Hand, Rip and Panel Saws, also circular Saws for electrically driven machines; Narrow Band Saws, Files, Grinding Wheels, etc.

Send 25c for nail apron and ask for new free book SAW SENSE which contains information on filing and setting saws to obtain good results.

THE BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

E.C. ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

Home Office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Canadian Factory, Hamilton Ontario

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Branches Carrying Complete Stocks In The Following Cities:

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Memphis
Chicago
Minneapolis
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New York City
Portland, Ore.
San Francisco
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Paris, France
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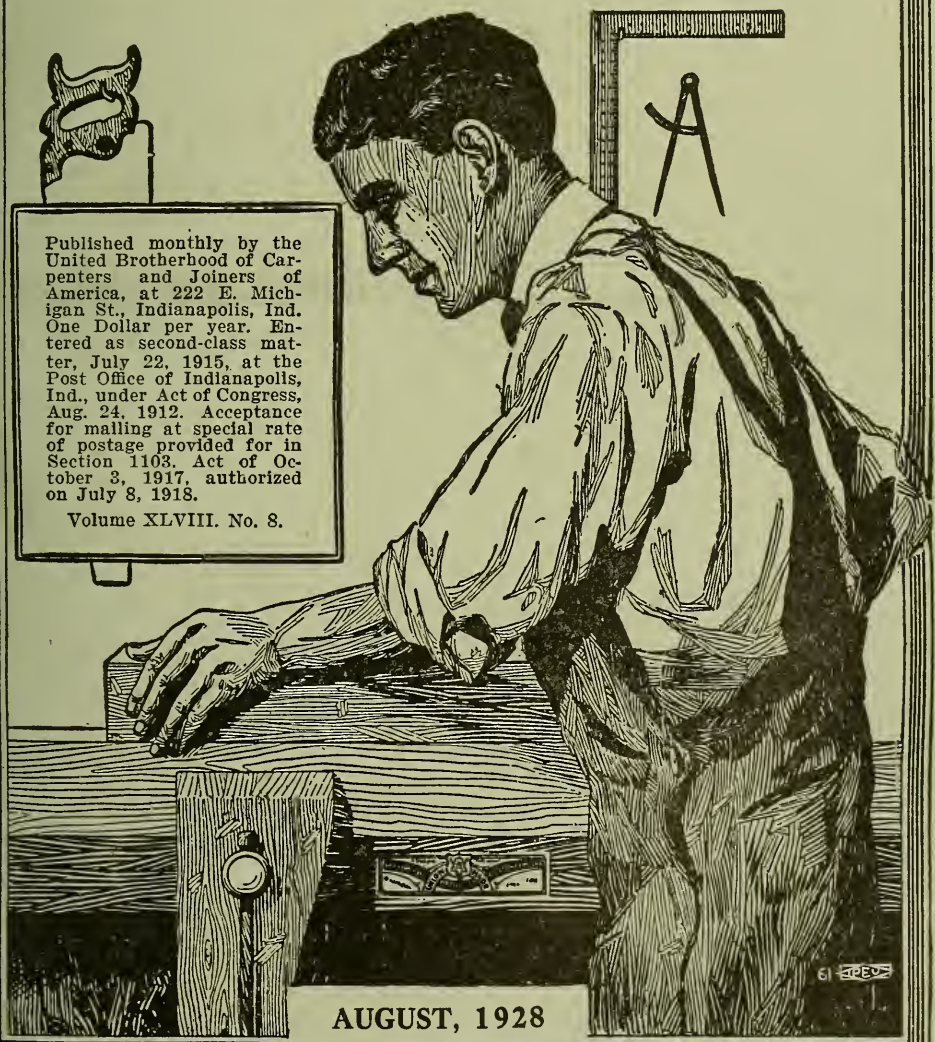
The Carpenter



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Volume XLVIII. No. 8.

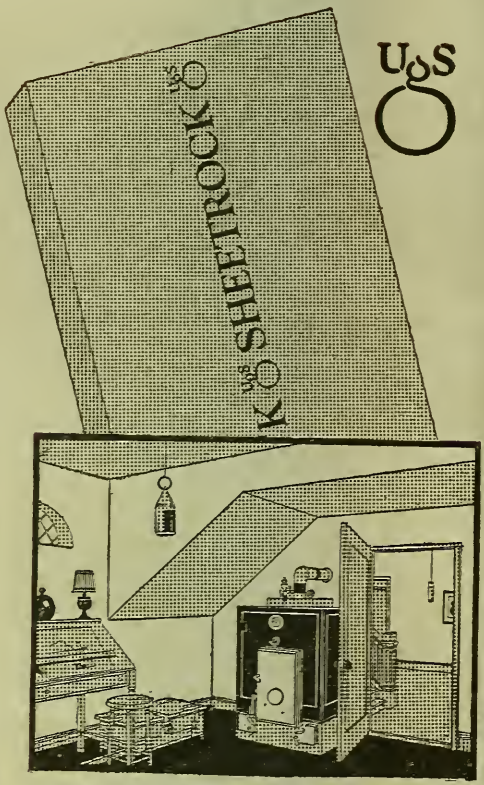
AUGUST, 1928

It helps make money for Carpenters

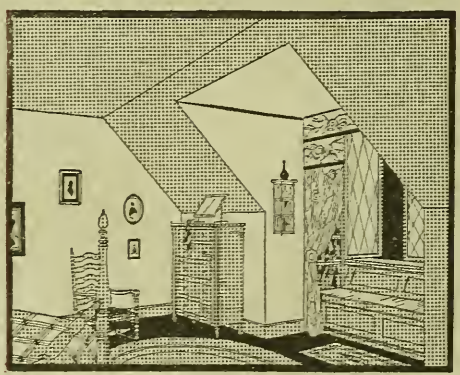
SHEETROCK advertising has persuaded thousands of home owners to have new rooms added, to partition off some, to re-line others. This advertising has piled up millions of dollars' worth of carpenter work *that otherwise would never have been done.*

Think of Sheetrock as your friend because it helps to create more work for carpenters.

Use it because it has 25 years of experience behind it. Because it pioneered so many wallboard improvements, from being fireproof to a perfect folded nailing edge and a practical Reinforced Joint System.



Sheetrock comes in standard sizes: ⅜ inch thick, 32 or 48 inches wide and 6 to 10 feet long



Sheetrock bears the inspection stamp of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

Got your Sheetrock Time Book yet? It's FREE to all good carpenters. Use coupon.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices:
Dept. 4, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

SHEETROCK

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

FIREPROOF...INSULATING

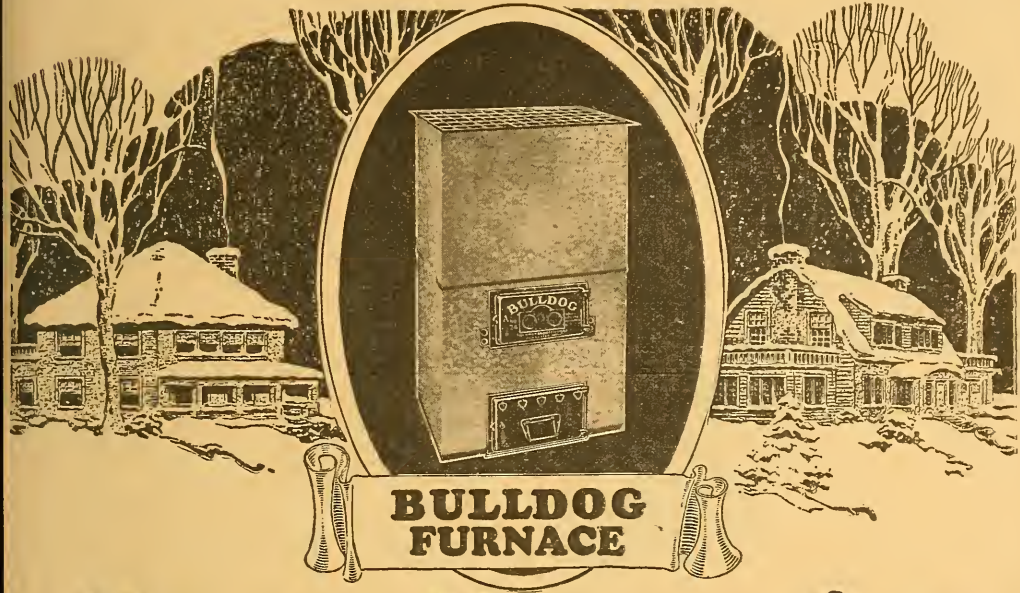
Made by the United States Gypsum Company

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY, Dept. 4, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
Please send sample of Sheetrock and Time Book.

Name.....*Address*.....

City.....*State*.....



Heats Home for 25¢ a Week!

"I can run my Bulldog furnace steady for fourteen days in normal weather conditions on the actual cost of fifty cents." So writes F. R. Redetzke, of Cleveland, North Dakota, and he adds: "Hard to believe is it? That's what some of my neighbors thought until I showed them! We have an unlimited amount of grain screenings in this country. That's the fuel I am using."

That's what the Bulldog does with about the lowest grade fuel you can think of! Here's what it does with coal:

After 6 Years—"Heats as Good as Ever"

"Our furnace has been in use 6 years and heats as good as ever."
—Arthur Cloepfil, R. F. D. No. 1, Rockport, Mo.

"Does the Work of 3 Stoves"

"This is my third winter with the Bulldog. It does the work of 3 coal stoves that I used, which only warmed up part of the house and not very well at that. My Bulldog not only does that, but 3 rooms upstairs, with great satisfaction. My house is located in a very cold place, with no protection at all. It is the easiest furnace to handle I have yet seen." E. C. Diplock, 105 Elm St., Camden, Me.

Cuts Coal Bill in Half

"I had a hot air furnace in our 7-room house before I got the Bulldog and our house was always cold. With the Bulldog it only takes *half as much coal* and we had weather below zero, and the house was nice and warm in the morning when we got up. We never have the draft on more than half an hour at a time, and it has the place red hot. It keeps the fire all day in mild weather."
—Jess T. Conrad, 1211 W. Arch St., Shamokin, Pa.

No Money Down!

Small Monthly Payments—Installed Almost as Easily as a Cook Stove!

The Bulldog is sent to you for *free inspection.* Then, if satisfied, you make only small monthly payments at our remarkably low price. Write today! *Don't* miss this chance to cut down your fuel bills! *Install a Bulldog Furnace.* It comes to you completely erected — goes through any door—fits any height of basement—and you install it yourself in less than two hours! In fact, you can install the Bulldog just about as easily as you would a kitchen stove. Don't put up with the old fashioned stove heat or some outworn furnace — when you can so easily get the greatest advance in scientific heating at an astonishingly low price. The Bulldog burns almost *any* kind of fuel, from hard coal to cheap screenings. Keeps a wood fire over night. **We have factory connections in both east and west and ship from the nearest point.**

Send for Free Book

Learn how to have all the heat you want—where you want it—and save money! Remember the Bulldog is *different*—and *better!* Complete combustion of gases save 25% of your fuel bill. Exclusive Gable-Top Radiator receives *all* the direct rays of the fire. Exclusive oblong fire-pot is not only ideal for coal, but enables you to keep a wood fire over night. Remember—the Bulldog is sent for *free inspection*—then small monthly payments at an amazingly low price! Send for Free Book TODAY!

BULLDOG FURNACE CO.—*Babson Bros. Sole Distributors*
19th Street and California Ave. Dept. C-169 Chicago, Ill.

Bulldog Furnace Co., *Babson Bros. Sole Distributors*
19th St. and California Ave., Dept. C-169 Chicago, Ill.

Canadian Address: 110 Princess St, Winnipeg Man.

Without obligating me in any way, please send me your free catalog and special offer on the Bulldog Furnace.

Have you a basement? *No* ☐ *Yes* ☐

Name .....

Address .....

A good keen

at any part

You have learned from long experience that often a blade of a chisel is too hard in some places, and too soft in others. Consequently, when you do get a chisel with good steel in it, you use it until it is completely worn out.

By far the most important operation is the tempering process. We have taken unusual precautions to

Stanley Socket Chisels are made in two types—No. 440 Bevel Edge Pocket Chisels and No. 450 Bevel Edge Butt Chisels. Both made in 12 sizes from 1-8″ to 2″.

Stanley Socket Chisel No. 440

STANLEY TOOLS

STANLEY

cutting edge
of the blade

make Stanley Chisels of uniform temper throughout. We use a steel especially made for this purpose. Each Stanley Chisel is individually hand-tempered by heat-treating experts. Thus a really superior product is assured.

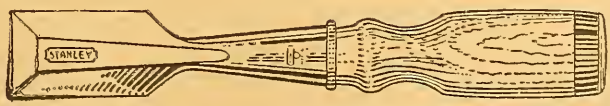
THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL PLANT
New Britain, Conn.

STANLEY CHISELS

have a uniform temper and hardness which make it possible to keep a good cutting edge at any part of the blade. Have you a copy of Catalog No. 34j of Stanley Tools? Send for one.

. . . ground sharp at the factory

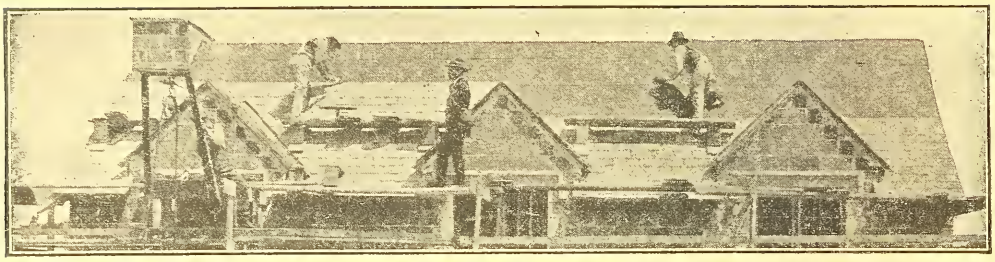
. . . uniform hardness and temper throughout the blade



. . . even when ground down almost to the shank

TOOLS

"ASBESTOS CANNOT BURN"



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Asbestos Shingles
The Last Word In Fireproof Roofing

Made in a number of sizes, colors and shapes to fit every style of architecture at a reasonable cost, hundreds of carpenters are applying these shingles and making a lot of money.

We will give you special prices on carload lots which will enable you to secure a lot of business for this valuable type of roofing, they are

FIREPROOF WEATHERPROOF CURLPROOF

Rigid Fireproof Roofing NOT Flexible Impregnated Felt.
For information write

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Name .....
Address .....
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Ask for—"How Jim Built a Business."

FREE How to Read Blue Prints

New Easy Practical Way

That Has Doubled Pay in 2 or 3 Months

Thousands of Men Have Discovered This Altogether New Way To Double and Triple Their Incomes! Surprising, Yes—But True! Almost Over Night They Have Become Foremen and Superintendents—Or Are Making Big Money in Business For Temselves. The Same Wonderful Opportunity Is Now Offered You. Don't Send One Penny. Just Mail Coupon For Blue-Print Plans, Big Free Book, and Complete Details.

SEE how easy it is now to get into the six billion dollar Building Industry! Nowhere else are there so many big jobs literally crying for trained men to fill them. Nowhere else does such simple training count for so much. Nowhere else can you get the training in a few short months that it has taken others 5, 10, 20, years to master "on the job."

Get This Big-Money Training

Yet many men think the only way they can get practical "head-work" training in Building is on the job. Perhaps that was true once. But thousands of Chicago Tech. graduates have proved that that idea is all wrong now. They have proved its quick, easy, certain the new Chicago Tech. Course way. Right at home, you get real Blue Prints used on actual jobs to examine and keep for reference. In language you can understand, as plain as A-B-C-, everything is told you and worked out for you in concise, practical home lessons—no textbooks to study—you are taken by experts right through every step of Plan Reading, Estimating, and Superintendence so simply and easily it is just like play. You don't need even a grade school education to understand every word and absorb every fact.

Consider what this quick, practical Chicago Tech. training has done for others. Woodside, in less than three months, rises from journeyman carpenter to foreman, then makes big money in contracting business for himself. In a few months McAvoy goes from bricklayer on the wall to foreman in charge at a big increase in pay. Marchand says, "Ten days after completing course my pay was raised 100 per cent." Hundreds—yes, thousands of others say the same; Chicago Tech. has helped them to bigger jobs or a business of their own. It is ready right now to help you.

READ!

"Since starting the Builders' Course I have been raised to Superintendent and my pay raised 100%." P. F. Blair, Okla.

"I owe a lot of credit to your course. Am now listed as a Brick Contractor and made about $3,800 clear money this summer." E. F. Baker, Ohio.

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We want you to see for yourself how easily you can learn to read Blue Prints and do Estimating this new, quick way—how easily you can double and triple your income. Test this yourself. Don't send one penny. Just mail the coupon. We will send you absolutely FREE a full set of practical, working Blue Prints, also valuable book, "How To Read Blue Prints. Act at once as this Free Trial opportunity may not be offered again.

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Note: We do not employ solicitors—No salesman will call on you.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL SCHOOL for BUILDERS
Dept. K-101, 118 E. 26th St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Chicago Technical School for Builders,
Dept. K-101, Chicago Tech. Bldg.,
118 E. 20th St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send your Free Books and Blue Prints which I understand are mine to keep without obligation. It is also understood that no salesman will call on me.

Name ----------

Address ----------

City ---------- State----------

Occupation ----------

ARE YOU MISSING

the *Rich Profits* of Remodeling?

INVARIABLY the home owner sooner or later asks, "Can you help me remodel my house?"... Are *you* getting all the profitable remodeling business that you should?

The use of lumber for the reconstruction of old-fashioned or run-down houses offers the builder a most lucrative opportunity. Think of the number of homes which you know are out of date. Their owners would be interested to learn how simply and inexpensively an old house can be transformed with a few alterations.

No man wants to live in an antiquated house—it hurts his standing in the community. Show him the accompanying illustrations and prove to him that by remodeling he not only enhances the value of his property, but also betters his own standing.

Watch this series of advertisements on the use of lumber for remodeling—it will contain many helpful and practical suggestions which will enable you to increase your profits.

In all your remodeling or building operations use only properly seasoned lumber; manufactured to American Lumber Standards, endorsed by the United States Departments of Agriculture and Commerce. Made only by America's best mills. Your retailer has it or can get it for you.

NATIONAL

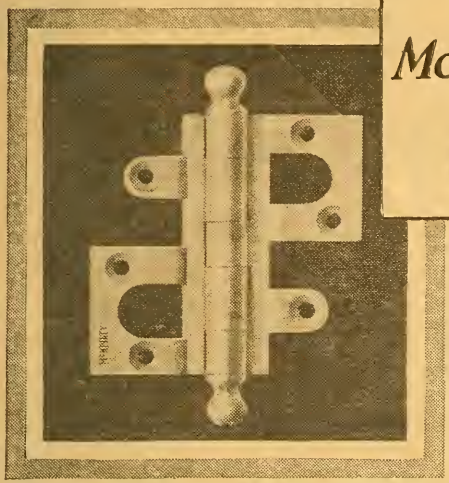
LUMBER

MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEW YORK, N. Y. *SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.* *INDIANAPOLIS, IND.* *DALLAS, TEX.*
CHICAGO, ILL. *MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.* *KANSAS CITY, MO.* *PORTLAND, ORE.*

AMERICAN STANDARD LUMBER FROM AMERICA'S BEST MILLS



No Mortises to Cut

It's a cinch to hang a door

in less than 10 *minutes*

with this new

McKINNEY "NON-MORTIS" BUTT

Pictures tell the story. The leaves of the Non-Mortis Butt close one within the other, to the thinness of a single leaf. With no mortises to cut and the self-aligning feature of this butt, you can breeze through any job with a speed that will surprise you.

After you've marked the location for the butts, you screw them in position. The swedging of the leaf aligns the hinge automatically. No mortising. Your men can't go wrong. When the door is hung there is no difference in appearance. The barrel of the hinge is not changed in any way. *See the illustration!*

For any job where costs count, this new Non-Mortis Butt means a big time and money saving. It is now ready in all standard finishes and two weights. Sizes for doors: 3" x 3", 3½" x 3½", 4" x 4"; for cabinets: 2½" x 2", 2½" x 2½". Also supplied in prime coat cut out for painting. Write today for complete DATA Sheet on the Non-Mortis Hinge. McKinney Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

You won't have to cut a single mortise. That's the reason for its name "NON-MORTIS"

This new hinge means a big time saving and a big money saving on any kind of operation. Send for the Data Sheet today. It shows complete pictures and time tests. Read all about it. Write today. Use the coupon for convenience.

c 8-28

McKinney Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen:—

Send me a copy of the Data Sheet on the "Non-Mortis" butt-hinge prepared especially for contractors and carpenters.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... *State* .....

ACCO No. 8 SASH CHAIN

Makes a quicker, better installation

You can hang four windows with ACCO Sash Chain in the time it takes for three with cord. There's a material saving, too, because 100 feet of ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain will hang from 6 to 8 windows, as against 5 with cord. No knot tying (there are 8 knots per window with cord) —just a quick, easy installation with chain, and a better job when you are through.

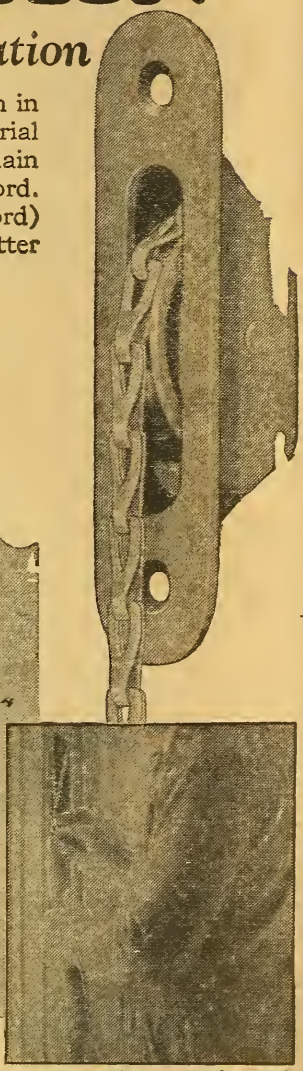
ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain is made of copper-bearing steel. It lasts a lifetime. The gray galvanize or copper finish harmonizes with trim and makes a neater appearance. It can be painted, if desired.

Runs perfectly over any cord pulley

It is not necessary to install special pulleys, for ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain is made to run perfectly over any cord pulley without kinking.

Mail the coupon below and we will be glad to send you a sample length of ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain for testing. If your lumber yard or hardware dealer does not handle ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain, give us his name, and we will see that you have a convenient source of supply.

The upper end of the chain is pulled down and the coil slipped into the bore as shown above. For double hole sash, slip the coil into the *upper* hole.



The weight is securely fastened to ACCO Sash Chain with a strong hook. Attachments are furnished with ACCO Sash Chain.

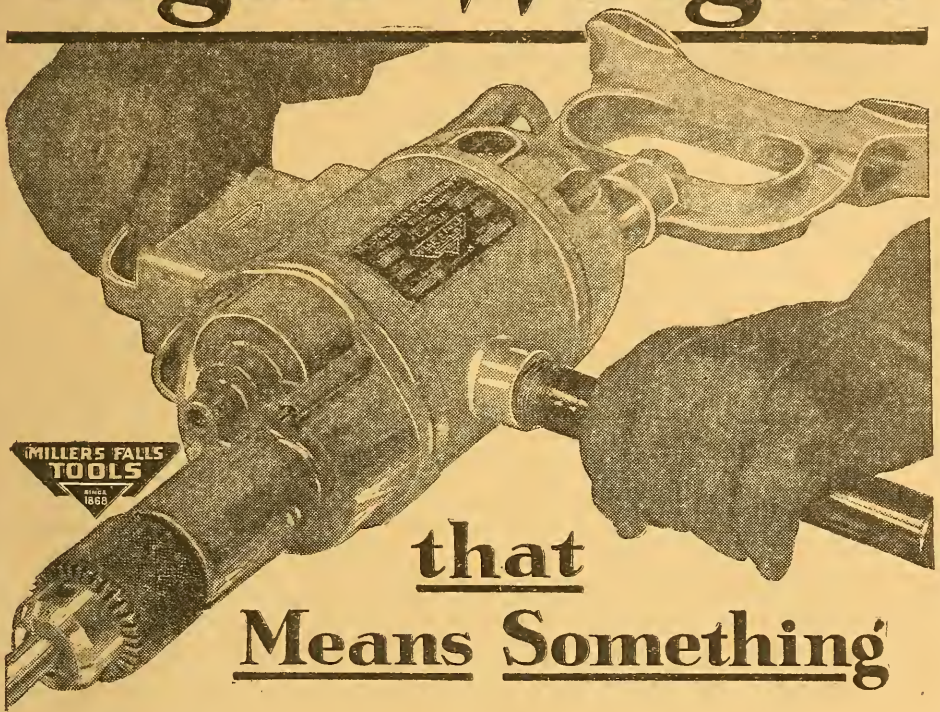
AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY, *Inc.*, Dept. C-7, Bridgeport, Connecticut

Gentlemen: Please send me a sample length of ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain for testing.

Name ..... *Address* .....

I would buy sash chain through .....*(Name of Dealer)*

Light Weight



that Means Something

WEIGHT PER HORSE POWER is what counts. And the new No. 312—½" MILLERS FALLS Electric Drill has less weight per horse power than any similar drill you've ever handled.

Nor do we get this light weight at a sacrifice of power. It has a full size motor.

DURABLE, TOO: *DURABILITY* has not been sacrificed—we know what carpenters need, and they will get the same performance from this new light weight ½" drill that they have come to expect from all MILLERS FALLS tools.

NOW ON SALE: Many of our distributors already have it in stock. Ask any of them about it or clip the coupon below and send it to us for complete details.

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY

MILLERS FALLS, MASS.

NEW YORK: 28 Warren Street

CHICAGO: 9 So. Clinton Street

MILLERS FALLS TOOLS

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY — MILLERS FALLS, MASSACHUSETTS

Send me your new circular on your No. 312 Electric Drill.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....

SIMONDS

SAWS FILES KNIVES STEEL

SIMONDS Saws have so much greater wearability—so much longer life—so much more value—that the country's leading manufacturers of electric hand saws and portable rigs, now supply Simonds Saws in order to insure the performance of their products. When ordering your next "electric" or portable rig, specify Simonds "60" for economy.

SIMONDS SAW AND STEEL COMPANY

"The Saw Makers" Fitchburg, Mass. *Established 1832*

BRANCH OFFICES AND SERVICE SHOPS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

If you are now operating a machine–portable or electric hand–replace that unsatisfactory saw with a Simonds "60" blade. You'll save money and time and do a smoother job of cutting.

Ask for SIMONDS "SIXTY"

Another Weyerhaeuser achievement-*Wasteless Lumber!*

trimmed square at both ends -- packaged - - - - ready to use - - - -

The Mark of 4 SQUARE Lumber

4 SQUARE

Packaged *and* Guaranteed

These items can now be purchased under the 4-Square label. Each carefully manufactured for the particular purpose for which it is intended.

SQUARE EDGE
FINISHING LUMBER
BEVEL SIDING · DROP SIDING
COLONIAL SIDING
SOFTWOOD FLOORING
END MATCHED
SOFTWOOD FLOORING
CEILING AND PARTITION
SHELVING · STEPPING
CASING · BASE · MOULDINGS

More time for the work that counts

YOU find it pretty tough sometimes to get much satisfaction out of your daily work, chiefly because of the materials you have to work with.

Wouldn't it be great to step onto a job and find a lot of fine lumber in packages—the right species, uniform in grade, as smooth surfaced and clean as when it came fresh from the mill? And squared at both ends—ready to use?

That's what you get in 4-Square Lumber. Just open the package and there's some of the finest lumber you ever handled. The tedious part of your work has been done for you at the mill. You can go right ahead and *build*—free to demonstrate the fine points of your craft.

Every package of 4-Square Lumber is plainly labeled with species and grade and *guaranteed* by Weyerhaeuser.

Distribution of 4-Square Lumber is now being arranged through local lumber dealers everywhere. Ask *your* dealer about it or, if he is unable to supply it, write to us.

WEYERHAEUSER FOREST PRODUCTS · SAINT PAUL, MINN.

General Sales Offices: WEYERHAEUSER SALES COMPANY, Spokane, Washington

District Sales Offices: MINNEAPOLIS · KANSAS CITY · CHICAGO · TOLEDO
PITTSBURGH · PHILADELPHIA · NEW YORK

It can help you to work with less effort

Sargent Auto-Set Jack Plane. 14 inches. Other sizes from 7 to 22 inches.

CARPENTERS, in all parts of the country, have found that the Sargent Auto-Set plane helps them do their best work with less effort.

This plane is as solid and as rigid as a crowbar. The cutter can't wobble! It can't chatter! It will cut smoothly and evenly with, across, or against the grain of the toughest wood. It is held as firmly as though it and the plane were in one piece. And yet the Auto-Set is *pounds lighter* than the ordinary plane.

Think what that means! Think of the strength and the energy wasted by heavier planes! How many miles do you push a plane in a month? How many times do you lift it? Light and easily handled, the Sargent Auto-Set plane will continually save you the strain and bother of these extra pounds.

There are many Sargent tools preferred by craftsmen. Sargent framing squares, both steel and aluminum, accurately scaled, true, tested and marked for lengths of common rafters for buildings of any width, and for hip, valley, jack, and cripple rafters, come in a variety of easily read and rust-proof finishes. There are many styles of Sargent planes, too, besides the modern Auto-Set. Whatever your preference, you will find a tool to suit you in the Sargent line. See Sargent tools at your dealer's. Clip and mail the coupon for *free* descriptive booklets.

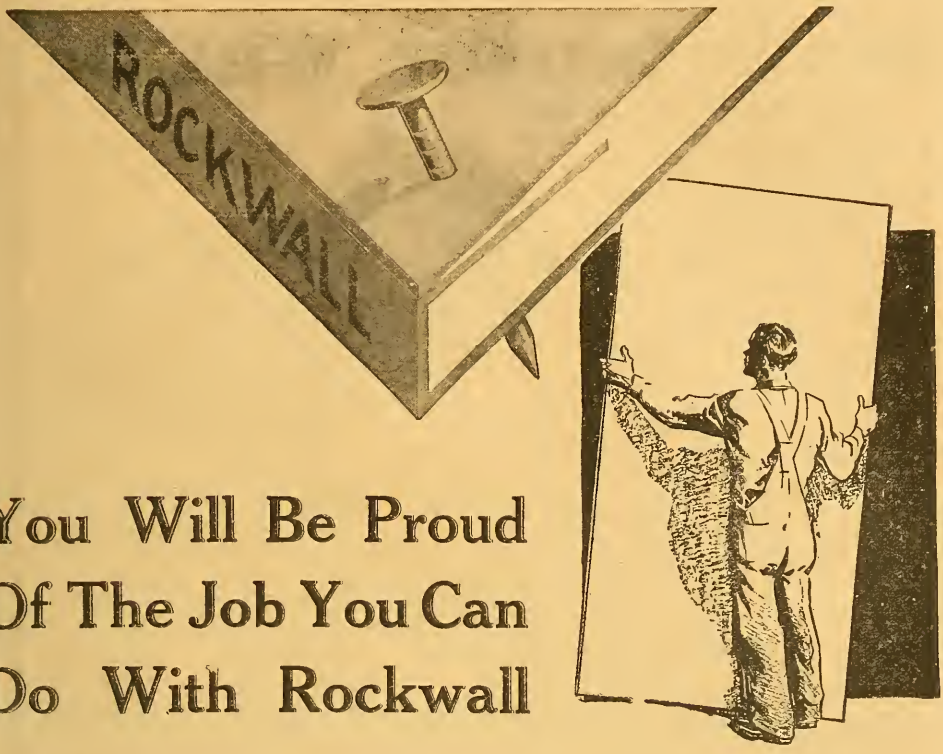
SARGENT

Tools & Hardware

SARGENT & COMPANY, *Manufacturers*, 55 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.
Please send me, without cost, the booklets on Sargent planes and squares.

Name_____

Address_____



You Will Be Proud Of The Job You Can Do With Rockwall

USE Rockwall on your next job and you'll know how it feels to work with a material that works with you. Both sides of Rockwall are finished alike. This means less handling. If one side is scarred, turn the sheet over and nail it up with the other side out. There are no markings to hide.

Square, even edges assure snug, smooth joints—the mark of a good wallboard job.

The reinforced edge with the tough fibre turned into the solid gypsum core a full inch gives you a nailing edge that won't crack.

A reputation for doing good wallboard work keeps a man busy today. That's why it pays to use Rockwall—the carpenter's best friend.

ATLANTIC GYPSUM PRODUCTS CO.
NEW YORK · BOSTON · PORTSMOUTH

Other building materials made by the Atlantic Gypsum Product Company include Rockwall Gypsum Lath, Rockwall Gypsum Tile, Rockwall Gypsum Plaster. All are made from the finest quality Nova Scotia Gypsum.

ROCKWALL
GYPSUM WALL BOARD

What Skilsaw Will Do

This 10 lb.—½ H. P. electric hand saw which operates from any electric light socket will cut a stair stringer of 16 steps out of 2" dressed lumber in 12 minutes. It will rip or crosscut any wood, up to 1¾" thick, anywhere, in a matter of seconds. Skilsaw is made in 4 sizes to meet any building requirement. Ask for a demonstration.

The Price of this model is $60

How SKILSAW Is Built

SPECIFICATIONS.

Cutting Capacity — Maximum 1¾" deep. Base adjustable for depth of cut desired. Power — ½ H. P. specially designed motor for D. C. or A. C. single phase, 60 cycle or less. Aluminum Body. Chrome Nickel steel shafts and gears. Ball bearings throughout. Diameter saw blade, 6". Kerf guide and approved safety guard. Weight, 10 lbs.

EQUIPMENT.

Standard equipment includes: One combination rip and cutoff saw blade. Adjustable rip fence attachment. 15 feet of rubber covered cord with connector. One tube Skilsaw lubricant. Socket wrench. Steel carrying case.

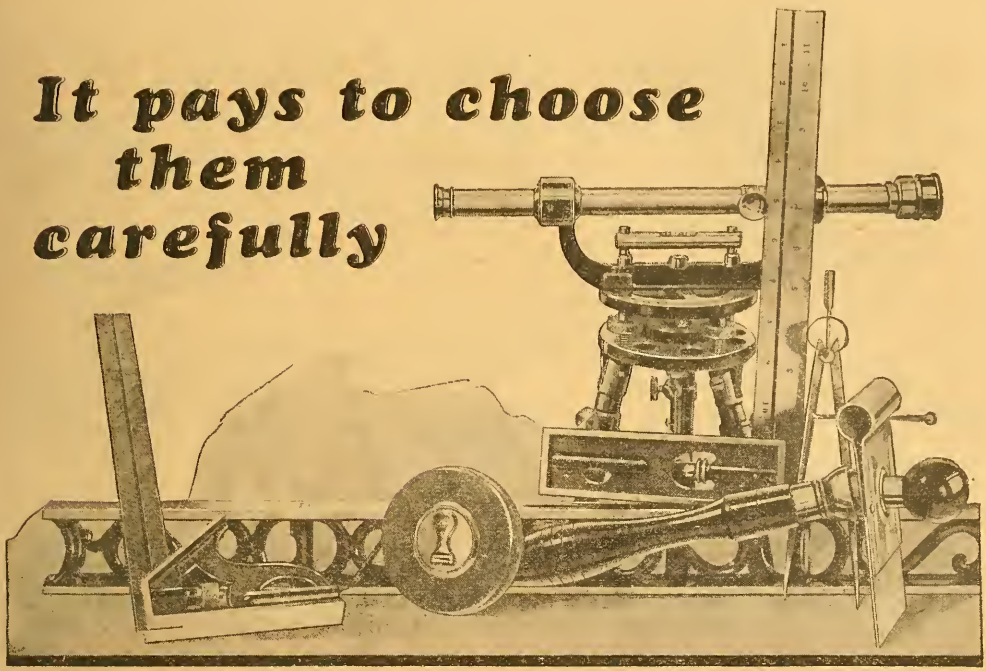
I will watch a five minute demonstration on my own work without obligation:

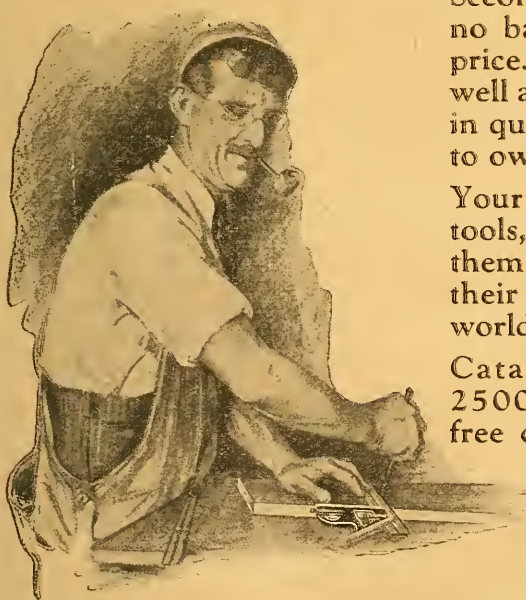
Name_____

Address_____

SKILSAW INC., 1801 Berenice Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

It pays to choose them carefully





Second rate, cheaply made tools are no bargain no matter how low the price. There's lasting satisfaction as well as true economy in the long run in quality tools — tools you're proud to own.

Your dealer has a full line of Starrett tools, tapes, transits and levels. Look them over. See for yourself why their makers are recognized as the world's greatest toolmakers.

Catalog No. 24"E"describes over 2500 Starrett Tools. Write for a free copy.

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.

World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy

ATHOL, MASS., U.S.A.

2003

Use Starrett Tools

THOUSANDS OF CARPENTERS *demand* Irwin *Auger Bits*

The ability of Irwin Auger Bits to stand hard usage and do more work with less "grief" has made them the choice of thousands of carpenters.

Irwin Mainbor 62T, designed especially for carpenters, is a fast, clean-cutting bit that makes work easier. It is tough and enduring, and will stand more sharpening and will last longer than the average bit.

You don't have to bear down with Irwins, or back up and start over again. The Irwin Mainbor will cut through knots and tough woods with surprising ease.

Go get an Irwin Auger Bit. Test it against any other bit—then you will readily see why carpenters everywhere demand the original and genuine Irwin Solid Center Auger Bit. Irwin bits may be had for machine work and electric drills as well as standard types. Send for our free book "How to select, use and care for bits."

THE IRWIN AUGER BIT COMPANY
Wilmington, Ohio

The IRWIN Bit

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

"Does it never get dull?"

—asks this carpenter

"WHAT do you put into your steel that keeps the blade so sharp?" writes Frank McClintock, 2041 S. Alden St., Philadelphia. "The hardest work in the toughest wood does not seem to dull it."

▲ ▲ ▲

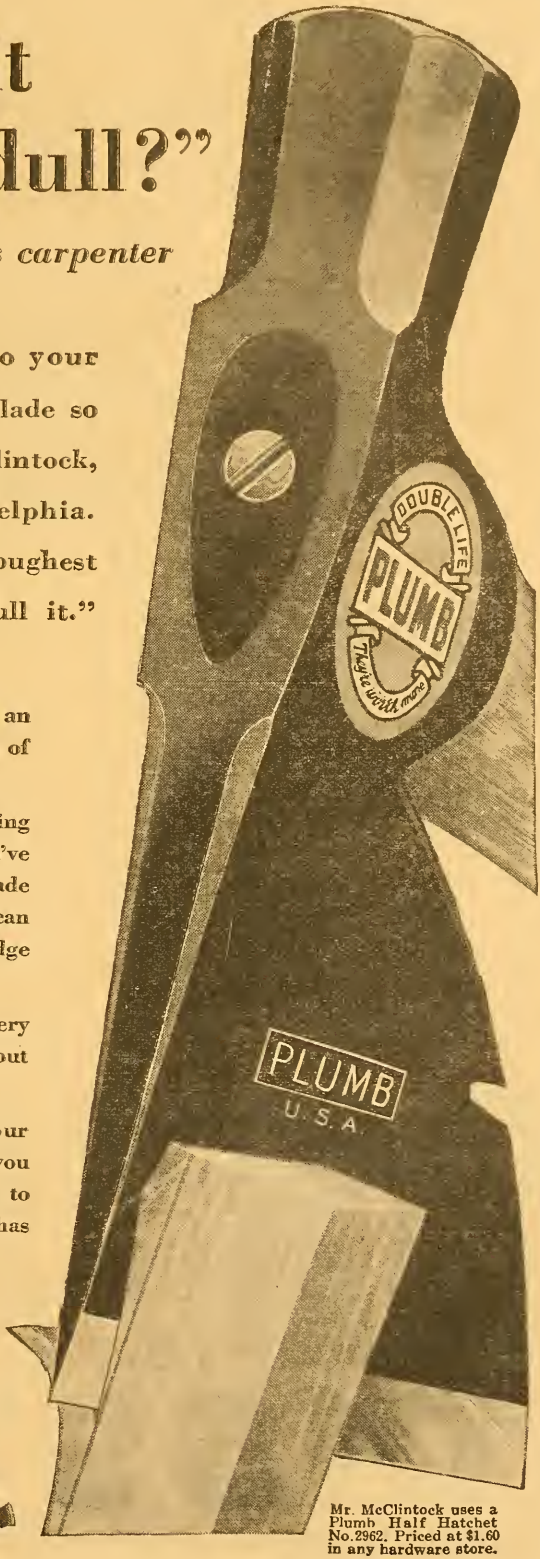
The answer, Mr. McClintock, is an experience of over seventy years of tempering tool steels.

You get more than a keen, lasting edge in a Plumb. No doubt you've noticed the balance .... how the blade goes where you aim it .... how you can control your stroke to drive the edge deep, or to slice just a shaving.

Every line of head and handle, every ounce of weight, has been worked out to give that balance and power.

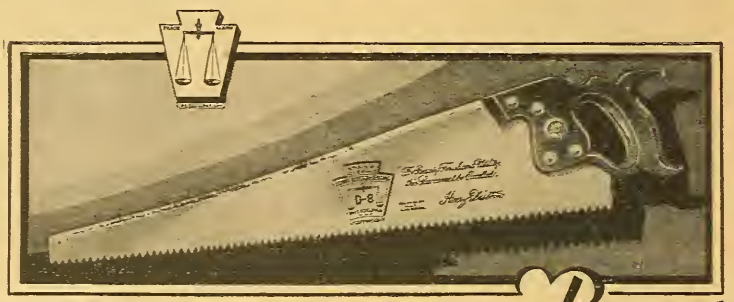
You know, too, that when your Plumb handle finally loosens, all you need do is turn the screw wedge to retighten it again. Only a Plumb has this patented feature.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, INC.
Philadelphia, U. S. A.



Mr. McClintock uses a Plumb Half Hatchet No.2962. Priced at $1.60 in any hardware store.

AN ENTIRELY NEW LINE OF DISSTON HAND SAWS



NEW IN EVERY FEATURE - - - *Beautiful*

BEAUTY such as never was put into hand saws before!

Greater beauty in design, in finish, in workmanship.

Lighter weight. Narrower blades. Thinner backs.

A new high polish on every blade. Handles of improved design, with a new weatherproof finish.

Disston true-taper grinding gives perfect balance. Easier, faster cutting.

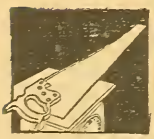
Thinner blades, with the proper stiffness, for modern sawing.

Every saw in the new Disston line is a new masterpiece of saw-making; every one reflects the utmost skill of generations of able craftsmen.

Ask your hardware merchant to show you the *new* Disston saws. Among them you will find a saw to serve you best.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc., Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Canadian Factory: Toronto



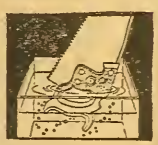
Lighter Blades Disston skill and experience give you a thinner blade, for easier, faster cutting. Disston true-taper grinding removes unnecessary weight, without making saw limber.

Narrower Blades Save your strength at every stroke. Cut faster, run smoother, "feel" better, have better balance. Narrower, thinner, lighter, to meet your needs for present-day sawing.

New Handle Designs. Every handle now has a covered top, which adds strength and beauty to handle, and gives the blade triple anchorage. Handholes larger. Carving improved.

True Taper Grind Improved to give better clearance, balance, cutting. Graduates uniformly from edge to back and from handle to point. Entire tooth edge is of even thickness.

Thin, Yet Stiff The thinner a blade is, if it is stiff, the easier it cuts. Every new Disston Saw is thin, yet stiff, with the correct temper to make it keen and the true taper to make it run easy.



Weatherproof Handles. All handles have new weatherproof finish, more durable and beautiful. Seals pores, prevents warping. Unaffected by two years' test exposure out-doors.

DISSTON

"THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE"

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

Established in 1881 | Vol. XLVIII—No. 8. | INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1928 | One Dollar Per Year | Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

The employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the Lufkin Rule Company of Saginaw, Michigan, who manufacture a number of tools used by carpenters such as rules, tapes, combination squares, trysquares and other measuring devices.

This concern recently constructed a large addition to their plant on which were employed non-union carpenters.

HISTORY OF LABOR DAY

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary.)

SO that there may be no misunderstanding in the future as to the birth of Labor Day it becomes necessary to correct some erroneous impressions and statements that have been circulated during the past few years as to its origin.

Some say that Labor Day was inaugurated by the Knights of Labor, others claim that it was started by the American Federation of Labor and others that it originated from the Central Labor Union of New York City, N. Y.

The facts in the case are that P. J. McGuire, General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, proposed to the Central Labor Union of New York City at a regular meeting of that body held on May 8, 1882, that one day in the year be set aside and designated as Labor Day and that it be made a general holiday for the working classes.

He argued that at least one day in the year should be observed to pay tribute and respect to the genius of American industry. He claimed that while other holidays represented the religious, political, civil and military spirit of the people there was none to represent the industrial spirit, the greatest vital force of the nation.

He advised that the day be dedicated to peace, civilization and the triumphs of industry, and suggested that it be celebrated by a street parade to show the strength of the organized wage workers and to demonstrate the growing spirit of fraternity among them which when fully developed will bring about the good time coming when—

"Man to man the world o'er
Will brothers be, and a' that."

He further suggested that after the parade a picnic or festival be held in some grove or park and the proceeds derived therefrom be divided among the organizations participating, on the following plan:

1. Each union to get as many tickets as they desire to sell, the more sold the greater the profits to the union selling them.

2. Each union be allowed to keep all the money realized by the sale of tickets through its members.

3. Each union participating in the celebartion to contribute to the expenses incurred in proportion to its membership.

He believed that the first Monday in September of each year should be set apart as a holiday and be known as Labor Day for the reason that it comes at the most pleasant season of the year nearly midway between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving Day and would fill a wide gap in the chronology of legal holidays.

Needless to say his proposition was accepted and the first Labor Day parade and festival was held on September 5, 1882, in New York City by the Central Labor Union and was an imposing affair and a great success. Ten thousand men took part in the parade and over twenty thousand in the picnic, where all nationalities and trades mingled in festive enjoyment and good will and listened to speeches of advice and encouragement from John Swinton, Louis A. Post, P. J. McGuire and others. It became an annual affair thereafter.

At the fourth annual convention of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada afterwards know as the American Federation of Labor, held in Chicago, Ill., on October 9, 1884, delegate A. C. Cameron from the Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly introduced the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, that the first Monday in September of each year be set apart as a laborer's national holiday and that we recommend its observance by all wage workers irrespective of sex, calling or nationality."

After that it spread rapidly. City Councils and State Legislatures made it a legal holiday and it is now acknowledged as such in every state except Wyoming where the Governor each year declares it a holiday by proclamation.

By Act of Congress, June 28, 1894, it became a national holiday.

Obeservances of one kind or another have come down to us through the ages, but to the organized workers must be given the credit of establishing Labor Day. In so doing they not only honored themselves but at the same time paid homage, tribute and respect to those who passed to the Great Beyond and who in their time helped to carve civilization out of the wilderness and make America one of the greatest nations of the earth.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

(By William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor.)

CLOSE observers and thinking people know that only some mighty, moving cause could serve to bring together millions of working men and women into an organization and hold them loyal, true and devoted to the cause which the organization represents. Not only do they remain consistent members throughout all their lives but this affiliation is maintained in the face of privation, sacrifice and suffering. In many instances continued membership in the Organized Labor movement resulted in the loss of employment and in harsh and cruel persecution on the part of hostile employers.

These are experiences which put men and women to a severe test. Only a strong, impelling force, imbued with spiritual and emotional qualities of the highest degree, could mould into concerted, harmonious action the longings of the hearts of the toiling masses. Such a force, invincible and indestructible, is the inspiration which serves to unite the workers into a compact, cohesive body having a common purpose and a definite aim.

Trade unionism, as reflected by the American Federation of Labor, reached its present point of strength and influence as a result of steady growth and development covering a long period of years. It had its origin in the industrial awakeing which took place several centuries ago. From a humble beginning it expanded and increased in proportion to the expansion and growth of industry. Its progress was gradual and marked by slow but steady gains. Its history is replete with clashes between employers and employes and many pages are embiazoned with the recital of heroic deeds and courageous endeavors.

It was quite natural that those who were in control of economic and social affairs looked upon the formation of trade unions as revolutionary and dangerous. They saw in the organization of the workers a challenge to the existing social and economic order. The organization of the workers was considered audacious, a menace to private ownership and an interference with the management and control of industry. Because of this point of view governmental authorities enacted laws of a most stringent and exacting nature.

In the 13th century, by the statute of laborers, enacted during the reign of Edward III the wages of servants and laborers in husbandry were set forth specifically and all workmen were required to bring their implements to town and there be hired in a public place and not privately. The price of threshing corn was set and it was determined that no one might leave the town in summer, where he lived in winter, if it were possible to secure employment there.

The wages of building mechanics were fixed at certain rates from Easter to St. Michael. From this time, "less, according to the vote and discretion of the justices, which should be thereto assigned." It was decided that servants and laborers fleeing from one country to another were to be imprisoned. In a subsequent Act passed during the reign of King Edward III it was announced that 'All alliances and covines of masons and carpenters, and congregations, chapters, ordinances and oaths betwixt carpenters and masons made, shall be from henceforth void and wholly annulled so that every mason and carpenter, of what condition that he be, shall be compelled by his master to whom he serveth, to do every work that to him pertaineth to do, or of free stone, or of rough stone, also every carpenter in his degree.

In an Act passed in 1388 it was ordained that no laborer should depart after the end of his term, to serve or dwell elsewhere, unless he had obtained a letter giving reasons for his going and the time of his return, if he ought to return. Violation of this Act was punishable by being put in stocks which were ordered to be placed in every town. Wages of servants and laborers were again fixed and penalties imposed for giving or taking more than was limited. Whoever served in husbandry until the age of twelve was required henceforth to abide at the same labor. No servant was permitted to wear any sword or dagger and certain games were prohibited to them. In 1720, in the reign of George I, all contracts between journeymen tailors, in London and Westminister, for advancing their wages or lessening their hours

of labor were declared illegal and void. Such tailors as entered into agreements of this character were to be imprisoned for two months without bail. The hours were fixed from six o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock at night, with one hour for dinner. Wages were any sum not exceeding two shillings per day between March 25 and June 30 and one shilling eight pence per diem for the rest of the year.

Gradually trade unionism in Great Britain overcame the legal difficulties which were encountered. In 1906 the Trades Dispute Act was passed and in 1913 the Trade Union Act was passed. These two Acts removed every legal disability under which trade unions were restricted and hampered in the exercise of their legimate activities.

In this respect trade union organizations in the United States have not been so fortunate as trade unions in England have been. Through affirmative leglislation the trade unions of Great Britain have been accorded a legal status. Their right to function and to engage in trade union activities has been defined. In the Trades Dispute Act it is specifically set forth that any act done in pursuance of an agreement by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation of a trade dispute, not be actionable unless the act, if done without such agreement, would be actionable.

Peaceful Picketing was permitted and an act done in pursuance of a trade dispute was not actionable on the ground only that it induced some other person to break a contract of employment or an interference with the trade of another, or with the right of some other person to dispose of his labor or capital. No action could be entertained by any court against a trade union or against any members or officials in respect to any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trade unions.

While the right of Organized Labor to exist and function in the United States has been recognized and declared by the courts in numerous decisions there is not, on the statute books in our land, a law similar to the British Trades Dispute Act. The great difficulty with which Organized Labor contends is the lack of a full legal understanding, on the part of all concerned, of the authority and rights of Organized Labor. This is made clear in many of the decisions of the courts on legal matters affecting labor. Many of these decisions, vitally affecting the activities, the standing and the responsibility of Organized Labor, are conflicting.

Another legal difficulty frequently met by Organized Labor is what Organized Labor regards as the wrongful exercise of the power to enjoin. This drastic power is often invoked in labor controversies and in labor disputes. The employer frequently relies upon the power of the injunction to win for him in a controversy with his employes. From the time the first injunction was issued in a labor dispute, in 1888, until the issuance of a blanket injunction, during the Shopmen's strike, in 1922, Organized Labor has fought and protested against the use of injunctions in labor controversies between employers and employes. It will be unceasing in its efforts to find a remedy for the injunction evil in labor disputes.

If Organized Labor is to function in such a way as to serve the workers and society to the fullest extent of its ability to serve it must be free. It cannot succeed in full measure if it is merely accorded the right to exist and is restricted in the exercise of that right or is denied the exercise of that right by judicial decree or legal inhibitions. What could be more meaningless than to accord it the right to exist and then prevent it from functioning through the imposition of legal restraint and the erection of legal barriers? There is no force within our industrial, economic and social life which exercises a more beneficient and stabilizing influence than the Organized Labor movement. It has always led in the advocacy of high and humane living standards. It has constantly emphasized the value of the human factor in industry.

It has endeavored to create opportunities for self-development, for cultural and spiritual advancement and for educational advantages for the great masses of the people. What policy or purpose could be more praiseworthy or commendable? To what other force or power could the workers turn for protection and help if the Organized Labor movement were destroyed?

Don't let a bad habit get a mortgage on your life.

* * *

This Is Convention Year

THE ARCHITECT

(By H. H. Siegele.)

PART I

"IT will pay you to employ an architect," said the contractor, after looking over some home-made pencil sketches, handed to him by a prospective builder. "No doubt you wonder why I suggest this," he went on, as he laid the sketches aside, "but there are many good reasons why you should have an architect, against only a few doubtful reasons why you should not."

"Tell us," the prospective builder said, glancing at his wife, who smilingly endorsed the request, "we came here to learn —of course, we thought our sketches were all right."

"I have built homes," the contractor answered "and know of homes that have been built without the services of an architect, and the results were satisfactory. But these instances are exceptions. Usually where this is the case, some unusual circumstance is responsible for the success, and rarely the fact that the services of an architect were dispensed with. For instance, if the builder himself knows something about architecture, or something about contracting; in other words, if he has had practical experience in either or both of these branches of the building industry, then it might be advisable to go on with a building project without employing an architect, but a plain layman in the building industry, should by all means have an architect. . . . but he should be sure that he selects one who is reliable and capable. For," the contractor went on, "some architects think more about their commission than they do about the services that they render; they are what could be called, the bootleggers of the profession. I remember,"— and the contractor seemed to be greatly amused—"I remember," he repeated, "when I was a member of a building committee, on which rested the responsibility of erecting a rather important public building; and one of those 'bootleg' architects gave us a lot of what is commonly called 'bunk' . . .high-sounding technical terms,—'scare-words,' as I called them, that the ordinary person does not understand. The use of 'scare-words' usually inspires confidence, which is based on nothing less than the words themselves, even though not understood . . . with confidence doubtfully established they reason that anyone who knows how to use words that they can't understand, must by all means be a great person and reliable in every respect."

This little incident was related by the contractor, in a semi-humorous tone of voice. And then he went on in the same tone of voice, and told the young couple other amusing things that entered into his experience as a committeeman. These things do not strictly pertain to the subject that we are dealing with here, and for that reason we are not quoting them. One thing, however, might be interesting for it brought several hearty laughs from the contractor as he talked to the young couple with a touch of humor in his voice.

"When we asked that 'bootleg' architect," the contractor continued, punctuating his remarks with chuckles, "whether he would mind—and please tell—how much his remarkable services would cost us; he told us in a very lady-like way, the exact amount. But when he saw that we looked rather surprised, he said 'I don't see how it can be done for any less, the way blue-printing runs into money.' Of course he thought that the committee did not know anything about blue-printing; but we did, and that is what made it so highly amusing. We knew that blue-printing could be obtained for even less than 3c per square foot—and at that rate it would hardly be a noticeable amount compared with the amount he designated as the charge for his services."

Stepping into another room, the contractor soon returned with a set of plans and specifications of a house he was figuring on. Laying the plans before the young couple he pointed out to them, how the architect had not overlooked any of the modern conveniences, and how he had planned the arrangements so as to fit the needs of the people who were to occupy the house after it was finished.

"Besides these things," he said with assurance in his voice, "A reliable architect will plan your home in an up-to-date style of architecture. He will keep in mind just how much money you want to invest in your building, and plan it accord-

ingly. He will see to it that all of the important parts of the building will be shown in detail, and the different materials to be used clearly specified, so that every contractor who figures on the job, will know exactly what will be required of him, should he get the job of erecting the building. Whenever plans are not complete, and important parts of the building not clearly shown by enlarged details; or when the specifications are not clear and do not cover every part of the building, then the owner will find that he will have to pay for many extra things before his building is finished. A reliable and capable architect will take care of these matters, and when he does, he protects the owner against many unpleasant experiences that otherwise would fall to him. Summing the whole thing up with a sort of a figure of speach, the architect, if he is the right kind of an architect, will bring the whole building before you in miniature, so that you can with the aid of your imagination see the completed building, and know exactly what it will look like when it is finished. Or using a paraphrase: 'By faith, having the plans and specifications of a reliable architect before him, the home-builder can see and enjoy his home, before the first shovelful of dirt has been turned.' . . . "Another thing," the contractor said, as the couple were preparing to leave, "a reliable architect will be a guarantee against faulty construction. In this one thing, he can often save the owner more money than the amount of his commission."

Then the contractor gave the prospective builder several names of satisfied home-owners, together with names of architects, whom he considered reliable and capable—and after exchanging a few remarks pertaining to current events, the young couple stepped out of the office, and the contractor went back to his desk to look over reports that came in by mail from some of his out-of-town jobs.

(Continued in next issue.)

MEMBERSHIP AN INVESTMENT

(By Heber White, L. U. No. 317, Aberdeen, Wash.)

WHEN making an investment, about the only thing that concerns the investor is: Will it pay? Will the returns be profitable? We as investors, are not concerned about whether the company is an insurance company, a stock or other corporation; we do not care if it is one of the automobile industry or engaged in the manufacture of shoe-strings.

We are interested as investors only and few if any scruples prevent our putting our money into any proposition that looks good on the face of it. Dividends, big interest earnings, that's what counts. If we are reasonably sure of this, we put unstintingly as we are able to do so, either our spare dollars or all we can scrape together into it.

When we become members of Organized Labor, we are investors in the biggest paying proposition that we could have chosen for our investments. We looked over the available information, sized up our chances, became satisfied of the solvency of the organization, compared its many and various features that seemed of interest in our particular case, talked it over with friend wife perhaps, and decided in our minds, that here was a good investment.

In putting our money into this company, we wanted, expected and received more than is ordinarily expcted or received. It was not done on the spur of the moment, nor did we unwillingly become sharers in this vast enterprise. While we were, in a sense ignorant of management and business aggregation, we had long known of it and were not surprised into signing on the dotted line. Long ago, we learned that those who held stock in the company were receiving good returns, but some way, in most cases at least, it was only having need for some such investment, rather than by a desire to do otherwise, that we finally came in.

Soon, we learned all about ourselves and others in the organization, so far as a united stand upon certain ethical conduct or standards of life is concerned, and became enthusiastic in every phase in the development and expansion of it. We too, realized that even before becoming members, we had to a great extent benefitted, or perhaps, wondered why we had not rightly shared in the general organization's work previously.

These are no doubt, some of the thoughts that entered the mind and now, just for the little membership fee, and a few cents per month as dues, we find it possible to share in great benefits, receive a high rate or earning on the investment. It might be well to remember though, that only those whose premiums, dues or assessment are fully paid, are in a position to realize just how great the reward. It may be advisable to mention also, that unless we are in good standing and are never in arrears, we are paying part of the time for something that we cannot receive and to which we have forfeited right.

Let us look over the situation—look into the facts as they appear and compare them in our minds, with a similar expenditure in any other enterprise. We are entitled to certain disability benefits, funeral benefits, and the benefit and pleasures of affiliation with others of our craft. We form a link in a chain of workers that unite the world. We receive better pay and the hours of employment have been reduced to a more decent living condition. We are privileged to present our claims collectively, reasonably assured of a favorable hearing. We have been able to share in many comforts that were heretofore denied us. We are enjoying the day or half-day holiday on week-ends. We are better enabled to educate our children, buy homes, automobiles and the many things that added time and money make possible.

These enumerated few only start the list. One of the greatest returns on our investment, it seems to me, comes in the knowledge of happiness and comfort to untold thousands. Thousands that were as totally slaves without organization, as the negro of slavery days. Organized Labor is instrumental and often the only force that is able to bring about legislation for the betterment of the child in labor and the many who by reason of their isolation or numerical weakness, cannot do a great deal alone.

Discard if you will, all humanitarian thought; in short, ignore every phase of this question and soley from its merit as a business investment, with a cash return, examine into your affairs and decide its merit. The many features that in all make the total in returns available make an imposing figure and yet, there are some who seem to be indifferent to or utterly fail to get into their one-track minds much or all that it really means and is to them.

The protection given and the continuous and ever ready support by the membership in other crafts, the usually substantial and general moral assistance in time of need that comes, and the happy knowledge in being of assistance to others similarly circumstanced; these are all part of the returns.

There are still standards to maintain and to fight for; new fields to be opened up and cultivated; further advances to be made. Our accomplishment will be circumscribed or limited only by our ability to see beyond the present hour. It is needful for individual and mutual welfare, that we be awake to the times and carefully guard the treasures in our keeping. That which we have was won on the field of battle and can be held only by watchfulness and care. The inside knocker, who attends the meeting only to complain; the one who comes only to vote at special meetings, not knowing or caring about the regular business from week to week; the selfishly aspiring to office; the semi-unusual comer; the chronic grouch; the one whose dues are almost always in arrears and the one who refuses to do an honest part of the work of the Local or general organization, these are not receiving the best returns on their investment.

Whenever times are slack throughout the country, there is more than ever need for care. It is then, that the craftsman out of employment finds room in his mind for the poison of discontent. It is true, there are times when the loyalty of the unionist is severely tested and tried—when the cries of hunger and want of little ones pierce the heart. Then, Brother of mine, it is time to think. We might be able to temporarily help matters at home by taking a job at less than the regular scale; but in doing so, we are breaking down the conditions and the morale of more than those of our fellow-craftsmen, and the work of years will be required to again be as solidly entrenched.

There are thousands of card men everywhere who are ready to be scabs at the first opportunity. Some of them are in the unions because at the time of joining, they could not procure work outside. When they see a non-union job, with men steadily at work while they may be idle, it is sure to get them. They bring the matter before the Local, often attempting to bring about by their actions, an 'open

shop' condition. They talk 'open shop' and think the union will go 'open shop' soon. It will, if there are enough such gathered together at any one meeting.

Keep an eye open for these borers from within. Often they are in the pay of industrial organizations, but if not they should be. It is such men who undermine and tear down the whole organization.

Solidarity in the ranks of Organized Labor, having prepared and understood through many years of practical experience, not alone the demands of the worker, but the rights of the employing class; more than by the size of the organization itself, is the one elemental factor that has brought success. There is little danger of united opposition to Organized Labor, for only as the worker is able to earn, is he able to spend. The men of the business world have learned this as well as we have.

We have mutual interests. Capital and labor are getting together in understanding and awakening to the rights and just conditions of the present, looking into the future with clearer eyes.

Unorganized labor inarticulate, looks enviously toward those in our ranks, knowing that we alone are able to cope with a bad situation. When we contemplate them and visualize a general disorganized state of affairs throughout the country, it seems hard to believe we will then fail to grasp understandingly, the full meaning and benefit to be derived through loyalty to our craft and all Organized Labor.

As an investment, there can be nothing better in returns than a paid-up membership in any craft organization. Think of what you are now receiving for it and imagine, if you can, what you would do without it.

GOOD LIGHTING IN THE HOME

(By Lewis H. Carris, Managing Director of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness.)

FEW people have become blind wholly as the result of poor lighting in the home, but unquestionably the sight of hundreds of thousands of men, women and children has been permanently impaired by long continued eyestrain resulting from improper lighting in their homes. That is the reason for this article.

First of all, let us consider the question "What is good light?" Well, any light—whether it is natural or artificial—is good light if there is enough of it, if it is steady and if it is properly shaded and diffused. No light is good if it flickers, if it is too weak or too strong, if it is unshaded when on the level with the eye, or if it causes what is known as glare.

The remedies for insufficient light or too much light — gloom and glare, as these conditions are familiarly referred to by illuminating engineers—are usually obvious and attainable with little expense. To avoid gloom, increase the amount of light or distribute it about the room more appropriately so that there will be no dark places where the eyes are to be used for reading or other close work. To avoid glare shade all gas and electric light so that the filament of the light cannot be seen, and whenever possible read or work with the light falling over your shoulders from the rear; by all means avoid looking directly into an uncovered electric or gas light.

Probably the worst lighting evil in the home—and it is usually to be found in the work room of the home, the kitchen—is the unshaded incandescent lamp hanging from a cord in the center of the room or over the kitchen sink. The eye is perhaps the most accommodating organ of that intricate machine, the human body: it can in a fraction of a second adjust itself to the most extreme condition, from long range vision to close work, from extreme light to extreme darkness, and because it can stand a good deal of abuse without complaint, the eye is often permanently weakened by long and repeated exposure to the strain of working directly in front of a bright electric light or in insufficient light.

The unshaded light at the end of a cord in the kitchen should be replaced with a white, totally enclosed fixture close to the ceiling. When this is not feasible or possible, the hanging light should be covered, preferably with a frosted glass shade which will diffuse and reflect all of the light and yet keep

from view its source, the filament of an electric lamp or the mantle of a gas lamp. Such shades can be bought for as little as 10 cents.

Much of the light by which we see does not come directly from the lamp; it is reflected from ceilings, walls and other surfaces of the room. The better reflectors these surfaces are, the better will be the illumination. In the selection of wall colors and materials, therefore, thought should be given to their light absorbing and light reflecting qualities. In the kitchen where good, general illumination is needed, white or very light colored walls and ceilings are desirable.

The problem of lighting the living room is far different from that of the kitchen. Here a high degree of illumination is not needed for the entire room. In fact, except at chairs and sofas where people are accustomed to read, sew or play, a low level of illumination is desirable to rest the eyes. The contract between the portions of the room lighted by portable lamps and the rest of the room should, however, not be so great as to cause heavy shadows.

The lighting problem in the bathroom is similar to that of the kitchen, and the lighting of most other rooms in the home presents a problem similar to that of the living room.

The important things to remember about lighting are these:

Have all lights shaded.

Never read or work with a strong light shining directly into the eyes.

Whenever possible, have the light fall on what you are reading or on your work from above and behind you or from one side.

If you are not able to read easily with the printed page 12 to 15 inches from the eye, there is something wrong either with the light or with your sight.

Remember that sight is the most valuable of all our senses and that once lost it can never be regained at any price.

APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

THE following article on the subject of training apprentices under the caption, "Houses Built By Boys," was written by Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Head of the Department of Woodworking, School of Science and Technology, Pratt Institute, and appeared in the June issue of "The American Builder." He says in part:

"In 1921 the Apprenticeship Committee of the New York Building Congress was established for the purpose of conducting an apprenticeship system that would meet the need for developing skilled and properly trained mechanics in the building trades. Quoting from a bulletin issued by the Congress in order to emphasize the thought that the writer has in mind, we read:

" 'A trained mechanic is a man who has had practice, experience and instruction in the various processes of the trade. The factors of expertness are accomplished by the co-ordination of the hand, the eye and the brain, and the proper functioning of these factors is only brought about by well directed apprentice training.

" 'Employers are in favor of apprentice training as they know a trained mechanic is an asset to the industry. He earns the wages he receives, he goes about his work in a business-like way without the necessity of a highly paid foreman directing every few minutes what to do and how to do it. He can stand on his own feet.

" 'Organized Labor is in favor of a well directed apprenticeship plan as well-trained workers can maintain wages commensurate with the quality and quantity of work performed. Such workers take a pride in their work and raise the standard of their trade to a higher plane whereby the craft has the respect of the community.

" 'The public favors well-trained workers because it knows that when work is performed by trained journeymen, it receives full value for money expended.'

"It is very evident that the policy of the committee is to cooperate with employer, educator and labor equally and alike for the good of the apprentice and the industry. Apprentices are hired by employers, there they get their experience. Part of each week is spent in school, there they study principles and their application, together with such technical training as the type of work may require. Employers are bound to discontinue the employment of an ap-

prentice who does not fulfill his obligations so far as school attendance is concerned and likewise the unions are bound to exclude from membership apprentices for the same reason. Here we have an ideal situation, employe, employer, labor and industry all working together for the common good of all, each having a task to perform.

"Having analyzed one form of trade training let us look at another type of training that seems to be gaining headway in many localities and compare notes. I have before me a publication, 'Boy-Built Houses—A School Project Method of Training Boys for House Building,' by Blanche Halbert and as I study the publication I wonder if a movement is on foot for certain types of school to undertake the job of training all by themselves, ignoring employers, labor and industry and thus sacrificing the interests of the future employes.

"For the past 14 years the writer has been a strong advocate for productive work or the project method of teaching, believing that it has advantages over the exercise method for teaching certain types of shop work. The idea being to have the students do thing under the exact conditions that they will find in real life; and having done them, teach them to think about what they have done, so that their next efforts may be better. Teach them to observe everything. that they may apply ideas to what they do. Teach them to think consecutively, to reason, to plan their work so that they may become masters in what they set out to do. These are things that schools can do and do effectively and probably better than any one else because they have more time than the average employer and are therefore not infringing upon the duties of any one.

"House building is a trade that does not lend. itself to the school shop as many other kinds of work do. Principles can be taught and a limited amount of practice given, but industry is needed to furnish the experience. Schools can develop a limited amount of skill, they can develop initiative and place responsibility, they can teach organization and the value of commercial accuracy and time, but industry must supply the repetition which is the law of memory and likewise a developer of skill. Let us not worry about students with this background giving a good account of themselves as they are thrown on their own resources in the industry and watch them pass over the heads of those who have been less fortunate and have not been able to take advantage of a similar technical education.

"After careful study the writer has come to the conclusion that any project that cannot be carried out successfully within the limits of and under the direct supervision of school authorities should not be undertaken by them. Why not let us work together for the common good of all rather than attempt to do that which we are not properly organized to handle? There are too many problems involved in erecting a building that schools should not be called upon to face and most of these would probably fall upon the shoulders of the instructor in charge of the class. Financing, sales, time element, weather conditions, workmanship, equipment, hazards and many other complications that might be mentioned in connection with actually completing a building.

"Student labor is not all that it is cracked up to be. There is no use for instructors to fool themselves by saying and believing that student labor is as good or far superior to the workmanship on the average community house. Many students do better work than a certain class of mechanics and it may be said that workmanship on boy-built houses in many cases would be rejected, while if the same work done by men in the industry although inferior would be passed without comment.

"Is not too much expected of the prospective new recruit to the industry? Why not let us cooperate and we all do our assigned task in the training of the boy? Even perfect joints or workmanship do not make a building watertight and fireproof, or help it to withstand the elements and the unusual strains likely to come upon the structure. Leaky roofs, bulging walls, squeaking stairs, sagging floors, cracked plaster, draughty and rattling windows and doors are unpleasant facts which carpenters must understand and reduce to the vanishing point.

"All work must be done in accordance with the local building code, sanitary code and fire laws. This puts school authorities under the supervision of outside influences, for they must satisfy the various inspectors representing these departments of the community.

If they should happen to be in sympathy with the work of the school, everything may work harmoniously, but they can cause endless trouble if they so desire.

"The time element is a big factor. The longer it takes to put up a building the higher the cost will run. The longer it takes to put up a building, the more damage it will get. It is a mistaken notion that time is not a factor in productive work because it is a very decided factor in woodworking. A student working on a piece of work today will find that the elements have affected his work over night. Work of this kind should be kept continuously moving toward completion and then protected with a covering of some kind.

"Boys working on these houses are not paid for their labors, therefore they do not come under the jurisdiction of the child labor law or the workmen's compensation law. What then happens if someone is injured? What protection has the public from accidents, either while passing the building or being near it during construction? What, then, happens to these boys if they are injured? There are many hazards peculiar to the building industry, is it just the thing to do, to subject these minors to such dangers?

"Quoting from Theodore G. Joslin in the Boston Transcript: 'Surveys made by the Children's Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics clearly reveal that under identical conditions, the danger of accidents to boys employed in industry is considerably greater than it is to adults. The investigations disclose, in the first instance, that even with the exercise of the same degree of judgment, a child has not the same coordination of muscles and parts of his body that a mature person has. The muscles do not react so quickly to the knowledge of dangers as they come through the eye and brain. In the second place, there is not the same degree for judgment for, after all, judgment is largely a product of experience and it can be assumed that under the same circumstances the hazards of accidents necessarily are greater to minors.

" ' Another thing which tends apparently to increase hazard, especially for young persons, is the tendency to push production to the highest possible point by improved machinery, mechanical appliances, conveyors, power hoists, trucks and by speeding up the workers. Again it must be emphasized that the child has not the same muscular control and the co-ordination of body and mind as a mature person. In consequence the new speeding up devices are more dangerous to the child than an adult.'

"If the instruction is to be effective it must be done exactly in the same way as it is done in industry so that a student can go from school into industry in much the same manner that a mechanic goes from one employer to another. If a student has to start all over again and do things differently in the industry than he did while in school, then he has wasted a great deal of time and his earning power has been reduced instead of increased. Why not let the schools do their part in the training of the boy and let industry do its part instead of trying to monopolize the boy's entire time to his disadvantage?

"Schools are public institutions and as such must remain neutral, and avoid entangling alliances. They need the advice, cooperation and support of the students, labor organizations, employers and all others concerned. As new problems arise they should have a free hand to study the needs of both employe and employer, to develop the necessary instructional material to satisfy the new need and should be judged by the results obtained.

"There are a great many trades affected in erecting a building and it is very doubtful if the average school can complete a building satisfactorily without some aid from the outside. Here is a chance to mix men and boys, union and non-union, together which is not going to be workable in the long run.

"Labor organizations are backing the schools all over the country and in localities where schools are not to be found are organizing classes of their own to help the younger members as well as many of the older ones to improve their knowledge of their trade. They realize more and more that a trained man makes a better union man and they are for it. Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, writes that 'labor is whole-heartedly in support of industrial education and vocational training.'

"From personal contact with Mr. Green, the writer knows that what he says he means. The General and Local Officers of the United Brotherhood of

Carpenters and Joiners endorse his statements which is manifest by the active interest they are taking in the work of the schools and the work of the apprenticeship system, but they take the position that schools have their place in society and should not branch out into other business foreign to them. Let us not forfeit this good will by antagonizing them.

"Wherein does the trade or technical school function? Probably a good answer is to fit the student for the fullest life possible. This is a big job and fits the worker not only into the trade but into the home and community life. The school increases the promotional opportunities of its students and gives them a real start toward the top or goal which should be their ambition. Let us analyze the word TOP and make a study of some of the things that the young people want and the schools can supply better than any one else.

"First—T is for Think, systematic thinking. Students get a mental picture of what it is that they want to do before actually beginning an operation. The successful completion of their work requires that the first step must be done at the proper time and in the proper way before the second step can be properly begun, and so on with each successful step. The work must be thought out and the various operations done in a systematic order.

"Students must have foresight and an understanding of trade principles before they can satisfactorily proceed with their work. The science, trade and technical information that should be known are products of investigation, research and study and should form the basic foundation upon which all trade courses of study should be built. Teach the young people to use their heads as well as their hands.

"Second—O is for Observe. Visual aids are an important teaching device that every instructor should take advantage of, if he is going to get his subject over easily and quickly. Every one is an imitator. Boys learn what a good job looks like by seeing one. They learn quickly the various operations in the sequence in which they should be performed by seeing them worked out step by step. They learn to do and how to do by watching others until finally they gain the self-confidence that gives them their first real start as a leader.

"Train boys to watch attentively the demonstrations and instructions given by their teachers, train them to take some interest in other work that may be going on about them, train them to use the library and with the interchange of ideas found there, in magazines and books, help them to develop and broaden so that as they are thrown on their own resources they will be equipped to do the proper thing at the proper time and in the proper way.

"Third—P is for Practice. Young people need to be taught how to put into practice the things they know and apply their knowledge to the real things of life. Develop in them the ability to intelligently select and use the proper tool at the proper time and in the proper way. Teach them to do more effective work with the least amount of effort and expenditure of man power, teach them to take orders from others that they in turn will develop the ability to engineer a job through from start to finish.

"Let us not worry about a boy thus equipped giving a good account of himself. He may reach the top sooner than expected with credit not only to himself but also to his alma mater that gave him the start. Let us have boys get their experience in the industry where they come under the jurisdiction of proper organizations, the journeyman mechanic, the foreman, the employer, the labor unions, the compensation commission and others that might be mentioned.

"Carpentry is one of those subjects in which the use of the project method of teaching is not very promising. This does not mean, however, that those now in the trade cannot be helped and that those who want to get into the trade are out of luck and that nothing can be done for them. Insofar as teaching the subject of carpentry to carpenters is concerned, the writer's only real success has been with the use of the exercise method.

"Men in the trade know what they want and also know when they are getting satisfied. The equipment in the carpenter shop of Pratt Institute includes 52 benches and for a number of years we have had a waiting list from three to four men for every bench. The age of the students run from 19 years

to 52 years with an average age of over 30 years. Some of the men travel two hours in either direction after work to get to the Institute or four hours' travel, three nights per week. The success of our graduates, as they are given an opportunity to apply the knowledge thus gained in their spare time attending an evening school is testimony that there must be many merits to the exercise method of teaching as applied to carpentry."

IMPROVES PATENT WALL

IN the November, 1925, issue of our Journal, we printed the story of an invention of a patent wall by Bro. Duncan McLean. This wall has now been improved, and Bro. McLean wishes us again to call it to your attention, for a general demand for this type of wall would create more work for carpenters.

This wall is described as follows: It is an improved framed wall with flat 1" x 6" braces nailed on to the edge of the studs in such a manner that, in addition to acting as wind braces the middle of the wall is suspended. Furring strips are nailed flat on to the edge of the studs 2'0" apart heightways to carry reinforced concrete slabs 2'-0" x 2'-0" x 1½" which have secured to them in the making, a wood frame, which is provided as a means of fastening the slabs to the furring strips. The wood frame forms a rabit around the slab through which screws and nails are passed into the furring strip and studs. At the joint of the slabs a groove is formed by the two rabits into which waterproof cement is placed sealing the joint of the wood frames and forming a fillet to give appearance to the groove which is 1" wide.

Should a crack take place at any time due to settlement it is easily blinded in the construction by filling in the crack in the groove and then with cement paint covering the whole of the groove, thereby preventing two shades of color which is seen in the cracks of other walls. Due to the truss bracing there is less chance of cracking than in other walls, the slabs being stronger than the joints, the slabs cannot crack.

There is nothing in the nature of stucco in this construction. The slabs are cast complete with finished faces, the corner slabs are made in elbow fashion so that the thickness of them cannot be seen, but gives the appearance of a solid stone wall. The wall has a continuous air cavity throughout due to the furring strips holding the slabs 1" off the edge of the studs. The timbers are protected from fire by fire-proof material on both the inside and outside of the studs. Anyone with a cement-mixer and a circular saw can make the slabs quickly.

Further information regarding this wall may be had by addressing Bro. Duncan McLean, 2147 Summerdale Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Advantages of Wood Lath

The carpenter naturally has an inherent love of wood.

Perhaps that is why he prefers wood lath, even though the installation of lath is not always a part of his job.

Trade extension engineers of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association make some good points in favor of the wood lath. To begin with it is cheaper than metal lath. The cost of 100 square feet of plaster on wood lath is $8.18 as compared to $14.71 for the same job on metal lath.

Wood lath makes a stiffer backing for plaster than metal or synthetic plaster bases and plasterers would rather work with it. There is less chance of plaster being skimped on wood lath than there is on sheet bases of synthetic material. Wood lath does not require headers in between the studs and floor joists which are necessary for the edges of plaster boards.

It is easier to pull a slightly warped stud into line with a wood lath, and less trimming and lining up is required than with synthetic bases.

While the resistance of metal lath and gypsum plaster in standard fire tests has been found longer than that of wood lath and gypsum plaster, which is half an hour, the difference is seldom enough to be of importance when the protection of a fire department is available.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1928

Laws and Injunctions

UNDER the above heading the following editorial, in part, appeared recently in the Indianapolis Times, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, regarding the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

"If you, being a person of means, should decide to violate a law, you would be reassured by the knowledge that, when caught, you could deny the validity of the law. 'I did it because that isn't a good law; it isn't constitutional,' you could say.

"Then your lawyers would be free to fight the validity of that law a long time before—if ever—you were compelled to face the court on the question of the violation itself.

"The court wouldn't say to you: 'You knew that is the law, didn't you? You violated it, didn't you? All right, you go to jail. If you think it's a bad law, you can argue that point after you get to jail.'

"The court wouldn't be that rough if it were only a law that you violated.

"But just you try to violate a court injunction! That's something else. The court makes injunctions itself and you can't monkey with them.

" 'Yes, I knew the court had enjoined everybody from talking or even thinking about the strike,' say you to the court; 'but I didn't think an injunction like that was valid. I thought it trespassed on my constitutional right as an American citizen to talk and think. I contest this injunction as being invalid in its very nature.'

" 'Oh, you do, do you?' says the court. 'Well, you may be right, but to jail you go. It may be a rotten injunction, but you certainly are in contempt of court.'

"Of course, the courts don't use such language—any more than you do when talking to the court. But the idea is there. That one may not disobey an injunction and then question its validity was a recent ruling of the United States Supreme Court.

"For a moment that sounds reasonable enough. Perhaps, indeed, it is reasonable, though it certainly differs from the procedure in cases of law violations.

"But this distinction is at the very root of Organized Labor's effort to eliminate the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

"A friendly Federal judge grants an employer an injunction that ties the hands of a labor organization completely. The injunction may contain such outrageous restrictions of a man's natural rights that a higher court is certain in due time to declare it invalid.

"But it will be weeks or months or years before the final court passes on the question. In the meantime, bound by an actually invalid injunction, the workers are helpless. Or, openly refusing to submit to the invalid injunction, the workers are in jail."

Pratt Institute Courses

PRATT Institute announces the opening schedule of evening classes for the Fall term beginning Thursday evening, September 27, 1928. Classes will be organized for journeymen carpenters for the study of roof framing, stair building and steel square problems under the personal supervision of Richard M. Van Gaasbeek who is known to all readers of "The Carpenter." Owing to the large enrollment for these classes, applicants will be interviewed on Thursday evening, September 20th at 7:30 o'clock, one week in advance of the regular opening of the classes. Circulars of information and application blanks will be mailed to all members of the Brotherhood who desire to take advantage of the unusual opportunities offered. upon request. Address Pratt Institute, Grand Avenue near DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn. N. Y.

World's Largest Bridge Will Span Hudson River

WHEN the new Hudson River bridge, connecting Ft. Washington in New York and Ft. Lee in New Jersey, is opened to traffic in 1932, it will be by far the largest bridge in existence.

This distinction is now held by the Quebec cantilever bridge, with a main span of 1,800 feet. The largest existing suspension bridge is that between Philadelphia and Camden, over the Delaware River, which has a main span of 1,750 feet.

The new bridge, also of suspension type, practically doubles these figures with a span of 3,500 feet between its two towers. It will have a total length of 4,800 feet.

Each of the towers will be 650 feet in height—nearly as high as the Woolworth Building—resting on solid rock beneath the water. They will contain 80,000 pounds of structural steel, encased in reinforced concrete masonry, and will measure 40 by 160 feet at their tops—large enough to completely surround the Washington Monument.

The four main cables of this superbridge, on which will rest a load of 168,000,000 pounds, will contain 106,000 miles of steel wire, weighing 28,500 tons. There will be 26,474 individual wires of 3-16ths inch diameter in each cable.

These mile-long cables are being produced and will be erected at a cost of $12,339,997 by the John A. Roebling's Sons Company of Trenton, N. J., which firm designed and built the historic Brooklyn Bridge nearly a half-century ago.

The roadway at the center of the span of the new bridge will be 253 feet above the water—only twenty feet lower than the tops of the Brooklyn Bridge towers.

The Hudson River bridge will be the costliest as well as the largest in the world. When completed, it will represent an expenditure of approximately $75,000,000—double the cost of the Philadelphia-Camden span. About $60,000,000 of this total will be spent before the bridge is opened.

Our Forty-seventh Birthday

ON August 12th, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be forty-seven years of age. It is the anniversary of the founding of our great Brotherhood, by that small band of carpenters, representing various independent carpenters and joiners' unions, scattered over the country, who met in Chicago and there, successfully launched the movement for an international organization of carpenters.

Recalling the founding of our organization, also brings to mind the names of P. J. McGuire, Gabriel Edmonston, and others, who were instrumental in the formation of the organization and who took a prominent part in its early history. These early champions of the Organized Labor movement of America labored and suffered for the advancement of the cause of the workers. And they did not labor in vain. To them and their early struggles, we owe much of our present working conditions. Let us honor them evermore!

Let us wish the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on its forty-seventh anniversary, a happy birthday. Let us continue in the future, as we have in the past, toward its well being. Let us redouble our efforts for its future success so that our Brotherhood may continue to stand preeminent and respected both inside and outside of the Organized Labor movement.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS
Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Room 808, 625 Market St.,
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Convention Call For Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

The call for the Forty-fourth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has been issued. The convention this year will be held in the Prince George Hotel in the city of Toronto, Ont., and will convene on September 10th and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Carpenters' Notice

That Norman Baker, owner and operator of radio broadcasting station KTNT, located at Muscatine, Iowa, favors the employment of non-union men of our trade is the information furnished us by Rec. Sec. Wesley Zeidler, L. U. No. 1069. Mr. Baker employs non-union carpenters in the maintenance of his station.

Carpenters—Notice

That the employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the New Haven, Conn., Baseball Co., a team playing baseball in the Eastern League, is the information sent us by the New Haven, Conn., District Council. This club is erecting stands in their park with non-union carpenters.

Alabama State Council Convention

The Third Annual Convention of the Alabama State Council of Carpenters was held in the city of Anniston. Approximately 80 percent of the membership of the State Council were represented by delegates at the Convention. General Executive Board Member James P. Ogletree and General Representative J. L. Bradford were in attendance and expressed themselves as highly pleased with the progress that has been made.

The delegates devoted themselves entirely to business during the convention and discussed ways and means of advancing the interests of our organization. The Council in convention as-

sembled voted to donate $300 for the purpose of furnishing a room in our Home at Lakeland, Fla.

The convention was a very constructive one and did much to advance the cause of our Brotherhood in the state of Alabama.

Chicago, Ill., Local Dedicates New Home

On July 11th, Local Union No. 242, Chicago, Ill., dedicated its new home, which is located at 5439-41 South Ashland Ave. The dedication ceremony was attended by many prominent personages, besides the members of the Local Union.

Second General Vice-President George H. Lakey, was the guest of honor and principal speaker of the evening. He reviewed the history of the Local from its inception up until the present day. Other speakers included Congressman Sproul, President Flynn and Secretary Sands of the Chicago District Council, whose well chosen and complimentary remarks were well received.

The achievement of establishing a Home or office of its own is the ideal of all our Local Unions. In doing so, it adds to the dignity and permanency of the Local. The building erected by L. U. No. 242 would be a credit to any community. Its appearance and appointments are as complete as any in the country. Local Union No. 242 is to be congratulated for the successful completion of its home.

Carpenters Contemplating Coming To Chicago Take Notice

Work for carpenters is very scarce and hard to get in Chicago. Commencing early last fall and all through the winter, we have had more carpenters idle than at any time since the year of the panic. Right now when it is considered to be the busy season for building work, many thousands of carpenters are out of work.

You may have read in the newspapers of big building projects in Chicago. We have a good deal of big work here, but when you read news accounts of millions of dollars of construction work, get out your pencil and try to figure out how much work it will take to keep thirty-two thousand carpenters busy. Our membership is thirty-two thousand and out of this number it is estimated that more than one-third has been out of work during the last eight months. For these reasons we must ask all carpenters to stay away from Chicago.

If you must be idle you will fare better to stay in your home town than by spending railroad fare to come here only to join an army of unemployed. Any member coming here is advised to bring enough money to take him back home.

Chas. H. Sand, Sec.,
Chicago, Ill., District Council.

Travelling Members Attention

There is an oversupply of carpenters at Pontiac, Mich., advises the Oakland County District Council. All travelling members are requested to give this locality a wide berth.

* * *

Approximately nine hundred men idle and future prospects not very encouraging is the advise of the St. Louis, Mo., District Council, regarding conditions in that locality. All carpenters are earnestly requested to give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

The Will County District Council of Joliet, Ill., advises all carpenters that work in that locality is very slack. Many men are idle and prospects of future building to relieve the situation aren't very bright. Travelling members are therefore advised to steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

Work in Kenosha, Wis., is very dull advises Rec. Sec. F. L. Birchard, L. U. No. 161. Over 30 per cent of the members there now are idle and there is no new work in sight. All carpenters are requested to give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

The building industry at Portsmouth, Ohio, is at practically a standstill advises Rec. Sec., E. L. Thomas, L. U. No. 437. Approximately seventy per cent of our members are idle and future prospects are very poor. All carpenters are requested to give that locality a wide berth.

* * *

Rec. Sec. Harry Carlson, L. U. No. 1246, advises all carpenters to steer clear of Menominee, Mich. and Marin-

ette. Wis. Very little work at those places and many men are idle.

* * *

Work is very scarce at Bowling Green. Ky., advises Rec. Sec. E. N. Vernon. L. U. No. 2156. There are more than enough men to perform all the work that is under erection at the present time. Steer clear of that locality.

Creating a Pension Fund

The following plan for creating and handling the Old Age Pension Fund is submitted by L. U. No. 61. of Kansas City. Mo.:

Resolved, That any one who has been a member for twenty-five years continuously and has reached the age of sixty-five years shall be entitled to a Pension of thirty dollars ($30.00) per month. Subject to the following rules:

1st: He must be a bona fide journeyman. not regularly employed. but depending on his labor as a carpenter for his livelihood.

2nd. He must make application to the Local Union of which he is a member on a form which will be furnished by the General Office. The application to be read in open meeting on three consecutive meeting nights. The President shall appoint a committee of three or more. whose duty it will be to investigate whether the applicant is entitled to a pension and if so. they shall approve the claim and report back to the Local Union.

3rd: He must report or cause himself to be reported to the Local of which he is a member so that a complete account of his movements while receiving the Pension. will be on file with the Financial Secretary or Trustees of his Local Union.

4th: No member will be considered for the Pension who works at the trade in the regular way for a contractor, owner. or foreman. but must show to the satisfaction of the committee that he is debarred from such work.

5th: He may elect to go to the Home for carpenters at Lakeland, Fla. In such case he will pay the amount of his Pension to the "Home." but will in all cases be given the opportunity to work on the premises or elsewhere. but under such regulations as may be in force.

6th: Membership, dues and assessments cease with the granting of the Pension and in all cases at the age of seventy-five years.

7th: The per capita tax on all Local Unions will be increased to such amount as may be necessary to pay the Pension and the expense of administration.

8th: A starting fund for the Pension shall be created by special assessment in such amount as may be necessary, which will be determined by actual count of the members of the Brotherhood who have been continuous members for twenty-five years and are sixty-five years old. In no case is this enumeration to be construed as a promise of a Pension to any certain individual.

9th: Any member having been in twenty years who shall, as a result of an accident on the job while working at the trade, become disabled so that he will never again be able to make his living at the trade, shall immediately upon application be admitted to the Home or granted the old age Pension and shall pay no further dues and assessments.

Submitted by L. U. No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.

J. A. Milhalland, Pres.
E. D. Hall, Rec. Sec.

Maintaining Our Home

Whereas, An assessment upon members of the Brotherhood for the purpose of maintainance of the running expenses of said Home seems to be the logical solution, and

Whereas, If said assessment be converted into an endowment fund to be kept intact until such fund amount to one million dollars wherein the interest accruing on same would be sufficient to meet the running expense, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That an assessment of fifty cents per member per quarter be levied for the purpose of creating such endowment fund, the same to continue until such time as the amount collected amounts to one million dollars, and be it further .

Resolved, That such fund be invested in first-class interest bearing securities, and the said principle to remain unbroken and to be used only for interest bearing purposes. Be it further

Resolved, That a Board of Trustees be elected to handle this fund. One member to be elected for one year; one

for two years, and one for three years. Thereafter, one trustee to be elected each year for a period of three years.

Submitted by L. U. No. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla.

D. Lem Bowers, Sec.

Proposed Amendments To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 9, Paragraph B, to read as follows:

"Section 9, Paragraph B. All General Officers of the United Brotherhood shall be nominated in the following manner: The names of all candidates for General Office shall be filed with the General Secretary not later than the afternoon session on the third day of the first week of the convention, and the list of all such candidates shall be read in open session prior to adjournment of the said afternoon session. No other names may appear on the nomination ballot. The names of all candidates filed for General Officers in accordance with the above provision shall be printed on an official nomination ballot, the names of candidates for each office appearing in alphabetical order. The nomination of said officers shall take place on the afternoon of the fourth day of the first week of the convention, commencing at 2:30 o'clock. The nomination ballots shall be distributed and the delegate shall mark an X in the square opposite the name of the candidate he wishes to nominate. The two candidates receiving the highest number of votes cast for each office shall be declared the nominees for their respective office. The General President shall appoint a committee of five to tabulate the vote. The names of all candidates so nominated shall be submitted to the membership of the United Brotherhood for referendum vote. The election to be by the Australian ballot system on official ballots furnished by the United Brotherhood, the member marking an X opposite the name of the candidate he wishes to vote for. The use of all other ballots shall be prohibited."

Amend Section 9, Paragraph C, by striking out the word "plurality" in line 8, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "majority."

Submitted by L. U. No. 1674, McAllen, Tex.

Clyde Vickery, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Paragraph A, Section 47, line 6, after the word "member," the following be inserted: "At any time within a period of two (2) years by a vote of the Local Union from which he withdrew, a man on a withdrawal card be re-instated without initiation fee, provided he has not infringed on any of the rules of the organization."

Submitted by L. U. No. 1414, Bergenfield, N. J.

M. V. Morrison, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 43, Paragraph R, to read as follows:

"A member can remain a contractor or enter into the business of contracting, but shall not be allowed to be present at the meetings as long as he is in the contracting business."

Submitted by L. U. No. 157, Boston, Mass.

Jacob Schafer, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendments To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Paragraph C, Section 31, as follows:

Strike out all after the word "June," so as to read: "The nomination of local officers shall take place on the first regular meeting night in June."

Amend Paragraph I, Section 54, as follows:

Add to Paragraph I:

"When a Local Union, or its officers, neglect to collect a fine imposed by another Local Union or District Council and does not suspend the fined member after thirty days from date of fine, said fine shall be assesed against the Local Union and stand against it as regular per capita tax and shall be collected by the General Office and refunded to the Local Union or District Council that imposed it."

Submitted by Albany, N. Y., District Council.

William S. Wensley, Sec.

Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 52, Paragraph B, to read that semi-beneficial members' donations shall be:

Two year membership	$ 25.00
Three year membership	50.00
Five year membership	75.00
Ten year membership	125.00

And twenty year membership, they shall be classed as full beneficial members and entitled to the same benefits and donations as full beneficial members.

Submitted by L. U. No. 259, Jackson, Tenn.

Geo. M. Johnson, Rec. Sec.
W. L. Diffee, President.

Proposed Amendments To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 45, Paragraph G, to read:

"When twenty-five per cent or more men residing in any locality are unemployed through lack of work, Local Unions shall have the right to reject clearance cards."

Amend Section 42, Paragraph K.: Strike out the entire last line and insert:

"The initiation fee for an apprentice shall be not less than one-half the regular initiation fee in the locality where they join."

Amend Paragraph B, Section 31, as follows:

"All officers and business agents shall serve a term of four (4) years or until their successors are elected, qualified and installed, with the exception of the trustees who shall be elected in such a manner that the term of one trustee shall expire annually. Neither the President, Treasurer, Financial Secretary nor Recording Secretary can act as trustee."

Submitted by L. U. No. 40, Boston, Mass.

J. G. Dunphy, Pres.
J. N. Hodge, Sec.

Proposed Amendments To Our General Constitution and Laws

Proposed amendment to Section 49, Paragraph C.

Beneficial members' donation shall be:

One year's membership	$100.00
Two years' membership	150.00
Three years' membership	200.00
Four years' membership	300.00
Five years' membership or more	400.00

Proposed amendment to Section 50, Paragraph D.

The wife's funeral donation shall be:

One year's membership	$ 50.00
Two years' membership	75.00
Three years' membership or more	100.00

Proposed amendment to Section 51, Paragraph G.

The disability donation shall be:

One year's membership	$100.00
Two years' membership	200.00
Three years' membership	300.00
Four years' membership	400.00
Five years' membership or more	500.00

Submitted by L. U. No. 129, Hazleton, Pa.

Jonathan Liebensberger, Pres.
Robert T. Coburn, Sec.

Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 29, Paragraph A, to read as follows:

"A Local Union may be organized by ten or more journeymen carpenters or joiners, who must apply to the General Secretary and send fifteen dollars ($15.00) for charter fee. Then the General Secretary shall forward charter and complete outfit, provided the applicants are qualified, according to the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood. The charter outfit shall consist of the following articles: Charter, Seal, Rituals, gavel, one hundred page minute book, one hundred page ledger, one hundred page day book, one Treasurer's cash book, one Recording Secretary's order book, one Financial Secretary's receipt book, one Treasurer's receipt book, one pad of official letterheads, one book of applications, twenty due books, twenty Constitutions and the usual amount of report blanks furnished by the General Office."

Submitted by L. U. No. 1371, Edinburg, Tex.

O. P. Rivers, Pres.
Frank A. Kincey, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendments To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 10, Paragraph A.

After the word "exist" on ninth line, add: "Provided that the total number of organizers shall not exceed twelve."

Amend Section 49, Paragraph C.

Strike out on last line "$300.00" and insert "$500.00."

Amend Section 62, Paragraph E, as follows:

"The result of the vote pro and con in each Local Union for General Officers, amendments to our Laws, and other propositions, shall be published in our monthly Journal "The Carpenter." All Laws or parts of Laws inconsistant herewith are hereby repealed."

Submitted by L. U. No. 239, Easton, Pa.

S. A. Walters, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 62, as follows:

"No Local Union shall be allowed to count any more votes in elections for General and Local Officers and amendments to the General Constitution, except the votes cast by the members present at such a meeting. Violation of this section shall subject the Local Union to suspension from the organization and their votes declared null and void."

Submitted by L. U. No. 171, Youngstown, O.

Ed. W. Miller, Rec. Sec.
Harry Wise, Pres.

Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Paragraph A, Section 18, to read that our General Conventions shall be held every two years instead of every four years, at ..... at Lakeland, Fla., and General Officers shall be elected at the same time.

Submitted by L. U. No. 62, Chicago, Ill.

James A. Rex, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendments To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 49, Paragraph C to read:

"Beneficial members benefits shall be.

"1 year's membership	$ 200
"2 years' membership	400
"3 years' membership	600
"4 years' membership	800
"5 year's membership or more..	1,000"

Amend Section 50, Paragraph D, to read:

"The wife benefits shall be:

"1 year's membership	$ 100
"2 years' membership	200
"3 years' membership	300
"4 years' membership	400
"5 years' membership or more..	1,000"

Amend Section 51, Paragraph G, to read:

"1 year's membership	$ 200
"2 years' membership	400
"3 years' membership	600
"4 years' membership	800
"5 years' membership or more..	1,000"

Amend Section 52, Paragraph B, to read:

"Semi-beneficial members benefits shall be:

"1 year's membership	$ 100
"2 years' membership	200
"3 years' membership	300
"4 years' membership	400
"5 years' membership or more..	500"

"The funds for all Benefits shall be derived by payment of Three Dollars ($3.00) by each and every Beneficial and Semi-Beneficial member of the United Brotherhood and each Application here after. Two Dollars ($2.00) to go into Benefit Fund, One Dollar ($1.00) to go into a Reserve Fund and Fifty Cents ($.50) semi-annually payable (January and July) to go into the Reserve Fund. No money to be taken from the Reserve Fund except in case of emergency. When the amount in the Benefit Fund gets below Fifty Cents ($.50) per One Thousand Dollars ($1.000) of Benefits outstanding there shall be levied an assessment of One Dollar ($1.00) per member, to be used for no other purpose than Benefit Fund."

Submitted by L. U. No. 743, Bakersfield, Calif.

J. A. McClain, Pres.
Peter Grant, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 46 of the General Constitution to read:

Celotex Makes Money for Carpenters by Boosting Frame Construction

CARPENTERS and the Celotex Company have one great common interest—frame construction!

For frame construction, to carpenters, means more steady work. And to the Celotex Company frame construction means more Celotex used for sheathing walls and roofs.

So The Celotex Company, through its national advertising and promotion work, is urging the erection of frame houses—built by carpenters.

Celotex jobs do not stop with new building alone. Thousands have used Celotex to line old attics, remodel old rooms, build sun-porches and garages . . . and for scores of other remodeling jobs.

You've most likely used Celotex on many jobs. If so, you already know how easy the broad, light cane-fibre boards are to handle . . .

and rigid they make a wall . . .
nsulate homes against winter cold
r heat.

ay for the Celotex Home Improve-
It will tell you of many new ways
ney with Celotex.

'EX COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
lls: New Orleans, Louisiana
Sales Offices in many principal cities
e telephone books for addresses)
Distributors throughout the World
Alexander Murray & Co., Ltd., Montreal
E LUMBER DEALERS CAN SUPPLY CELOTEX

CELOTEX

BRAND

INSULATING CANE BOARD

"District Councils or Local Unions where no District Council exists may issue working permits to members clearing in from other districts instead of regular working card.

"After residing in any district for six (6) consecutive months member shall be granted regular working card.

"Permit fee shall be not less than local monthly dues."

Submitted by L. U. No. 434, Chicago, Ill.

Geo. T. McPhail, Pres.
Wm. Dexter, Secretary.

Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Paragraph "H" Sec. 58 of the General Constitution and Laws to read:

"A two-thirds vote by a secret ballot of those present at a special called meeting," instead "Fifty-five per cent of the members affiliated with the Local Union or District Council vote in favor of the demand."

Submitted by San Diego District Council of Carpenters.

M. B. Romaine, Secretary.

Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 18, Par. I. by adding after the word "represent" in the third line, the following:

"The Credentials Committee shall ascertain the mileage cost of each delegate appearing before it and shall report the sum total mileage cost of all delegates to the Convention together with the average mileage cost per delegate. This average amount shall be paid by the L. U. or D. C. for each delegate representing them in the Convention. All having paid in the average amount each will then receive payment of mileage cost previously reported."

Submitted by L. U. No. 875, Oakland, Calif.

Jas. P. M. Jensen, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Addition To Our General Constitution and Laws

Resolved, That any Contractors, Corporations or Firms leaving their jurisdiction to construct, erect or install work in another locality shall be required to employ members of the United Brotherhood whenever such men are available; however, any firm may bring in a Superintendent or Foreman to supervise their work.

Submitted by Washington, D. C. District Council.

P. W. Hamilton, Pres.
Robt. Adam. Sec'y.

Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 15, Paragraph A so as to read:

"That the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood shall be divided into seven districts, and a member of the General Executive Board shall be elected by the members of Local Unions in that district."

Submitted by L. U. No. 134, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Golier Vaule, Sec.

Endorsed by Quebec Can. Provincial Council.

Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 45, Paragraph A to read as follows:

"Every member delinquent a sum equal to three months dues shall be deprived of all donations and he shall not be entitled to any rights thereto until after having paid all his arrearages. This payment must include the payment of dues for the month said payment is made."

Submitted by L. U. No. 730, Quebec, Que., Canada.

Gerard Godboul, Sec.

Endorsed by the Quebec Provincial Council.

Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 3 of our General Constitution so that the words, "but party politics must be excluded," shall be stricken out of the paragraph entitled, "Labor Legislation" as being contradictory to and nullifying the intent of the paragraph.

Submitted by L. U. No. 1164, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hermann F. Feuerstein, Pres.
Robt. Golden, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendments To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 10. Paragraph A of the General laws, which places the right of appointment of District Organizers in the hands of the General President shall be eliminated and add a paragraph to Section 9 specifying that elections of General Organizers shall be by referendum vote in their respective districts.

Amend Section 26 of our General Laws by inserting a new Paragraph after Paragraph B to read as follows:

"District Council officers shall be elected annually by a referendum vote of the membership of all Locals within the jurisdiction of the respective District Councils."

Submitted by L. U. No. 2090, New York, N. Y.

Edward Kling, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend the General Constitution so that:

"The monthly per capita tax be so adjusted so as to allow for a higher strike pay that will more ably meet the different conditions existing to-day."

Submitted by Ontario, Can. Provincial Council.

T. Jackson, Sec.-Treas.

Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 46, so as to read:

"That when Twenty-five (25) percent or more of the Local members of any district are out of employment the District Council of any district shall be empowered to declare such district closed to all clearance cards and new applications for memberships in the Brotherhood. When any District Council shall take such action the same is to be published in "The Carpenter," monthly, in order that the membership may become fully acquainted with the existing conditions throughout the country."

Submitted by Palm Beach County Carpenters District Council.

Lee Long, Sec.

Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 46 of our General Laws so as to read: "that when a condition arises in any district where 25 percent of the membership is idle, it shall be within the power of the District Council or Local Union governing that district to reject all clearances, until prosperity returns to the district affected."

This ruling shall hold in all cases, (foreign countries included) except where an employer sends a Brother into a district as a superintendent or a foreman.

Submitted by L. U. No. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.

Frank Kempf, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendments To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Paragraph A, of Section 43, as follows:

After the word "member" in the 6th line amend the paragraph to read: "And after the application has been favorably acted on, the Financial Secretary shall send the original application to the General Secretary, together with the Monthly Report," balance of paragraph to remain.

Amend Paragraph C of Section 43 as follows:

After the word "committee" in the first line amend the paragraph to read as follows:

"Upon hearing the report of the committee the candidate shall be notified to present himself before the members, after which he shall be voted or balloted for, and if elected, shall be initiated," balance of section to remain as it now is.

Strike out Paragraphs D and E of Section 43 and in lieu thereof substitute the following:

"A candidate failing to present himself before the members for action on his application within a space of four weeks after his application has been presented by the Recording Secretary shall, unless he gives good and sufficient reasons, forfeit his initiation fee. A two-thirds vote shall be necessary to elect a candidate for membership."

Submitted by L. U. No. 75, Indianapolis, Ind.

J. W. Lewis, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 43 by adding to Paragraph A the following:

"A Millman wishing to become a Journeyman Carpenter must make application to the Local the same as a new member (except the fees) and pass an examination as a Journeyman; if found competent he may be admitted as a Journeyman. If he has been a Millman less than a year he must pay the difference between the initiation fee of a Millman and Journeyman."

Submitted by L. U. No. 378, Edwardsville, Ill.

J. Wilkins, Fin. Sec.

Proposed Addition To Our General Constitution and Laws

Insert the following new paragraph after Paragraph E, Section 44:

"All members of this United Brotherhood must square up all arrearages, including the current month at least once a year, same to be collected during the month of September, and no Financial Secretary shall collect any dues from any member after said month until he squares up all arrearages to date."

C. J. Mulcahy, Sec.
L. U. No. 632, Providence, R. I.

Proposed Amendments To Our General Constitution and Laws

Amend Section 9, Paragraph C, by striking out the word "four" in the lines 10 and 11, and insert in place thereof the word "two".

Amend Section 18, Paragraph A, by striking out the word "quadrennially" in the second line and insert in place thereof the word "biennially."

Amend Section 26, Paragraph C, by adding "all officers of a District Council shall be elected by a referendum vote of the membership annually."

Amend Section 40, Paragraph B, to read after the word "order" on the seventh line "signed by the President and two bonded officers and stamped with the seal of the Local Union."

Amend Section 46, Paragraph G, seventh to ninth lines inclusive, by striking out the words "he shall be admitted to the Local Union as a member thereof, provided there is no strike or lockout in effect in that district," and insert in place thereof, following the word "granted" on the seventh line the following new clause, "then a vote shall be taken and if the majority of the votes are favorable he shall be admitted as a member of the Local Union, provided there is no strike or lockout in effect in that district."

Repealing Clause: Any matter contained in the present Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood in conflict with Section 46, paragraph G, as herein amended is hereby repealed.

Submitted by L. U. No. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.

John C. Moran, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Addition To Our General Constitution and Laws

Be it Resolved, That a clause be added to our General Constitution demanding that all District, Provincial Councils, and Local Unions where no District or Provincial Council exist, shall in making all future agreements with Master Builders' Associations, Master Carpenters, Master Millmen's Associations and all other Employers' Associations and individuals, employing members of our Brotherhood, shall insist on a five (5) day, forty (40) hour work week thus making work for more of our members, and affording some relief from unemployment.

Submitted by L. U. No. 1164, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Herman F. Feuerstein, Pres.
R. Golden, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Addition To Our General Constitution and Laws

Resolved: That the dues of all Beneficial and Semi-Beneficial members be made uniform.

Submitted by Buffalo, N. Y. Distric Council.

Harold C. Hanover, Sec.-Treas.

Proposed Addition To Our General Constitution and Laws

"All Local Unions shall increase their initiation fee five ($5.00) dollars, the same shall be sent to the General Office with the monthly report of the Financial Secretary. The money then shall be placed for use in the Old Home and Pension Fund."

Submitted by Mass. State Council.

James W. Feeley, Sec.

Proposed Addition To Our General Constitution and Laws

Insert a new paragraph between Paragraphs C and D of Section 62 to read as follows:

"All amendments and propositions sent out by the General Office for a referendum vote shall be conducted as follows: The President of the Local shall appoint not less than three members as an election board to count the members voting. The manner of voting shall be either by ballot or by showing hands. If the latter form is used the President shall direct all in favor raise right hand until counted. Those against the proposition will then be directed to raise right hand to be counted. The number of votes for and against the proposition shall be announced by the election board in open meeting, and entered on the minutes and also on the return sheet, which shall be signed by the President and Recording Secretary and Seal attached and sworn to before a notary public, or alderman by the Recording Secretary that the vote is correct as announced by the election board. All returns not in accordance with this Section shall not be counted."

Submitted by L. U. No. 239, Easton, Pa.

S. A. Walters, Rec. Sec.

Proposed Addition To Our General Constitution and Laws

To Section 44, add a new paragraph after Paragraph F, to read as follows:

"It shall be compulsory for each and every Local Union to have their members Monthly Dues sufficiently high enough to cover all expenses of their Local Union.

"Such Local expenses to be strictly in accordance with the General Constitution and Laws."

Submitted by L. U. No. 1125, Central Falls, R. I.

P. M. Landy, Rec. Sec.

Endorsement of a Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution and Laws

The proposed amendment to Section 9, Paragraph A, submitted by L. U. No. 80, Chicago, Ill., which appeared in the June issue of our Journal has been endorsed by L. U. No. 239, Easton, Pa.

Comments On Proposed Amendments To Our General Constitution and Laws

The following comments regarding the proposed amendments to our General Constitution and Laws submitted by Local Union No. 55, Denver, Colo. and which appeared in the March issue of our Journal, have been contributed by Local Union No. 1712, Bicknell, Indiana.

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Whereas, Our membership is growing smaller each year and our Local is composed mostly of men who have fought the battle and reached the top of the hill and are gradually sliding down the other side. Men who have reached the age of from 50 to 65 years of age and who are not physically able to follow the trade for a living and still are not eligible for the Home or Pension. We as a Local want to ask Local Union No. 55 if it would be justice to raise the dues of these men from $1.00 to $2.00 a month when they are not financially able to pay $1.00. It only means disaster to the small Locals that are made up of old and infirm members like Local No. 1712 and many others throughout the country. Where would there be any justice to tax some old gray haired men to help take care of others?

Approved by Local No. 1712.

DEATH ROLL

JOHN W. CLARK, L. U. No. 1089, Phoenix, Ariz.

Keep your temper; no one wants it.

* * *

An idle mind is the devil's workshop.

* * *

The man who talks loudest—says least.

* * *

Give your tongue more holiday than your head.

* * *

The man who howls loudest about the way the country is run seldom has time to vote.

* * *

This Is Convention Year

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Likes Our Craft Problem Department

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have solved most of the problems appearing in the Craft Problem Department of our Journal. I think this section of our magazine most invaluable for its educational and helpful tendencies, as it gives us something to keep the mental gears from getting rusty.

Hoping to see more of them and that your good work continues, I remain,

H. Frank Lewis.
L. U. No. 1921. Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

Regarding The Home and Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The letters regarding Pensions for aged members appearing in "The Carpenter," have brought up the question at our meetings, as to whether or not those articles were sincere. This Local Union has voted to ask a few questions of someone interested, in order that it may take a more intelligent view of the whole question.

We do not believe that Bro. E. W. Johnsen, of L. U. No. 62, Chicago, is the only man in a membership of over 300,000 who is opposed to the burden, and would ask, if this is so? Has any member or Local asked?

Do we know, that contractors all over the country have set an age limit, beyond which they will not hire, of 45 years, leaving 20 years that the Locals would have to carry these men ere a Pension is due? Contractors were compelled to do this to protect their own interests, because of the fact that the unions refuse to grade wages. Also they have been driven to specializing, or one operation for the same reason. It looks to us from this point of vantage, that, we are divided among ourselves, with the country against us, and what we refuse to consider, is being done for us, very effectively. It leaves union men in a very embarrassing position, to have to compete with 'open shop' men, while the non-union man can tell a prospective builder what he can do for him, whereas, the union man must tell what he will have to do, and the builder will not do it.

Another question we would like to be enlightened upon is, how many of the members favorable to Pensions, have tried the figures? The voice on the side of Pensions for, leads us to believe there are at least 30,000 such members. Now an increase of $12 per year dues on each member would pay but $50 per month to 6,000 members. The large cities where $1.50 per hour is the scale, might be able to do this. But we feel that it would result in a great loss of membership in the smaller towns, where the scale is $1 per hour and less, and work very dull.

L. U. No. 2166 is not against Pensions for aged members if it can be made to work, but do believe, that it will not work merely because we jump at it. We believe, after a financial plan has been formed, with provisions to handle the fund, the age limit should be brought forward to 60 years in the case of members who have reached that age, and assistance of some kind allowed members who have joined at 20 years as apprentices and maintained membership until they were 55 years. If the plan is worked out agreeably to the majority, we feel that its fairness would be shouldered willingly by all. There are other obvious reasons which we will refrain from mentioning at this time.

L. U. No. 2166,
Westfield, N. Y.

A Protest

Editor, "The Carpenter":

After carefully reading the rules and regulations governing admission to the Home at Lakeland, Fla., and participation in the Pension fund, I hereby enter an earnest protest against "Article Two" of these rules.

I am a member in good standing of L. U. No. 525, of Coshocton, Ohio, having joined this Local in the year 1904, I therefore have been a continuous member for twenty-four years. I am now past seventy years of age, and if Article Two, which reads: "A member shall hold continuous membership for not less than thirty years," in order to participate in these benefits, is adopted and adhered to, then I will be compelled to wait six years, or, until I am past seventy-six years of age, before I could claim any of the above benefits mentioned.

This Article is unjust and unfair in this respect and I firmly believe that the age limit for continuous membership should be lowered at least to twenty years. Sincerely hoping that you will give this very important matter your earnest and careful consideration, I am,

B. F. Cox,
L. U. No. 525, Coshocton, O.

Young Men Should Remember They Will Grow Old

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In regard to the Pension and the old folks Home, if you send out a notice to all the Local Unions that they raise the quarterly dues on the old men to $10 and the working card to $2, then the old folks will soon drop out and the young fellows can have all the say. It is so that if the young men see an elderly man on a job they try to beat him out of it. It is a pity that after being in the union almost 30 years, I can't get work.

The young fellows should remember that they, too, will be old some day, and should treat the old ones now as they wish to be treated then.

C. O. Lindquist,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Justice To Every Member

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The building industry owes just treatment to every man who follows a particular trade in this industry. A man who gives the best years of his life to any line of essential industry is entitled to special consideration in the declining years of his life.

As carpenters, let us write the words "Justice to every member" in our Constitution and then we will not have to carry the stupendous burden of adequately pensioning members who cannot find work on account of age. The time has come in this country to call a halt on employers who overlook the humane side of industry. As a Brotherhood we have it in our power to bring about conditions where we will be the judges as to when a man is too old to work and not leave that very important question entirely to the employers.

If this problem is to be met and not evaded it is up to the Brotherhood to solve it or to tackle it with the determination that it will be solved in a satisfactory manner before we quit. The employers will not do this work for us, but if conditions are improved it is up to the workers to be the agressors.

My plan is far from perfect but I respectfully submit it for correction and improvement and will appreciate constructive criticism.

Say in Chicago; every union job was recorded in the central headquarters. I am out of work and feel able to work and also have duties and obligations to meet that compel me to work. I look over the work that is going on and take down as many addresses as I like and start out for a job. A registration list is kept on each job. I can register on any job or as many as I like. When any carpenters are hired the list has to be used in rotation. If I want to go to work on a particular job I will be there when my name is reached. I get the job, go to work and then there is another register on which my name is entered and that is those employed on this particular job. When the layoffs come they have to start at the top of the list and go down; no favorites, everyone treated the same. When overtime comes on the job the list has to be consulted and followed and no favoritism shown, every worker getting a square deal.

W. A. Maxwell,
L. U. No. 80, Chicago, Ill.

The Best Pension Is The One You Put Away Yourself

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I hate to brace the old carpenters' memories but those old gentlemen should know that Father Time is never asleep. He keeps saying, "Remember some day you are going on the shelf." Just put away a little for a rainy day, and by

doing this as often as possible, you will soon find yourself on "Easy St." You won't need a Pension if you take my advice.

Your best friend will always be that little amount you have no immediate use for. The writer talks from experience. Money is your only loving and true friend. Once in awhile, a carpenter may have a little hard luck, but if he keeps his head level, he is a sure winner. There is no excuse for a first class carpenter needing a Pension. He has brains, he must have to be a good carpenter. However, it is not my wish to offend anyone.

Here I am on the border of 77, so I talk from experience. My mistakes are over. Sixty years a carpenter and still sawing wood. I am on the shelf too, but not without a few dollars and friends. The best Pension is the one you put away yourself.

Bill Mason,
L. U. No. 632. Providence, R. I.

Some Various Phases of Home and Pension Plans Maintained and Operated By Organized Labor Bodies

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union has a large tract of land in north western Tennessee. It has established a number of projects, namely: a Home for aged pressmen, a tuberculosis sanatorium, a hotel and a technical trade school. This group of projects forms what is known as the Pressmens' Home, covers 1,800 acres, and has become a self-centered community.

To become a resident of the Home the applicant must be 60 years old and have a continuous membership of 20 years. He must also show that he is incapacitated for employment under the jurisdiction of the International Union. He may choose between the Old Age Pension and the Home. If he chooses the latter, he is entitled to receive the difference between the cost of maintenance of the Home and the Pension. A member obtaining a furlough from the Home begins to draw his Pension upon leaving and it is discontinued upon his return. No service is required of residents of the Home.

Home for Aged and Disabled Railroad Employes:

This Home was established in Chicago in 1891 and moved to Highland Park in 1903. It is open to members of the four Railroad Brotherhoods; Locomotive Engineers, Firemen and Engineers, the Trainmen and Conductors. The order of Railway Conductors withdrew in 1925 and now have their own Home in Savannah, Ga. For admission to the Home in Highland Park a member must be in good standing in one of the three Brotherhoods, and eligible for insurance therein. A certificate from a physician showing that he is incapacitated for railroad work is necessary. A member of the Home cannot come and go at will. The management will allow him a furlough at reasonable time. The Home does not provide transportation, but the manager is usually able to receive tickets through the courtesy of the railroads.

Railway Conductors Home, Savannah, Georgia:

This Home has just been established and there is no data on admission of members. The organization owns 3,500 acres of land on which pecan trees have been set out and it is expected that the income from the pecans will eventually cover operating expenses.

Union Printers' Home, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

This Home dedicated May 12, 1892, consists of Home for Aged, tuberculosis sanatorium and hospital. Applicant for admission to Home must have been a member of International Typographical Union for not less than ten years at least three of which must immediately antedate the date of application for admission. Persons suffering from tuberculosis may be admitted after 18 months continuous membership, except in cases when it appears that applicant joined union for the sole purpose of securing admission to sanatorium. Same rules govern admission of members as Pressmens' Union.

Other Features Provided by Unions for Tuberculosis Treatment

Brotherhood of Firemen and Engineers may have choice between benefit of $75.00 per month if he remains at home or treatment at nearest sanatorium, with treatment paid for and $15.00 per month for personal expenses while there.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen provides for treatment unlimited as to

time in any sanatorium. If he desires to go he is supplied with everything he needs.

The Union of Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers pays the flat sum of $75.00.

The International Photo Engravers' Union allows $15.00 for examination and $10.00 per week as long as the member is afflicted with tuberculosis.

While I have omitted many of the features of the different Homes and sanatoriums, most all provide for leave of absence, transportation borne by Home or Local Union and pocket money provided for. Som require work to be done by inmates of the Home, but the general plan seems voluntarily. This covers the general features of homes and sanatoriums owned and operated by trade union movement in the United States.

In further reference to Safe and Secure Home and Old Age Pension, I am listing below a few of the Unions that now have these plans in operation.

Union	No. at Present in receipt of Pension	Amt. Pension per Member	Amt. paid Last year
Bricklayers	(1) 2,954	$ 7 per week.....	$ 1,021,858
Bridge & Structural-iron workers	331	25 per month	86,300
Electrical Workers	(a)	40 per month.....	(a)
Granite Cutters	405	60 per year.....	16,335
Locomotive Engineers.....	(4) 4,467	25 to $65 per month..	988,519
Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen	230	30 to $70 per month..	(2)
Printers	2,430	8 per week.....	990.272
Printing Pressmen	244	7 per week	60,974
Quarry Workers	(7) 18	50 .....(8).....	900
Railroad Trainmen	(9) 110	35 to $70 per month..	31,080
Street Railway Employes..	(7) 80	800 in lump sum.....	64,000
Total	11,269		$3,260,238

1 Includes 76 persons receiving "disability relief" and 823 widows.

2 No data.

3 $10 per month for six months of each year.

4 Includes 1,533 widows.

5 From this union dues of about $4.00 month are deducted.

6 Widows receive Pensions of $35.00 per month.

7 Received the lump sum in 1926.

8 Flat sum, deducted from death benefit.

9 Includes 13 widows.

A No payment being made as yet. System adopted in 1927.

Payments to wife, widow or other beneficaries.

Wife.—The laws of the International Typographical Union provide that if a member "is admitted to any institution, whether publicly or privately maintained, and such member has a wife dependent on him, the secretary-treasurer is authorized to make the Pension payable to the wife."

Widow.—The widow of a Pensioner of the Bricklayers' Union may receive his Pension provided she is 60 years of age and has no other means of support.

A Railroad Trainmen's widow is entitled to receive his Pension as long as she remains unmarried and keeps his union dues paid.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers both provide Pensions for widows of members, through a special department operated independently of the members' Pension department. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers also operates a widows' and mothers' Pension department. Men who are in good standing and have not reached a specified age (40 for firemen, 50 for engineers) may make provision for their widows through the widows' Pension department. The

medical examination taken for membership in the men's Pension department also suffices for this. Upon the members death the widow of a fireman is entitled to $35.00 per month during her life or until she remarries. The engineers provide Pensions of $25.00 and $30.00 a month until remarriage for widows of engineers who took out membership in the widows' Pension department, and of $30.00 per month for the mother if covered by the beneficiary certificate.

Assessments for the widows' Pension offered by the firemens' organization vary from $1.00 to $3.50 per month, according to age when he entered the scheme. The engineers require dues of $2.00 per month for each certificate in the widows' Pension and dues from $2.00 to $3.00 per month according to age at entrance, for the "widows' and mothers' Pension."

Other beneficiaries.—The Bridge and Structural-Iron Workers' rules governing old age and disability Pensions provide that any Pensioner who becomes an inmate of any institution which makes a charge for residence there may direct that his Pension be paid to the institution. In such cases the officers of the Local Union "must visit such member and see that he is properly cared for."

After considerable study of Pension systems, I think the best form of Pension for our organization would be in the form of annuity bonds for new members. Each member to deposit a certain specified sum each month. The general organization to add a like amount for each member, plus compound interest. This plan has many features, but on account of lack of space I cannot write about them at this time. However, one of the features would be a continuous membership of 20 years or more in order to obtain benefits. We need some kind of a contributory plan in order to compete with the vocational training schools which will be the source of labor supply within a few years. The old time member will have to receive a straight Pension, but as for the new member a contributory plan would be a step for the future.

Yours for a safe and secure Home and Old Age Pension.

Walter J. Burr,
L. U. No. 43, Hartford, Conn.

Once The Carpenter's, Always The Carpenter's

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Many are the proposed amendments to our General Laws for the coming convention. Such expressions of interest in our Brotherhood are indeed pleasing to those interested in the evolution of our craft, as a successful trade union movement.

Indeed, every carpenter should view with pride, and guard with a zealous defense, the heritage of his vocation. No other craft can rightfully lay claim to such an honorable calling as ours.

From time immemorial, the carpenter plied his trade with skill and useful application. The survival and advancement of civilization is due to his handiwork. From the archives of the dim past, come echoes of his masterpieces, and on the hills, plains and mountain sides, as well as in the valleys, dells and mountain passes of primeval man are evidences of society's debt to the carpenters' trade. Even the cry, "To your tents, O, Israel," was originally issued in a day, when the ark of the flood and the ark of the temple had already been skillfully perfected by master carpenters. Yes, and I venture to say, the gate on the Garden of Eden was artfully constructed by one of our trade craftsmen. When drawers of water, beaters of gold and layers of stone, were learning their trades in the days of the Pharaohs, the hewers of timber and joiners of wood had already built the ancient cities of Ur, of the Chaldees.

From those days to the present time, the carpenter has marked the trail of progress with his monuments to civilization, from the log cabin to the modern mansion. In no other place will this be more evident, than in Lakeland, Fla., when the many delegates to our General Convention will view with pride, the palatial Home of our old carpenters. We might, perhaps, call it the monument to the unknown carpenter, as an honor to one and all of those noble souls, who are still in this life, and to those who have departed this life to mansions "not made with hands."

Many are the changes that have taken place since the early days of the trade. The most pronounced, being in the last decade. With these changes have come

many complications in the form of jurisdictional disputes. These disputes being caused by the substitution of material and the claim of other crafts that this means a substitution of mechanics. This, we, as carpenters, deny, on the fundamental practice of construction. By what method of right reason, can anyone claim that the setting of door frames, hanging of doors, installing of base and base moulding, erecting of picture moulding, setting of window frames, hanging of sash and many other universally recognized carpenter work belongs to any other than the carpenter? The evolution of the trade, means the evolution of the carpenter, and not his elimination. Let us stand with a united determination for the maintenance of our rightful possessions in the building industry. Let our watchword be "Once The Carpenter's, Always The Carpenter's." Let us not sell our trade rights for a pot of metal, nor yield our jurisdictional rights for a Board's adverse decision.

When the delegates in session assembled review with pride the past accomplishments of our older men, and their victories over forces without the pale of Organized Labor, that warrants them a worthy place within the Home, may the younger men dedicate themselves to the honorable cause of our Brotherhood, by resolving to hold high the torch of carpenters' rights until that day, when they too, shall be worthy of a sojourn in our palatial Home.

Peter A. Reilly,
L. U. No. 40, Boston, Mass.

Do Not Ask The Public For Aid

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the February issue of our Journal, I noticed a statement by Bro. E. L. Lomax of L. U. No. 132, Washington, D. C., in which he suggests that the dues of "old timers" be lowered. He further states that he pays his Local in dues and assessments the sum of $22 per year.

I don't see why he should be paying more than anyone else. For the past eleven years I have been a member of L. U. No. 132 and my dues have never amounted to more than $18 per year. I pay my dues three months in advance and have been paying $4.50 per quarter. This last quarter the dues have been raised 5 cents per month which will make it $4.65 per quarter. So I don't see where the Brother gets his $22.

During 1926, we paid $3.00 per quarter until September when our dues were raised to $4.50.

Regarding his suggestion that we have good speakers tour the country in an effort to raise money for our Home, I would say he should be ashamed of himself, and also be ashamed to call himself a union carpenter. With all the good union men we have in our Brotherhood, such a program would do our organization a lot of harm all over the country. Most of our members I think, are willing to dig down in their own pockets to support the proposed Home and Pension, and not ask the public for any aid.

Wm. H. Beasley,
L. U. No. 132, Baltimore, Md.

Ladies' Auxilary No. 170

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We have been reading Ladies' Auxiliary letters in "The Carpenter" for some time but haven't noticed any from our part of the country. However, down here in the extreme south west corner of the United States we have an Auxiliary of which we are mighty proud.

We were chartered in November 1926. For awhile there was plenty of enthusiasm—then came a lack of interest. Several of our members were of the floating population and one by one they moved away until there were only a "faithful few" left. But we couldn't think of losing our charter so we struggled on. Held our business meetings each week and met at the home of a member every two weeks.

Gradually we began to bring in new members, now we have an organization to be proud of.

Once each month we have a "Pot Luck" supper at our regular meeting place. Each member brings her family. After supper we play "500" and let the youngsters entertain themselves.

We have given a few dances and card parties for the purpose of building up our treasury. We have found that that is also a good way to enlarge our membership.

Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 170 sends "Greetings" to all the Auxiliary Locals all over the U. S. A.

Flora Marshall, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 170, San Diego, Calif.

Ladies Auxilary No. 107

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Just another word from the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Carpenters' Union of Vallejo. Organized Labor here has just put over a Grand Bazaar. We had various booths carrying all forms of merchandise and one of our most popular booths was the Union Label Booth, featuring goods manufactured by our union Brothers all over the United States. We are very grateful to the following firms, who advertise in "The Carpenter." and who generously donated to our Bazaar: Atkins & Co., Indianapolis,; Estwing Mfg. Co.: Rockford, Ill.; Larned, Carter & Co., makers of "Headlight" overalls,; Master Rules Mfg. Co.; New York; Sweet-Orr & Co.. Inc.. New York; besides many others.

We raised over two thousand dollars on this undertaking and the next big event in this district will be a vacation summer school in the mountains with teachers from the University of California, Stanford University. and from the Forestry Division. This school will open on August 25, and end in a Labor Day Celebration on September 1, 2, and 3rd.

Vallejo is one of the best union towns in this vicinity and we are keeping it so by loyal and consistent organization in our work and in our play. In this way, we hope to educate the younger generation as they grow up, to the fact that we all get out of a project, as much as we put into that project.

Mrs. Edith Mahony,
L. A. No. 107, Vallejo, Cal.

Ladies Auxilary No. 134

Editor. "The Carpenter":

Just a few lines about our Auxiliary. We have been organized just about four years and we have a membership of about 36 now in good standing which we think is good.

We have a relief fund and we donated a lot of relief last winter such as food, shoes, clothing and coal. Our relief funds are gathered by sewing done by our members. We also have had several bakes which swell our funds. We have a lively bunch of ladies in 134 and we meet twice a month and look forward to our meeting nights with much interest.

Mae Finney, Fin. Sec.,
L. A. No. 134, Chester, Pa.

Building Conditions In Germany

The fact that the German Building Workers have been able to keep the 8-hour day has caused great anger amongst the employers of the building trade. They try everything possible and make use of every occuring opportunity in order to reach their aim: the abolition of the 48-hour week during the summer season. In spite of most serious efforts which turned out unsuccessful, the employers of the German building trade are now about to declare war again. At first they were hoping for support at the German Ministry of Labor. and at present they try their business with the governments of the various states. submitting to them their "evidence of the necessity of extended hours of labor in the building trade." In doing so, they do not even scorn slander. The old story. after which only the trade union leaders defend the 8-hour day against the will of the building workers. is being presented again. What that in reality means is clearly shown in two inquiries made by the German Trade Union Federation in April and October, 1927. The result of the April inquiry was that out of a total of 300.837 employed persons in the building trade, 87.2% had a weekly working time up to 48 hours; only 12.6% had a longer working time and 0:02% were short-time workers. The questionaire of October comprehended 376.302 persons employed in the building trade. out of which 90.4% worked up to 48 hours a week, while 9.6% had a longer working time. In spite of these proving figures the employers of the building trade want to make the governments and the public believe that the working hours in the building trade are to a very large extent above 48 hours a week. One reason for the eager effort of the employers in their fight against the 8-hour day in the build-trade is. that they want to prove the existence of a longer working time before the "Law of Protection of Labor" is being put into force which would also mean a final regulation of the working time. We are almost sure that they will not succeed, for the German building workers will be on their guard. knowing how to fight with an organized will for the maintenance of the 8-hour day.

This Is Convention Year

Craft Problems

Carpentry

(By H. H. Siegele.)

LESSON VI

A number of years ago we saw a sign hanging in front of a contractor's workshop, which read:

"IF IT IS WOOD, WE CAN MAKE IT."

Then, of course, followed the contractor's name. Evidently what this man wanted to impress on the minds of those who read the sign, was that his shop was a carpenter shop, and that he and

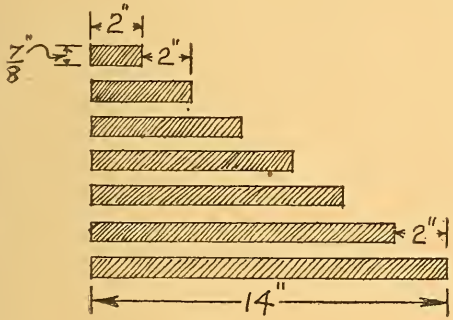


Fig. 42.

his men could make anything that was made of lumber. Lumber could be defined as being the products sawed from logs; as boards, planks, scantlings, strips, shingles, laths, joists, heavy timbers; all kinds of finishing material and all kinds of mouldings. In fact, if it is wood, it is lumber.

Most of our lumber in these days is manufactured and sold according to standard sizes and grades. We would like to, if space would permit, give a complete list of the sizes and shapes into which lumber is manufactured, together with all of the standard grading rules, but that is utterly out of the question. The best we can do is to give a number of illustrations, showing some of the sizes into which lumber is sawed, and give a few condensed grading rules.

It is not our intention, in the following illustrations, to do any proverbial "hair-splitting," speaking in regard to the exact sides into which lumber is manufactured, but we will use the figures that are commonly used in practice. For instance, a board is sold as being 1 inch thick—it is commonly referred to as "7/8" stuff"; but, owing to sawing and surfacing, its actual thickness is about 13-16ths of an inch. Every carpenter knows that, as a rule, 2-inch lumber is only 1 5/8 inches thick. Our purpose here is to give a general idea of the different sizes into which lumber is manufactured, disregarding all technicalities.

In Fig. 42 we are showing the end views of seven surfaced boards. The top one of which is 2 inches wide and 7/8 of an inch thick. All of the rest are 7/8 of an inch thick, however, the width increases 2 inches on each board. The second board is 4 inches wide, the third is 6 inches wide, and so on, down until

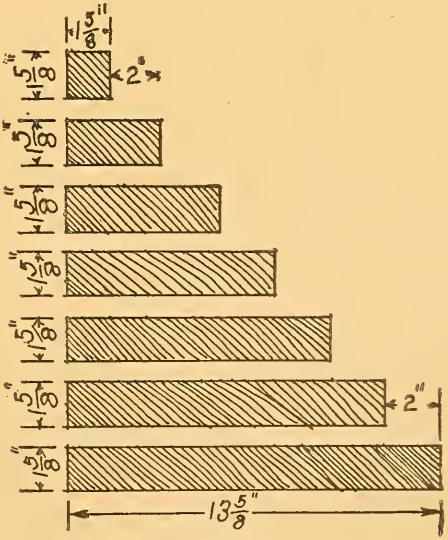


Fig. 43.

the seventh, which is 14 inches wide. Common surfaced boards usually run full width, but not always; in either case, the buyer pays for full width. Widths of odd inches, as, 1 inch, 3 inches and 5 inches are seldom manufactured, without a special order. This

rule holds good in all unworked lumber. The lengths, too, run in even feet lengths, as 10, 12, 14 or some other even-feet lengths. Odd-feet lengths are not manufactured, as a rule.

2 x 4, but measures only 1⅝ inches by 3⅝ inches. Each of the pieces, owing to sawing and surfacing, is ⅜ of an inch thinner and ⅜ of an inch narrower than the size for which the buyer pays.

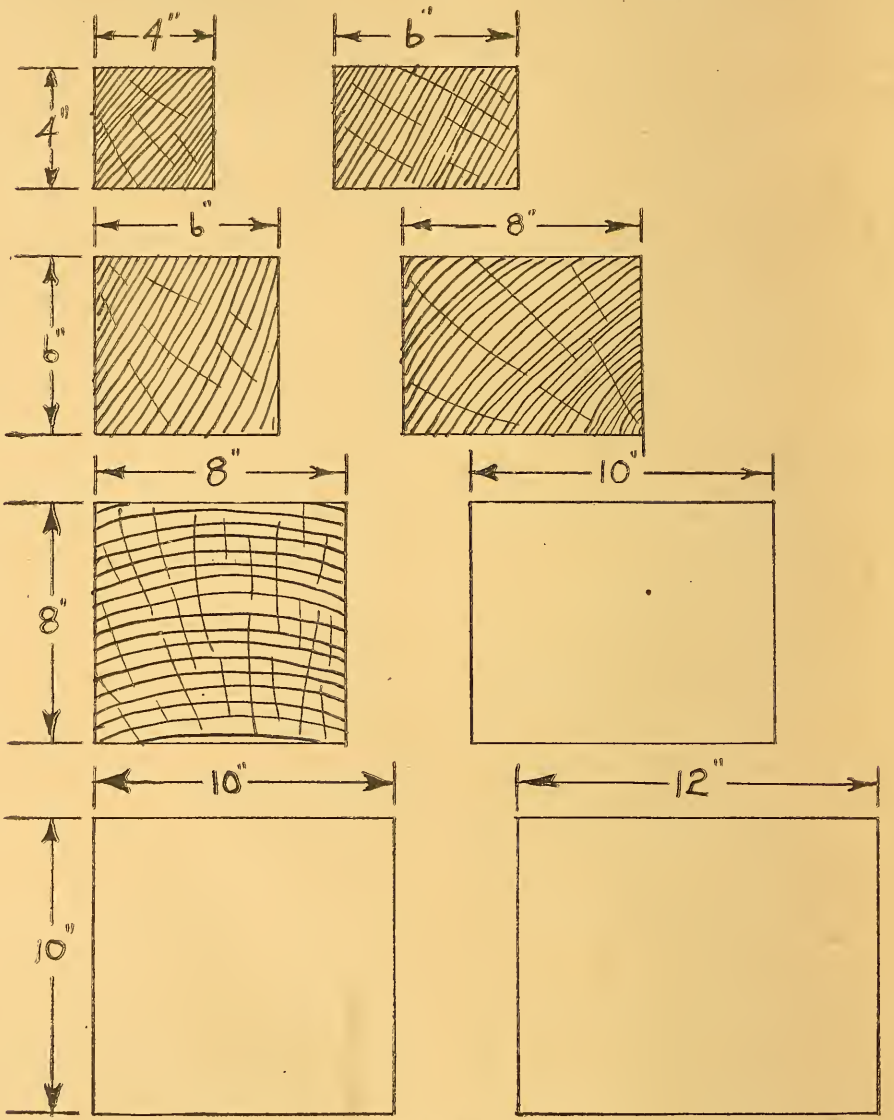


Fig. 44.

Fig. 43 shows the end view of seven pieces of 2 inch lumber. From top down, each piece is increased two inches in width. This represents surfaced lumber, and the first, or top piece is only 1⅝ inches by 1⅝ inches, although it is called a 2 x 2; the second piece is a

The bottom piece, which represents a 2 x 14, is only 1⅝ inches by 13⅝ inches less. By the "less" we mean that because of shrinkage the wider pieces are often more than ⅜ of an inch narrower than full width.

Unsurfaced, or rough, lumber usually

comes about full size. A rough 4 x 4, or a rough 4 x 6, as shown at the top of Fig. 44, will measure in the rough, 4 inches by 4 inches, and 4 inches by 6 inches, nearly. Lumber that is less than 6 inches in thickness, such as we have illustrated up to this point, is called, yard lumber. Everything 6 inches in thickness and over, is called, structural timber. The second, third and fourth pairs of timbers shown by Fig. 44, represent structural timbers. Fig. 45 shows four very heavy timbers. The two that are shaded, show how they should be sawed, relative to the location of the heart. The dimensions being given on the drawings, no more needs to be said.

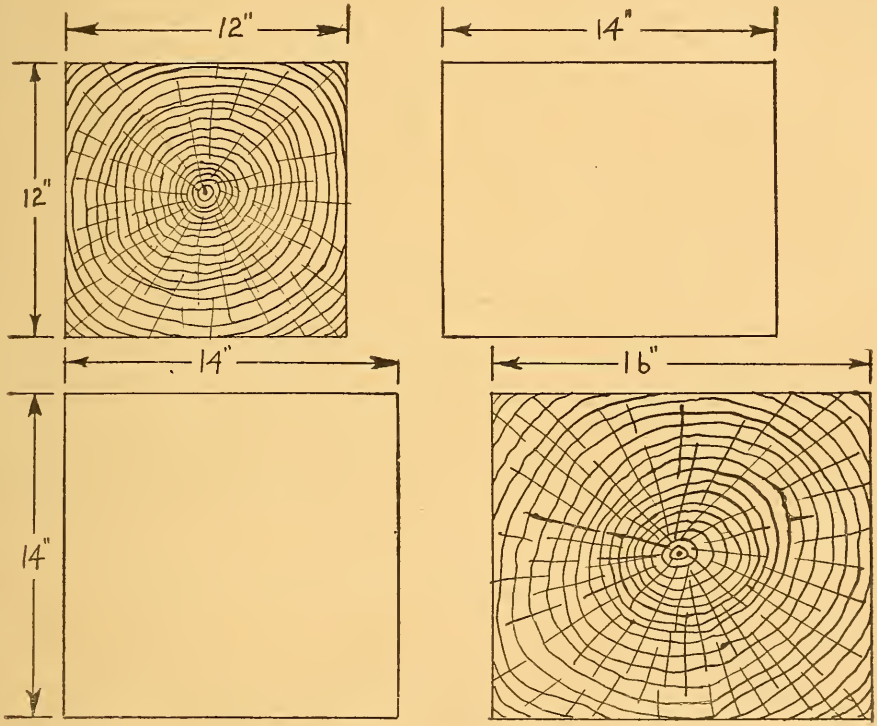


Fig. 45.

A few grading rules of select and common stock, in abbreviated form, are given below:

Select Common Boards. Must be well manufactured and square-edged, and will not admit knots over 1 inch in diameter in 4-inch to 6-inch widths, and no knots over 1½ inches in diameter in 8-inch to 12-inch widths.

No. 1 Common Boards. Will admit no knots over 1½ inches in diameter in 4-inch to 6-inch widths, and none over 2 inches in diameter in 8-inch to 10-inch widths. In 12-inch widths the knots must not be over 2½ inches in diameter, and not over 3 inches in diameter in widths wider than 12 inches.

No. 2 Common Boards. Will admit 2-inch tight knots in 4-inch to 6-inch widths; 2½-inch tight knots in 8-inch widths; 3-inch knots in 10-inch widths, 4-inch knots in 12-inch widths, and in wider than 12 inches tight knots not over one-third of the width of the piece in which they are found.

No. 3 Common Boards. Will admit everything below No. 2 common, if it is suitable for low-grade sheathing.

Select Common Dimension. Must not have knots over 1 inch in diameter in 4-inch to 6-inch widths; none over 1⅜ inches in diameter in 8-inch widths; none over 1¾ inches in diameter in 10-inch widths; none over 2 inches in diameter in 12-inch widths; none over

2¼ inches in diameter in 14-inch widths, and no knots over 2½ inches in diameter in widths wider than 14 inches.

No. 1 Common Dimension. Must not have knots over 1½ inches in diameter in 4-inch to 6-inch widths; none over 2 inches in diameter in 8-inch widths; none over 2½ inches in diameter in 10-inch widths; none over 3 inches in diameter in 12-inch widths; none over 3¼ inches in 14-inch widths, and no knots over 3½ inches in diameter in wider widths than 14 inches.

No. 2 Common Dimension. Must not have knots over 2 inches in diameter in 4-inch widths; none over 2½ inches in diameter in 6-inch widths; none over 3 inches in diameter in 8-inch widths; none over 3½ inches in diameter in 10-inch widths, and none over 4 inches in diameter in 12-inch widths. In wider than 12-inch widths, the knots must not be over 1-3rd the width of the piece in which they are found.

No. 3 Common Dimension. Takes in everything below No. 2 dimension, and may have knots, knot-holes, shakes, large pitch pockets, wane, heart stain, sap stain, mouldy stock, white speckled heart, decay spots, wormholes and mismanufactured pieces.

The grading rules given above are based on the grading rules of the West Coast Lumber Association, which apply especially to douglas fir, sitka spruce, West Coast hemlock and Western red cedar. Other associations have grading rules covering the particular kind of lumber that they handle. While there are differences in the various grading rules published by the different associations, nevertheless, they all have much in common. Lumber associations usually publish their grading rules in booklet form, and the student, if he wants to become fully informed relative to grading lumber, will do well to write for the grading rules covering the kind of lumber he is interested in.

The Steel Square

"Carpenters' Geometry"

(By L. Perth.)

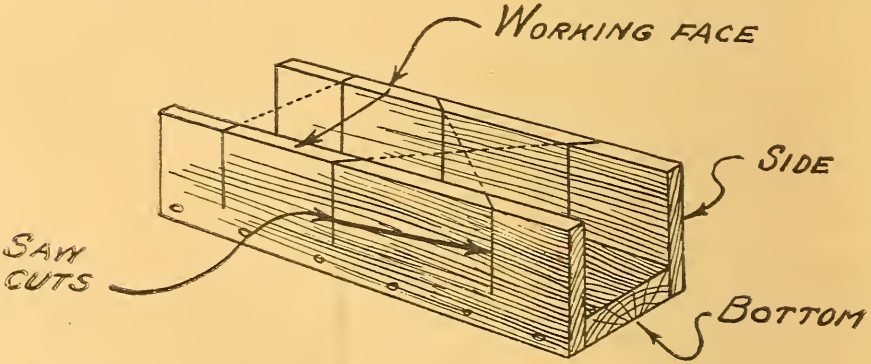
LESSON IX

The Miter Box

Among the labor saving devices used by the carpenter and one that is quite indispensable in trim work is the "miter box" and every proficient carpenter should be able to make one on the job whenever the necessity arises.

The subject of miters was discussed in the previous lessons and the construction of the miter box is based on the principles laid down therein.

This device consists of a trough, forming a bottom and two side pieces of wood fastened together by screws or nails. Saw cuts through the sides are used to guide the saw when cutting work forming miter joints. These saw cuts are laid out to such angles as may be required for the particular job, usual-

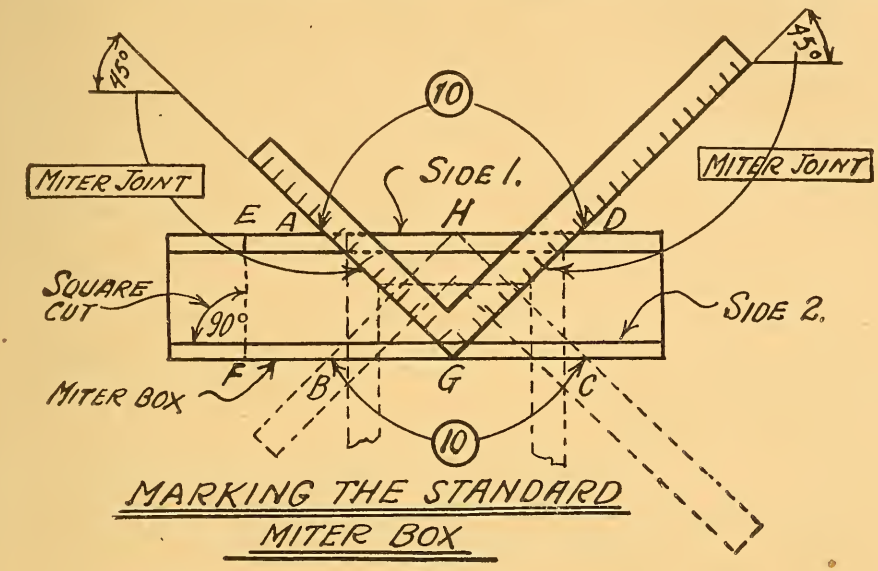


MITER BOX

Fig. 37.

ly 45 or 90 degrees, as shown in Fig. 37.

In making the miter box care should be taken that the three pieces should have true 90 degree edges parallel with each other with true surfaces free from warping.



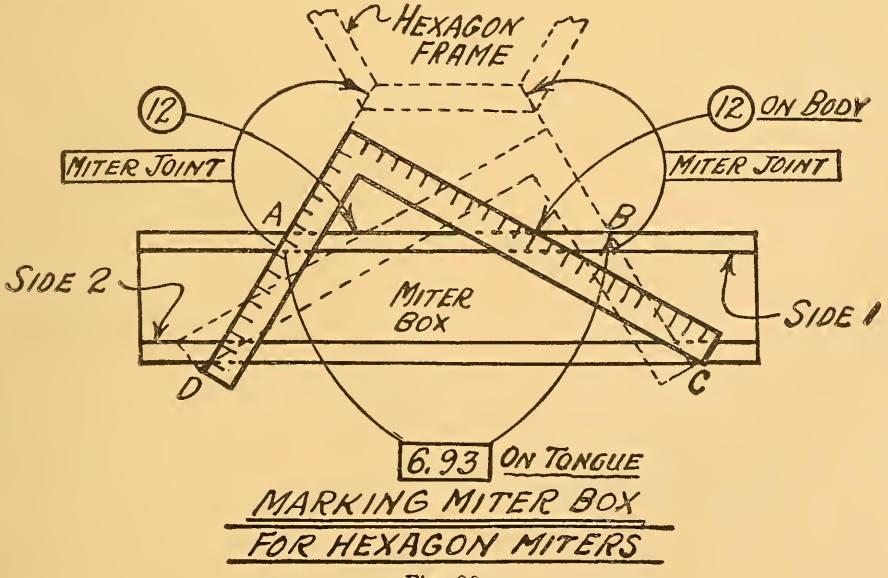
MARKING THE STANDARD MITER BOX

Fig. 38

are securely fastened together the box is ready for marking.

Since the most commonly used miter joints are those of 45 degrees the proposed miter box will be constructed for this purpose, as illustrated in Fig. 38.

The upper edges of the sides form



MARKING MITER BOX FOR HEXAGON MITERS

Fig. 39

The bottom piece usually is made thicker than the sides. After the pieces

what is called the "working face" of the miter box. Lay off 10 inches on body

and the same number of inches on tongue and lay the square on the face of the box in such a manner that the 10 inch division on body and tongue intersect the outside edge of side 1 at points A and D. Mark along tongue on both sides at points A and G. These cuts will serve as guides for left hand miters only.

Now reverse the square and lay it on the face of the box as shown in dotted lines with the 10 inch divisions intersecting the outside edge of side 2 at points B and C. Mark along the tongue at B and H for right hand miters.

Any equal number of equal divisions may be used for this purpose, in all cases the distance being taken from the heel of the square. However, it should be borne in mind that both body and tongue of the square should rest on the face of the miter box. The heel of the square may touch the opposite side of the box as at G or H or it may extend beyond the box, all depending upon the width of the miter box.

It is very convenient in addition to the 45 degree cuts to have also square cuts at one end of the miter box as shown at E and F. These serve as guides whenever a square end is desirable and does away with the necessity of using a try square. Fig. 38.

When there is a considerable amount of hexagonal miter joints on a job a miter box may be made for this purpose as shown in Fig. 39.

Lay square on the face of the box so that 12 inches on the body and 6.93 inches on the tongue should intersect the outside edge of side 1. Mark along tongue at points A and D for left hand miter. Reverse the square as shown in dotted lines and mark at points B and C for right hand miter.

The figures may be reversed and 12 on the tongue and 6.93 on the body may be used if the miter box is so wide that the tongue does not cross both sides. It should be remembered however, that the marking on the face of the miter box should always be done along that arm of the square where 6.93 inches are taken.

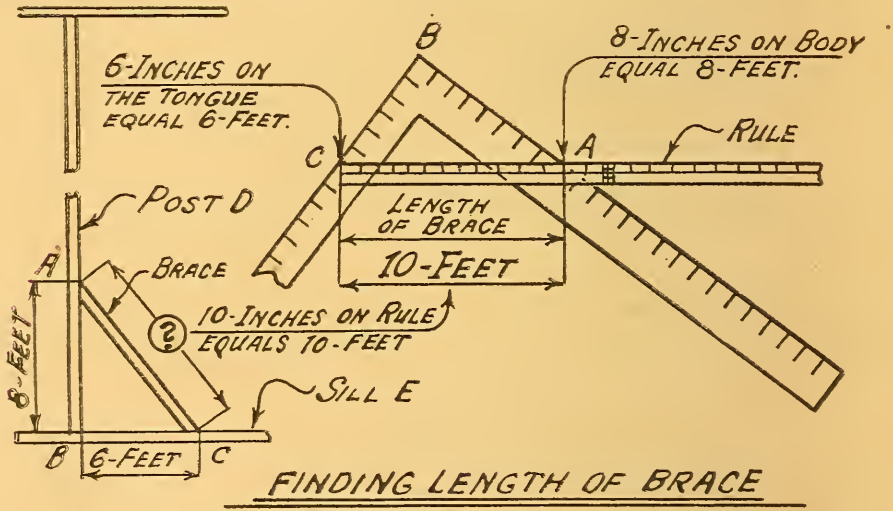


Fig. 40

Finding Length of Braces

It quite frequently becomes necessary to find the length of braces or other timbers for estimating purposes. Problems of this kind usually require considerable figuring and the steel square may be used with advantage in the solution of problems of this nature.

Let us suppose that post D and sill E are to be braced at points A and C. Required to find the length of brace A-C. Fig. 40.

The vertical distance A-B equals 8 feet and the horizontal distance B-C equals 6 feet. The distance A-C or the length of the brace may be found in the following manner.

We will assume that the inch divisions on the body and tongue of the steel

square are "feet." Thus "one inch equals one foot," "two inches equal two feet" and so on.

Now, we shall imagine that the body of the square is the post and the tongue is the sill. Lay off 8 inches on the body which equals the distance A-B on the post or "8 feet." Take 6 inches on tongue, equals distance B-C or "6 feet." Lay a rule across the square connecting points A and C and the distance A-C on the rule "in inches" will equal the actual length of the brace in feet. The length of distance A-C on the rule is 10 inches, therefore the length of the brace is 10 feet.

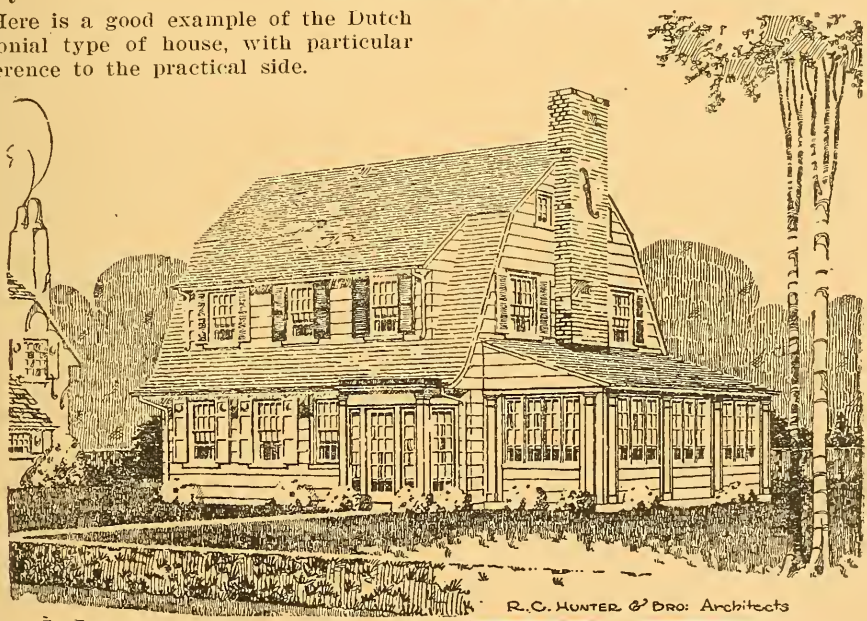
Any division on the face or back of the square may be used for this purpose: one-half, one-quarter or one-tenth of an inch. It should be borne in mind, however, that the same unit as used on the square should also be used on the rule.

The above method of finding lengths of timbers is close enough for estimating purposes or rough layout work. The methods of finding the exact lengths together with the right bevels will be discussed in the lessons that follow.

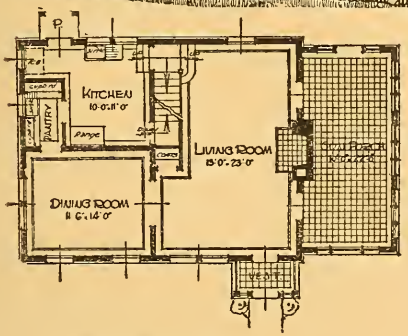
A Dutch Colonial House

(By R. C. Hunter & Bro., Architects, 501 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

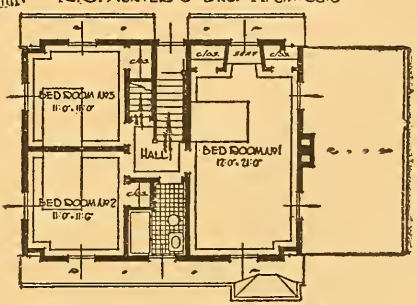
Here is a good example of the Dutch Colonial type of house, with particular reference to the practical side.



R.C. HUNTER & BRO: Architects



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

(House A-88.)

One enters the house through the glass enclosed vestibule, into the spacious living room; to the right is the fireplace with glazed doors either side lead-

ing to the enclosed sun porch: to the left is the dining room, while the stairs start up from the rear.

A coat closet is provided, but there is no waste hall, even on the second floor the hall has been reduced to a very small size. This makes for economy—since it allows nearly all space for rooms that are lived in.

One large bed room and two smaller ones, with a bath and closets are provided on the second floor. An additional bed room and bath are provided on the third floor, no plan of which is shown.

The exterior of the house is well proportioned, the details are refined and in keeping with the design.

The house should have a lot with a frontage of not less than sixty feet and it should set close to the ground as shown in the sketch.

A cellar is provided under the entire house: here is the laundry, heating plant and such.

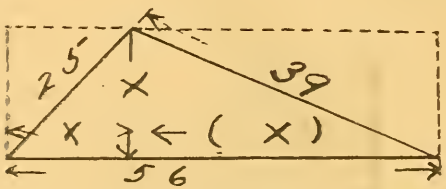
The foundation is of concrete, the upper walls of four inch studs, sheathed, shingled and plastered. The roof is shingles, the chimney brick.

Answers To Brother Carlson's Unequal Triangle Problem

The following is a solution of Brother Chas. J. Carlson's problem called the unequal triangle problem, in June issue of "The Carpenter."

The drawing will show the problem and manner of solution better than any explanation of words.

The dotted lines show a complete rectangle one side 56″ long and width not known, with an inscribed triangle whose



sides are 56, 25, 39 inches. The solution involves the following rules of mensuration found in the old arithmetic.

Rule:

If the sides of a triangle are given and not the altitude, take half of the sum of three sides, subtract the three sides separately, multiply the half sum and these remainders together and take the square root of the product.

Solution:

25 plus 39 plus 56 divided by 2 equals 60.

60 minus 56 equals 4.
60 minus 39 equals 21.
60 minus 25 equals 35

The square root of 4 times 21 times 35 times 60 equals 420 equals area of triangle. By referring to the drawing it is apparent that the area of the inscribed triangle is one-half of the area of the complete rectangle whose length is 56″. Hence the area of the entire rectangle is 420 plus 420 or 840.

Rule:

To find area of rectangle multiply the length by the width. Hence, area 840, length of rectangle 56, 840 divided by 56 equals 15 equals width of rectangle, also altitude of triangles.

Continuing we now have two right angle triangles, one hypotenuse is 25 and the other 39 and short side is 15.

Rule:

The square of the hypotenuse minus the square of the height equals the square of the base or other side.

Hence, 39 squared minus 15 squared minus X squared or base.

The square root of 39 minus 15 equals X or base. The square root of (39 squared minus 15 squared) equals 36 equals further 56 minus 36 equals 20.

Altitude of triangle, 15.
Short base, 20.
Long base, 36.

J. Parker Wible,
L. U. No. 1129, Kittanning, Pa.

* * *

This is quite a simple problem in proportion, but the algebraic formula may be appreciated also.

$$\frac{A + B \times A - B}{M + N} \quad \frac{64 \times 14}{56} \text{ equals } 16$$

M plus N plus 16.

56 plus 16 equals 72 or 2 M.
M equals 36.

M plus N — 16.

56 — 16 equals 40 or 2 N.
N equals 20.

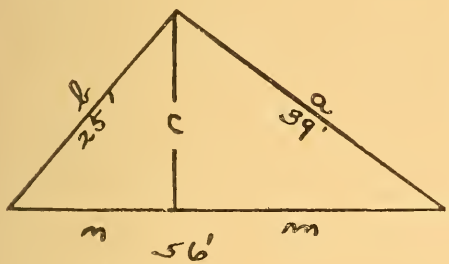
A squared — M squared equals C squared equals 225.

B squared — N squared equals C

squared equals 225.

The square root of 225 equals 15. or C.

Answer:



C equals 15 feet.
M equals 36 feet.
N equals 20 feet.

H. Frank Lewis,
L. U. No. 1921. Hempstead, L. I.

* * *

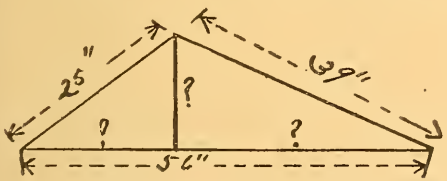
The three sides of a triangle are 56", 39" and 25" respectively.

What would be the length of the two sides of the two right angles formed by dropping a perpendicular from the base to the apex?

Hypotenuse divided by 39 squared minus hypotenuse divided by 25 squared equals sum of the two bases times difference of the two bases.

Squaring 1521 minus 625 equals 896, equals 56 times difference of the two bases.

Dividing by 56, 56 times difference of the two bases equals 896 which gives



1 times difference of the two bases equals 16, the difference of the two bases.

56 minus 16 equals 40, twice the shorter base.

40 divided by 2 equals 20, the shorter base.

56 minus 20 equals 36, the longer base.

25 squared minus 20 squared equals altitude squared.

625 minus 400 equals altitude squared equals 225.

The square root of 225 equals 15, altitude of each triangle.

S. Gregory,
L. U. No. 106, Des Moines, Ia.

Answers To Brother Frasier's Tank Problem

Here is a solution of the tank problem of A. Fraser printed in the June issue:

Given: Capacity of tank 75,000 Imp. Gals. equals 12034.4 cubic feet. The volume of a hollow cylinder is given by the formula: pi x r x r x h in which pi equals 3.1416; r equals radius; h equals height.

Now, to fulfill the conditions given diameter and height must be equal.

Then V equals pi x r x r x h equals 12034.4 and r x r x h equals $\frac{12034.4}{3.1416}$ equals 3830.

By a cut-and-try method we find that a value of 24.833 for h will satisfy the equation within working limits.

r x r equals $\frac{3830}{24.833}$ equals 154.23 and r equals 12.42 then diameter d equals 2 x r equals 24.84, hence h and d are both equal and have a value of 24.84 feet or 24 feet. 10 inches.

C. H. Snyyard, Civil Engineer.

* * *

I herewith submit the following solution of Bro. Fraser's problem, that appears in the June issue of "The Carpenter."

Formula: Let X equal ½ the diameter or radius, and also ½ the height of tank.

Vol. equals X squared by 3.1416 by 2 x.

75000 times 277.274 equals X squared times 3.1416 times 2 X.

20795550 divided by 3.1416 equals X squared (2 X).

X equals the cube root of 20795550 divided by 3.1416 times 2.

X equals the cube root of 3309706.337.

X equals 149.02718 inches, nearly.

Diameter and height equal 298.054 inches nearly.

John Williamson,
L. U. No. 349, Orange, N. J.

* * *

The following is an approximate solution to Brother Fraser's tank problem.

An Imperial gallon contains 277.274 cu. in. 75.000 Imperial gallons equals 20795550 cu. in. or 12034 cu. ft. The volume of the tank equals the diameter squared times one-fourth of 3.1416

(.7854) times the height. But if the diameter must be equal to the height we have: diameter cubed times .7854 equals 12034. Then. 12034 divided by .7854 equals 15322.72. The cube-root of 15322 equals 24.836. The height and diameter are therefore 24 ft. 10 in.

Emil Johnson. Apprentice,
L. U. No. 488, New York, N. Y.

Regarding Brothers Matson's and De-Mocker's Problems

My letter in answer to Bro. Matson's problem printed in the June issue of "The Carpenter" will also help Bro. De-Mocker to solve his problem. Here is his problem and the solution:

Given: rise 8" chord 42"

Required: Radius.

Solution: Formula: ½ chord squared plus rise squared divided by 2 x rise equals ½ x 21 x 21 plus 8 x 8 divided by 2 x 8 equals 31.56 inches Radius.

I cannot understand the college professor you mention in your note in the June issue. as the above formula is accurate and can be easily proved by anyone having an elementary knowledge of geometry and drafting.

C. H. Synyard,
Rochester, N. Y. Civil Engineer.

Quebec, P. C. Publishes Course In Carpentry in French

A unique book containing a course in carpentry. with special emphasis laid on the use of the steel square in framing has recently been published by the Quebec Provincial Council. which has met with instant appreciation.

Due to the fact that a majority of our members and apprentices in Quebec cannot read English and as the French books on these subjects use the metric system of measuring, there has long been a demand for a book written in French but using the common long system of measuring. Those desiring it now have an opportunity of securing a volume from which they can learn the theory of the trade and many other things that will help them along in their daily tasks.

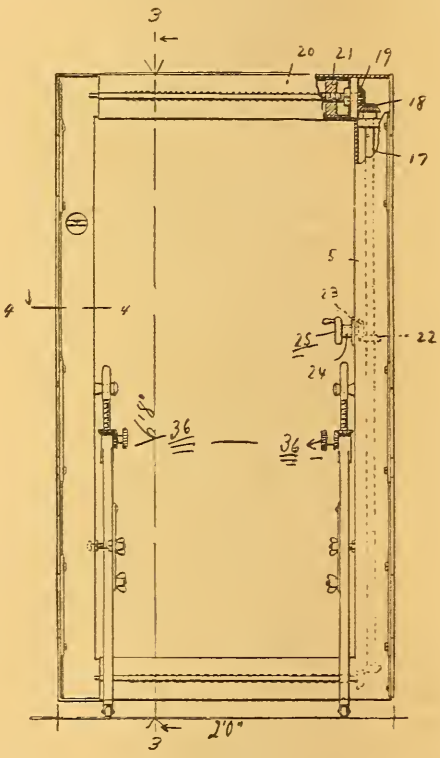
Any member desiring further information regarding this book, especially those French members residing outside the Province of Quebec, may address the Quebec Provincial Council, 272 Des Fossis, Montreal, Que., Canada.

A Steel Door Frame

Another Invention By A Member of The Brotherhood

Pictured herewith is a light steel door frame which was invented and patentend by Brother Henry Waltke, a member of Local Union No. 612, Jersey City, N. J.

This door frame is used as a templet for setting door frames quickly and accurately. It can be used for all size doors and can be changed from one size to another quickly.



The headers in the door jambs are cut about 3-16th of inch larger than the door thus providing play room and eliminating fitting of doors. It also provides for the marking off of hinges and plates. A templet (not shown in drawing) is used to mark hinges on doors. Mitre joints in casings will always fit accurately because header in jamb is always absolutely square to sides of jamb.

Anyone interested in this frame or wishing further information regarding same may address Brother Waltke at 113 Hutton St., Jersey City, N. J.

Side Cuts of Rafters

(By H. H. Siegele)

There is probably no more practical method of obtaining the side cuts of jack, valley and hip rafters for any regular pitch roof, than the method we are illustrating by Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 1 shows the application of the square, while Fig. 2 illustrates the marking more in detail. Starting at A, Fig. 1. Here we have a bevel square set to a 45 degree angle, and applied to the seat cut of a rafter in such a manner that by marking along its edge the mark will be on a 45 degree angle. Now, because the rafters named above, speaking of a rectangular building, always intersect each other on a 45-degree angle—that is the floor plans of these rafters intersect each other on a 45-degree angle. That being true, the mark made on the seat of the rafter shown is at the right angle to fit

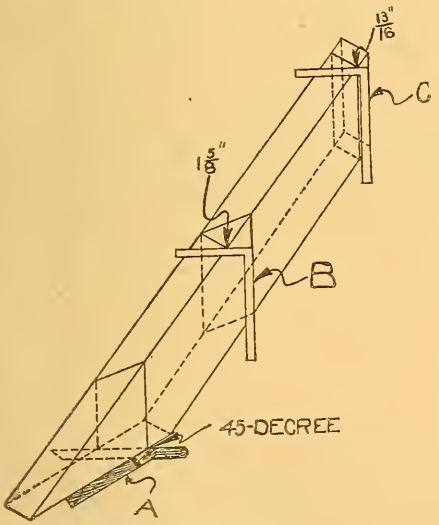


Fig. 1.

against either a ridge board or a hip or valley rafter. How to complete the marking is shown by Fig. 2: A shows the mark just explained, at either end of this mark we make a plumb mark, as at a and b. This done, we connect the two marks as at c—c gives the bevel for the side cut. Referring to B, Fig. 1, we find the square applied for obtaining the same bevel, but in a different way. Assuming that the rafter is 1⅝ inches thick, place the blade of the square so it will be in perfect alignment with any plumb cut of the roof you are framing, and then adjust it in such a manner that the 1⅝ inch point on the tongue of the square will intersect with the upper corner of the rafter, as shown by the illustration. Now turn to Fig. 2, B. Here B points out the first mark, or the plumb cut. At a is pointed out the 1⅝

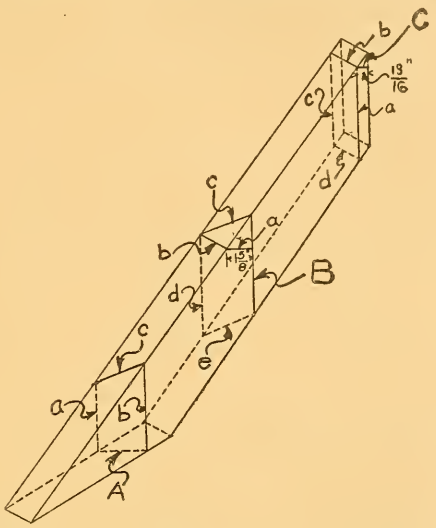


Fig. 2.

inch intersecting line; b shows how this point is carried square across the upper edge of the rafter, when the line shown at c can be made, which gives the bevel of the side cut, or the same bevel we obtained at A. The dotted lines shown at d and e show the plumb cut of the other side of the rafter and the bevel at the bottom edge, respectively. At C, Fig. 1, the square is applied for obtaining the amount to be cut off a common rafter to allow for a 1⅝ inch ridge board. Half of 1⅝ inches equals 13-16ths of an inch. Therefore the square, being in perfect alignment with the plumb cut, must be adjusted so as to make the 13-16ths of an inch point intersect with the upper corner of the rafter. Having done this, we carry the point just obtained across the upper edge of the rafter, as at b, and intersecting with this line we mark the plumb cut, as at a. The dotted lines shown at c and d show, respectively, the cut across the lower edge of the rafter and the plumb cut of the other side. The principle here is the same as the principle involved at B, excepting that this is a plain plumb cut, while at B we are showing how to obtain a side cut.

Forming Tenons

(By H. H. Siegele.)

I am illustrating herewith a very simple way of forming tenons for top and bottom rails for cupboard doors—or any home-made door, for that matter. The first illustration shows a board marked ready for the kerfing. The second shows by the shading how the spaces between the saw-kerfs has been routed out with a router—an edge-view of the board is shown by illustration 4. Illustration 3. shows by dotted lines how the piece is ripped and sawed so as to form the rails shown by illustration 5. The board is ripped into two wide strips for the bottom rails, and two narrower strips for the top rails. Three rippings along the dotted lines between a a a and b b b, will accomplish this. The cross-cutting is done along the dotted lines between c c c c c and d d d d d; thus giving us the results, I repeat, as shown by illustration 5. When this is done, it is an easy matter to plow the rails and finish the forming of the tenons; in fact the plowing can be done to good advantage before the cross-cutting is done. The explanation I have given is relative to hand work, but any one who uses machinery for doing this work can readily adapt this method of forming tenons to his advantage.

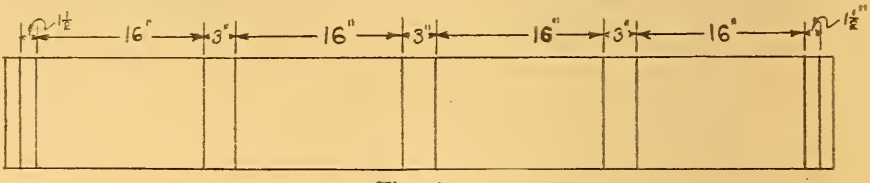


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

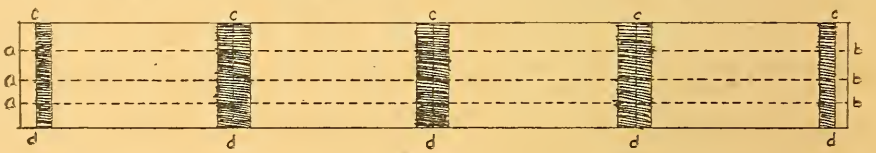


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

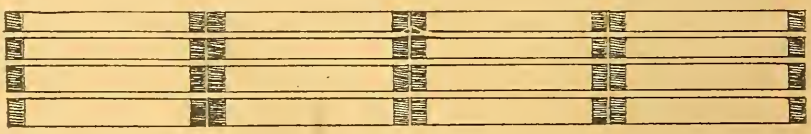



Fig. 5.

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Book Reviews

The Modern Gasoline Automobile—Its Design, Construction, Operation and Maintenance, by Victor W. Page, Member of Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc. Author of "Automobile Repairing Made Easy," "Automobile Starting, Lighting and Ignition Systems," "Modern Aircraft," etc., etc. Size 6½ x 9. 1,150 Pages. 1,000 Illustrations and Diagrams. Imitation Leather. $5.00 postpaid. The Norman W. Henley Publishing Company, 2 West 45th Street, New York, N. Y.

This enlarged and completely re-written, new edition of a well-known standard text is the latest and most complete treatise on the design, construction, operation and repair of gasoline automobiles that we have had occasion to examine recently. The author is a consulting mechanical engineer who has specialized in automotive engineering and whose works on automobiles, aeroplanes and allied subjects are known all over the civilized world.

Interior Decoration of The XVIII Century, by Abraham Swan-Reprint. Publishers John Tiranti & Co., 13 Maple St., Lottenham Court Rd., London, W. 1. Contains plates of woodwork, wall treatments, staircases and chimney pieces in vogue during the eighteenth century. The details of construction have been exceptionally well executed. A worth while volume.

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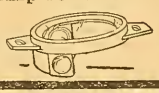

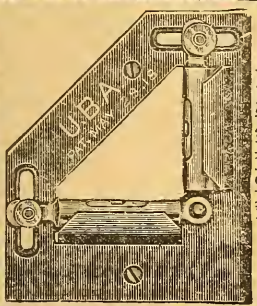

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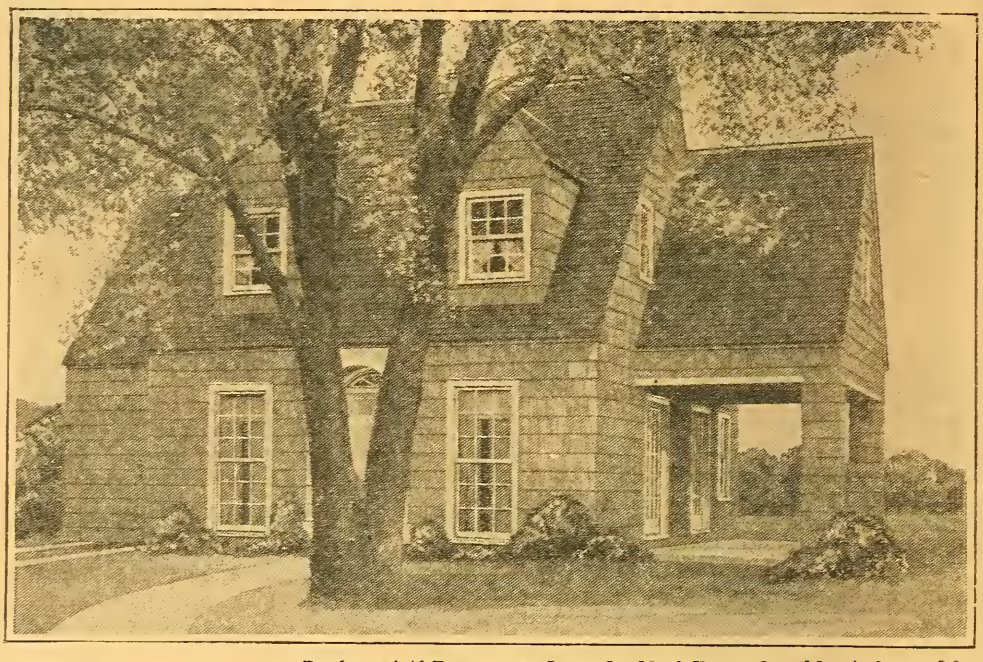

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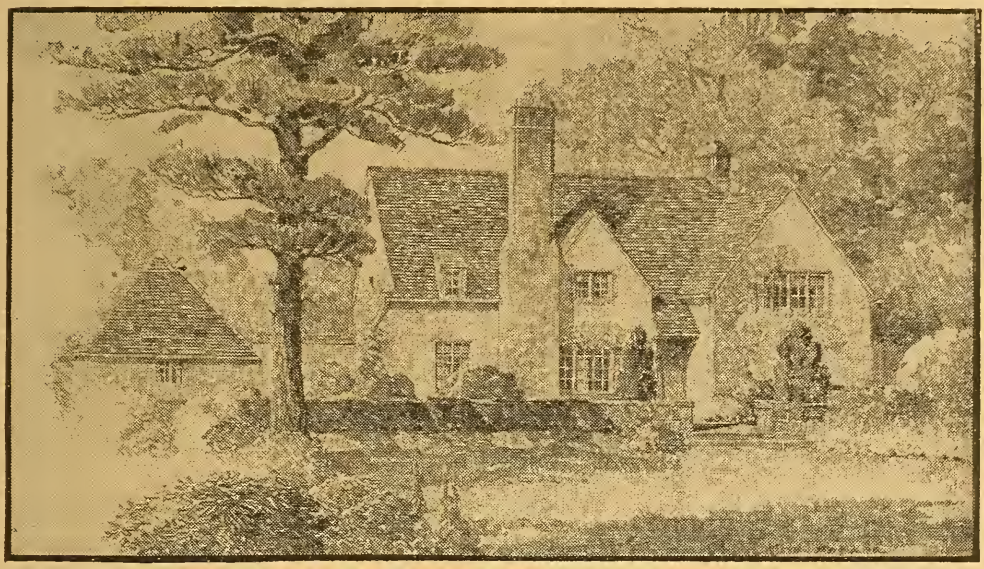

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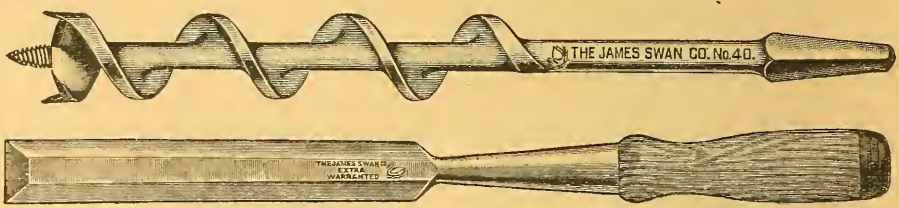

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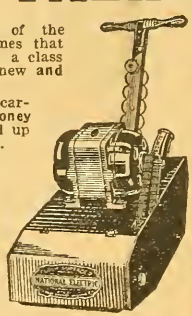

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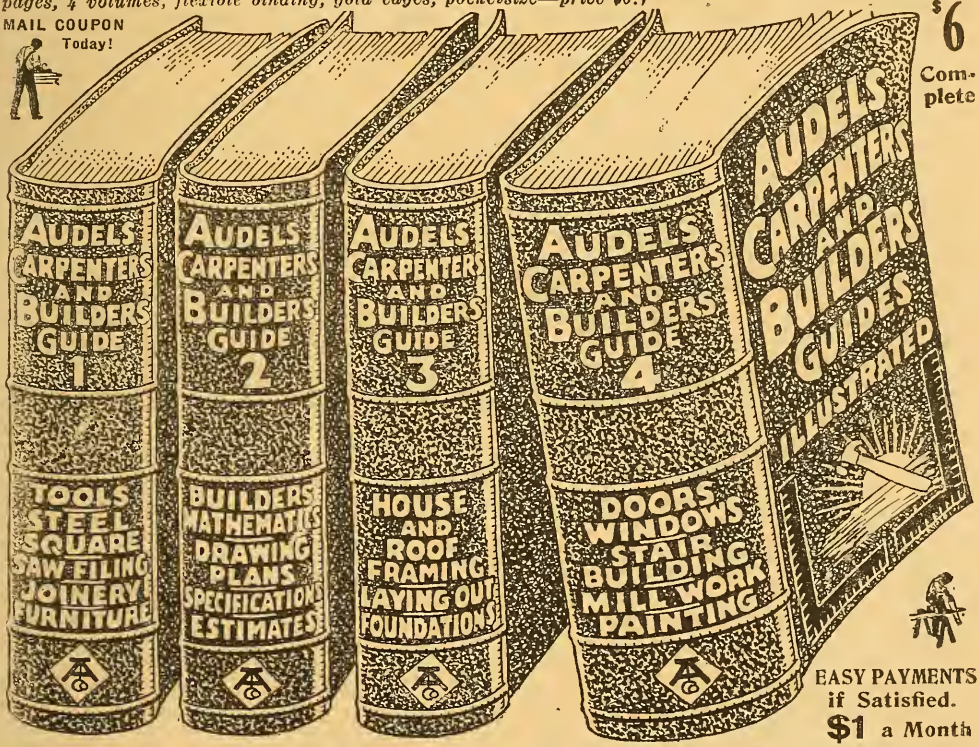

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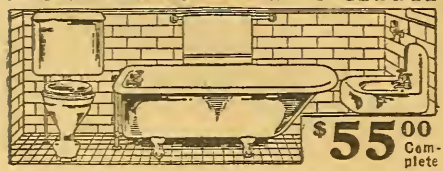

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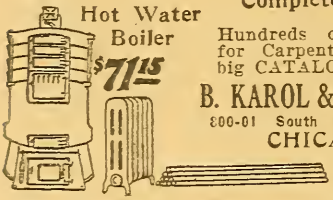

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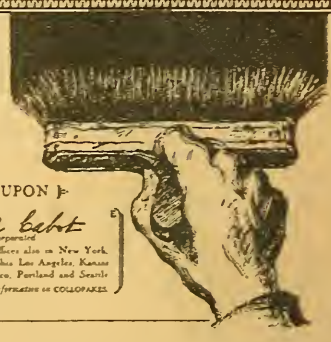

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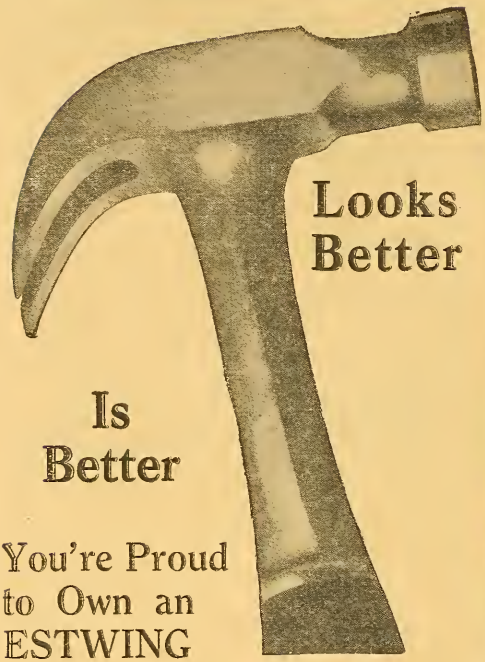

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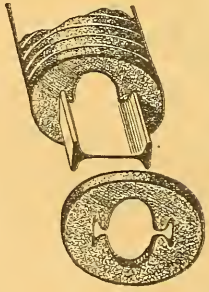

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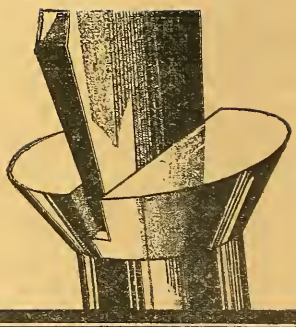

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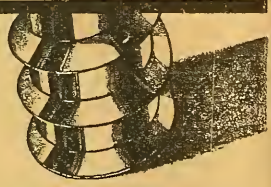

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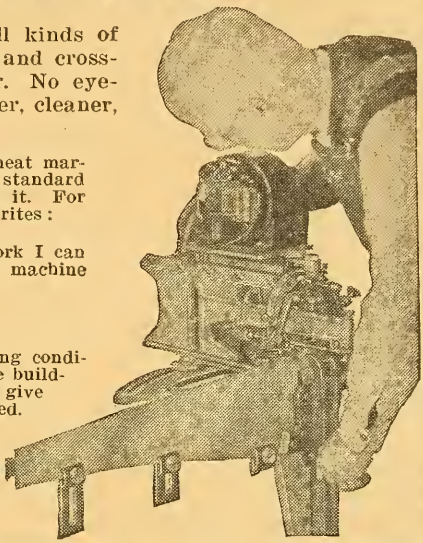
FOLEY AUTOMATIC SAW FILER

It files and joints (in one operation) all kinds of hand saws, band saws ⅛ to 4½″ wide, and cross-cut circular saws 3″ to 24″ in diameter. No eye-strain—easy to run. Makes saws cut faster, cleaner, truer, and stay sharp longer.



There's a big market among factories, schools, meat markets, farmers, carpenters and homes for this new standard of accurate saw-filing. Hundreds have *proved* it. For instance, Nels Emstad, Albert Lea, Minn., who writes:

"The filing business is good. I get all the work I can do. . . . The Foley Filer is an absolutely true machine and cannot be excelled.

START IN SPARE TIME

Besides keeping your own saws in perfect cutting condition, make $15 to $20 a week extra income while building a permanent business. No canvassing—we'll give you a FREE Plan and help you get started. Address—

Foley Saw Tool Co., 468 Foley Bldg., 9 Main St. N. E.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Boost Your Pay This Easy Way

U-Tacks are made of genuine spring bronze, are handsome in appearance, afford perfect protection, last for years. Be first in your locality to show them, and cash in on the tremendous demand. Nine out of ten home owners who see U-Tacks want them. Send coupon today for samples, and special proposition to carpenters.

U-Tack Metal Weatherstrip Co.,
6677 Delmar Boul., St. Louis, Mo.

Make $10 to $20 a Week Extra Selling and Installing U-TACK Metal Weatherstrip

Here's your chance to pick off big side money easily and quickly. This wonderful, new, inexpensive metal weatherstrip sells instantly to every home owner who sees it. Low cost—less than 1-3 that of ordinary metal stripping—places U-Tack in reach of all. Installation simple—no removal of sashes or doors—average time required only about 15 minutes per door or window.

Special Offer Coupon

U-Tack Metal Weatherstrip Co.,
6677 Delmar Boul., St. Louis, Mo.

Send me free samples of U-Tacks and special proposition to carpenters.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....

The Reid-Way
VACUUM CONVERTIBLE
SANDER

ONLY ONE MOVING PART

Now made DUSTLESS by powerful vacuum action. Instantly convertible from bench sander to jointer or floor sander. Only one moving part! No belts, chains, gears, to wear out. Plugs in any light socket. Eliminates hand sanding on all classes of work. A high grade, heavy duty machine at moderate cost. Write for free circulars.

THE REID-WAY CO.
764 No. 16th Street, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

PARKS
WOODWORKING MACHINES

CABINET SHOP SPECIAL
No. 10
$290
with motor

Make money on the side with this Parks! Fits in corner of your basement. Strong, compact, complete machine. Write for circular.

THE PARKS WOODWORKING MACHINE CO.
1549 Knowlton St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Can. Factory: 208 Notre Dame East, Montreal.

CARPENTERS NOTICE!

The New Automatic Chalk-line Holder. Always ready to use. Your tool kit is not complete without one. Don't fool with your old block-chalk and line. Strike your lines the quick and easy way, lasts a life time. Price $1.00 postage prepaid. Agents Wanted. *Manufactured by*
J. C. Myers, 359 Atlantic Ave., York, Pa.

ENTIRELY NEW—
TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET
"NATURAL GRIP" No. 27

The "Last Word" in Saw Sets. The most comfortable handle. Yes, indeed, we still make our old reliable No. 7 and 7½ models. Send for Book "Care of Saws", free to members of The Brotherhood.

TAINTOR MFG. CO., 95 Reade St., New York.

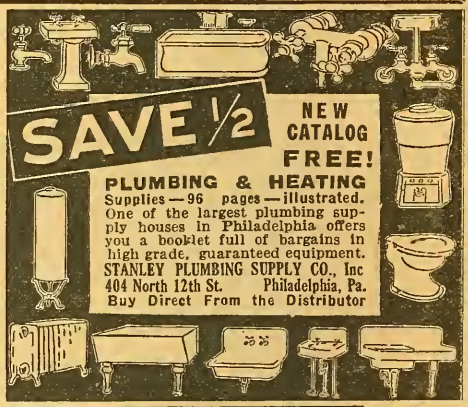
Try the "STERLING" CONVERTIBLE LEVEL
10 days on your own job—WITHOUT COST!

Not the slightest expense or risk to you. No obligation to buy. No sales talk. Its performance "talks" for it. Convenient terms if you wish to keep it. For complete information and folder K-28 pin this ad to your letterhead and mail NOW!

Model No. 40
Patented.
No Deposit Required

WARREN-KNIGHT CO.
136 N. 12th. Phila., Pa.

Makers of "Sterling" Precision Instruments



Buy Union Stamped Shoes

We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory

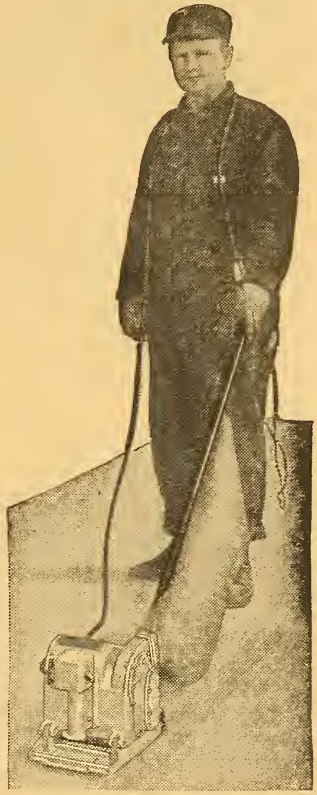
Boot & Shoe Workers' Union
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

COLLIS LOVELY
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secretary-Treasurer

BOSS YOURSELF

and make $6,000 to $10,000 a Year



WAGES never made a man rich. You don't want to be a wage slave all your life, do you? Of course not! Then get started in the right track NOW.

Clarke Flor-Kraftsmen make real money. No matter what your age is, you can begin now and make big money right from the start.

It's easy with a Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander. All you have to do is guide it and it does the work of many men hand scraping, while you get the pay. It's dustless in operation too!—with genuine inbuilt vacuum—pleasant work. Do 800 to 1600 sq. ft. of new floor or 300 to 800 ft. of old floor per day. You earn from $25 to $75 doing so, steady work too. You will have more than you can do.

Clarke Flor-Kraftsmanship offers you your big opportunity to build up an independent income and business so you can have leisure and money to enjoy the good things of life. The sooner you start, the sooner you will be on Prosperity Street. It's sure pay for you. We will send you a copy of "Pointing the Way to Greater Profits." It tells how. Mail the coupon today and know.

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.,

Dept. C-28, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.

For eleven years, Originators and Manufacturers of Portable Sanding Machines.

Do not buy any sander—at any time—at any place—at any price—until you see what work the Clarke can do for you.

POWERFUL - FAST CUTTING

CLARKE

VACUUM PORTABLE SANDER

TRADE MARK

Answers All Calls

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.
Dept. C-28, 3817 Cortland St.
Chicago, Ill.

Please send me the facts on Clarke Floor Craftsmanship.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....

Do Not Overlook

THIS TIME SAVER—The Take-About Sander will save you many hours on the tedious hand sanding, scraping, and planing jobs.

Larger than the Take-About, this sturdy machine sands ten times faster than by hand. It is so easily portable that it is a valuable help for the surfacing of small areas, stairs, closets, nooks, and the hard-to-reach places. Special handle attachment can be ordered for floor work. Sands floor edges right up to the baseboard with the grain! Pays for itself in a short time.

Write us for interesting bulletin.

PORTER-CABLE MACHINE CO. 1700 N. Salina St. Syracuse, N. Y.

THE SHEBEL FILER

PRICE $5.00

Why not work with a saw that cuts exactly to your liking. It is an easy matter to have such a saw always, if you file it with a SHEBEL FILER. If you doubt it—try it. This costs you nothing. You take no chance. Let us prove it. Send us $5.00 or we will mail you one C. O. D. by parcel post, with complete directions and 3 files. Then use it for a week. If you don't like it at the end of this time—send it back and your $5.00 will be immediately refunded.

ANTHONY P. SHEBEL, 322 Reed St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

AJAX folding metal SHEATHING AND ROOFING BRACKETS

THE QUICKEST EVER AND AS SAFE AS THE EARTH UNDER YOUR FEET.

Send for particulars.

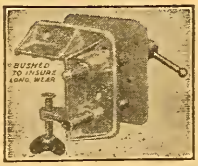
AJAX BUILDING BRACKET CO.
1551 Rydal Mount Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

MORRILL SAWSETS

Set Saws Just Right

"Saw Points" Telling You "How To Joint, Set, And File Saws." Sent Free Upon Request.

CHAS. MORRILL, Inc.
96 Lafayette St. New York.



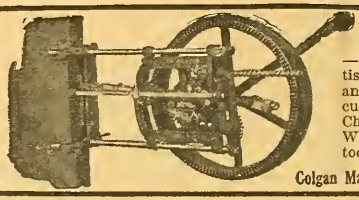
WATERSTON'S ALUMINUM VISE

The handiest and most practical vise made for the Carpenter. Its weight is only 2 Lbs. and it is easily attached to end of Bench or Horse by tightening thumb screw. Holds boards, windows or doors plumb or horizontal. Both Screws work in Steel Bushings, making a strong, serviceable vise.

$3.75 Postpaid.

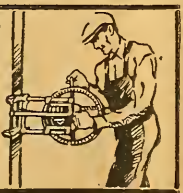
J. M. WATERSTON—428 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Send for our No. 25 Catalog showing a complete line of Carpenters' Tools.

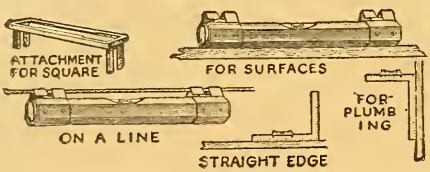


Try It On Our 15-Day Trial Offer

—and then if you don't think the Champion Mortiser does all we say, send it back at our expense and your money will be refunded. You can easily cut eight to twelve mortises an hour with the Champion and do it in the hardest, knottiest wood. Weighs only 25 pounds. Carried anywhere. Send today for free literature.



Colgan Machinery & Supply Co., 308 Hayden Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.



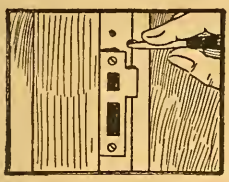
NEW OCTAGON LINE AND SURFACE LEVEL

Made of Aluminum. Wt. ½ oz. Put up One in a Metal Case

BUILDING MECHANICS: Being delayed with my new model and wishing to have them used by as many practical Mechanics as possible in 1928, I will until further notice mail postpaid to any address in the U. S. one or more of these improved "OCTAGON LINE AND SURFACE LEVELS" for 50c each. Cash, Money Order, or Check. Write name and address plainly.

FRANK B. HALL GENEVA, OHIO, U. S. A.

The Best Possible Finish



There's nothing like Plastic Wood for finishing up a job perfectly and permanently. It saves time and can be charged against the job like any other material. It handles like putty and hardens into wood.

PLASTIC WOOD

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

At Hardware and Paint Stores.

1 lb. can $1.00. ¼ lb. can 35 cts.

ADDISON-LESLIE COMPANY

601 Bolivar Street, Canton, Mass.

More Of It--

SOME men aren't satisfied to just plug along and not get anywhere. That is why so many have sent in coupons like the ones below.

All were making money, had money, but they wanted **more of it**—and they're getting more with the Improved Schlueter Floor Surfacer. Do Yourself a good turn and send in that coupon today.

LINCOLN-SCHLUETER
FLOOR-MACHINERY CO., INC.
230 West Grand Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

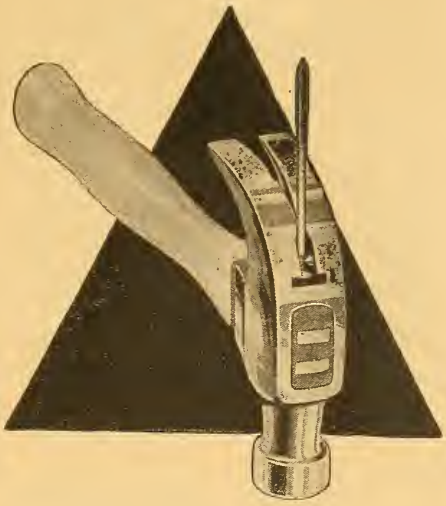
Gentlemen: Tell me how I can make more money with the Improved Schlueter, and give me details of Easy Payment Plan.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

State .....



Give the Cheney NAILER *a try!*

To say the Cheney NAILER goes the ordinary hammer one better is putting it mildly. The NAILER has it all over most hammers. No other hammer made has such a handy nail-holding device—an integral part of the hammer. It holds nails securely while you set them one-handed. The weight of the hammer releases the nail.

Every 16 oz. and 20 oz. Curved Claw Cheney Hammer is a Cheney NAILER—equipped with the wonderful nail-holder. You owe it to yourself and to your work to give this time-saving hammer a try. Ask your dealer for a Cheney NAILER today.

PRENTISS VISES
PRENTISS VISE CO.
106-110 LAFAYETTE ST. NEW YORK CITY
CHENEY HAMMERS

2082

Get into the Floor Surfacing Business While the Field Is Fresh

$25 to $30 a day easily earned with an AUTOMATIC—

the result of 16 years' manufacturing experience. Force Feed Lubrication — SKF Ball-bearings — Whitney Silent Chain — Roller Pressure Regulator — ALL Dust taken up on forward operation with New Vacuum Nozzle. All working parts inclosed. Write today — Let us tell you how to get started in this paying business. Free trial.

Write us about "Our Year To Pay" Plan.

The Little Automatic Surfacing Machine (on table) is a wonder for removing varnish from desk tops, counters, etc., or for all sorts of new work.

Wayvell Chappell & Co.
38 Jackson St.
Dept. W
Waukegan, Ill.

You need a
HUTHER Dado head

Developed from our own patents, this adjustable groover cuts either with or across the grain. Cutters may be used singly, in pairs or in any combination necessary for desired cut.

Send for one on approval. It may be returned at our expense if unsatisfactory.

Huther Bros. Saw Mfg. Co.
Rochester, N. Y.

Makers of Better Saws for More than Fifty Years

BIG PROFITS IN THIS NEW BUILDING PRODUCT for your Spare Time

BOARDTILE
an improvement—not a substitute

Looks and wears like tile. Costs one third to one half as much installed. As easy to put on as building boards.

Enormous possibilities for contractors and others.

Send for FREE Sample and Attractive Agency Discount.

Send coupon today.

Gibbs Boardtile Corp.,
344-50 N. Ogden Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Please send me sample and complete details regarding Boardtile and your special agents proposition.

Name ----------

Address ----------

City ----------

State ----------

READY TO LAY
"BAYONNE"
ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

Laid on dry boards and given a coat of paint and the job is done.

For the roofs and floors of piazzas, sun parlors and all flat roofs.

Lays flat and stays flat. Guaranteed waterproof.

Write for Sample Book T

JOHN BOYLE & CO., INC.

BOYLE'S BAYONNE ROOF AND DECK CLOTH
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

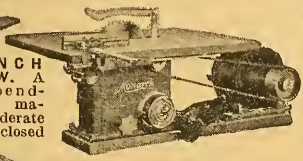
112-114 Duane St.
NEW YORK

1317-1319 Pine St.
ST. LOUIS

Monarch Bench Machines

Portable, efficient, motor driven machines built for hard industrial use every day in the year.

No. 983—BENCH BAND SAW. 12" and 16" sizes. Indispensable in almost any shop.



No 973—BENCH VARIETY SAW. A thoroughly dependable industrial machine at a moderate price. Fully enclosed motor.

No. 963—6" BENCH JOINTER. Strong, yet light; built for hard, continuous industrial use.

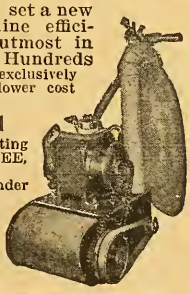
Send us your requirements and let us quote you on our latest type motor driven woodworking machinery.

AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO.
136 Main Street, HACKETTSTOWN, N. J.

"IDEAL" FLOOR SANDERS

The Key to Greater Profits

Ideal Electric Sanders have set a new standard in sanding machine efficiency. They represent the utmost in economy and long service. Hundreds of leading contractors use them exclusively because they do better work at lower cost —which means more profit.



Five Days Free Trial

We will prove our claim by letting you operate one for five days—FREE, without obligation.
You can also get an "Ideal" Sander on our Easy-Payment Plan.
Get started now and cash in on this busy season. Write us today for full details.

BOETTCHER CO.
442 N. Peoria St., CHICAGO.

OPPORTUNITY

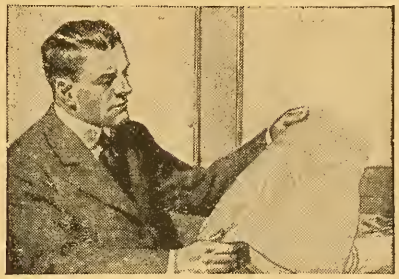
Increase your weekly earnings by selling and installing Federal Metal Weather Strip for every door and window in your community. Durable, economical, practical and sells readily. You can build a profitable business right along with your regular work. No home, apartment, school, church or office building really comfortable without it.

FEDERAL METAL WEATHER STRIP

Write for agency proposition.

Federal Metal Weather Strip Co.
4540 Fullerton Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Reading Architects' BLUEPRINTS



Learn at Home!

THE building trades are booming. Employers everywhere are looking for men who can read architects' blueprints. Splendid salaries and rapid advancement are offered men who have this special training.

There is an easy, delightful way to learn. The International Correspondence Schools will teach you right at home in an hour a day of the spare time that now goes to waste.

You will like the course because it is so PRACTICAL. You work on actual blueprints —the same blueprints a contractor would use if asked for an estimate, or a foreman would receive from a contractor.

In a surprisingly short time you can acquire a knowledge of blueprints that will be of great value to you in a salary way the rest of your life.

Mail the Coupon for Free Booklet

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
"The Universal University"
Box 8832-C, Scranton, Penna.

Without cost or obligation on my part, please tell me how I can qualify for the position or in the subject *before* which I have marked an X:

☐ READING ARCHITECTS' BLUEPRINTS

☐ Architect	☐ Electrical Engineering
☐ Contractor and Builder	☐ Electric Lighting
☐ Architectural Draftsman	☐ Mechanical Engineer
☐ Concrete Builder	☐ Mechanical Draftsman
☐ Structural Engineer	☐ Machine Shop Practice
☐ Chemistry ☐ Pharmacy	☐ Railroad Positions
☐ Airplane Engines	☐ Gas Engine Operating
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BUSINESS TRAINING DEPARTMENT

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☐ Stenography and Typing	☐ Cost Accounting
☐ English	☐ Bookkeeping
☐ Civil Service	☐ Secretarial Work
☐ Railway Mail Clerk	☐ Spanish ☐ French
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Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

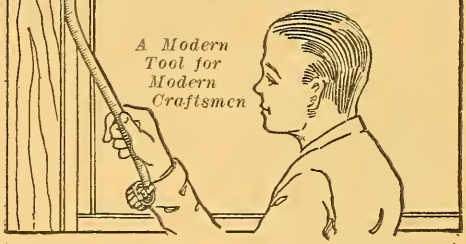
Occupation.....

Persons residing in Canada should send this coupon to the International Correspondence Schools Canadian, Limited, Montreal, Canada

You Can Do This
with the
FARRAND RAPID RULE

Stiff, yet flexible, this unique rule is rigid when measuring flat surfaces, and bends easily at corners, or in measuring circumferences. Made of the finest nickeled steel, the rule is coiled in a neat cup which fits the vest pocket.

Rules Now Made in the Following Scales:
72 inches with 1-16 inch graduations.
6 feet with 1-100 ft. graduations.
2 meters with millimeter graduations.



Price $5. Ask Your Dealer or Write
H. A. FARRAND, MFR.,
Room 639D, 149 Broadway,
New York City

SAND'S WOOD AND ALUMINUM LEVELS

STANDARD OF PERFECTION AND ACCURACY

Built for the artisan and discriminating mechanic of the craft

CARPENTERS ALUMINUM LEVEL

No. 24-24" 6 Glasses, $6.00.

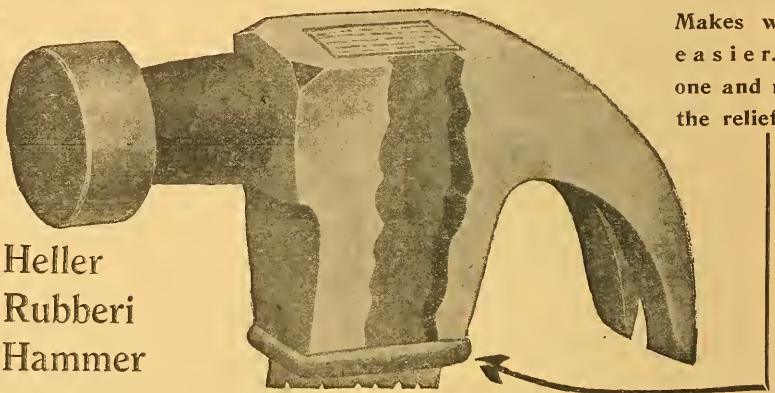
Also made 26" 28" 30" lengths. Reversible. Can be used in any position. Will plumb any end or level any edge up.

Sand's Levels Tell The Truth

Sold by hardware dealers everywhere, or sent direct on receipt of price. Parcel post charges prepaid. Send for complete catalogue.

SAND'S LEVEL & TOOL CO.
Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

Price $2.00 in Canada
Price $1.65 in U. S. A.
} Postage paid



Makes work easier. Try one and notice the relief.

Heller Rubberi Hammer

Drop Forged, Milled and Hand Finished by experienced craftsmen, of finest Heller Alloy Steel, superhardened. Handle of best selected second growth white hickory, no breakage.

DOUBLE EXTRA SLIM BLUNT SAW FILES

Use Heller's Like Hand Cut Saw Files which will enable you to file more saws than any other. Made in 5½", 6" and 7" sizes.

If your hardware dealer cannot supply the above, send direct to us with name and address of hardware dealer you wish order to go through.

HELLER BROTHERS COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., U. S. A.
Good Tools Since 1836.

BRICK

STONE

STUCCO

WOOD

Stands FOUR-SQUARE with Good Building

GYPLAP *in the new and handy size*

REGARDLESS of how the outer walls may be built—of brick, stone, frame or stucco—the house will be a better house if sheathed with Gyplap.

The reasons are simple. Here they are:

Resistance to heat and cold offered by Gyplap's thick core of gypsum.

Added fire-protection—gypsum does not burn.

Tongue-and-groove joint is a barrier to wind and weather.

Added strength and rigidity—a stout bracing for the wood frame.

Gyplap in the new and handy size, 24 inches by eight feet, is easy to handle above or below the scaffold. It goes up quickly with less nailing.

For sample and full information about this modern sheathing, just mail the coupon.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices:
Dept. 404, 300 West Adams St., Chicago, Illinois

GYPLAP

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

The *FIREPROOF* Sheathing

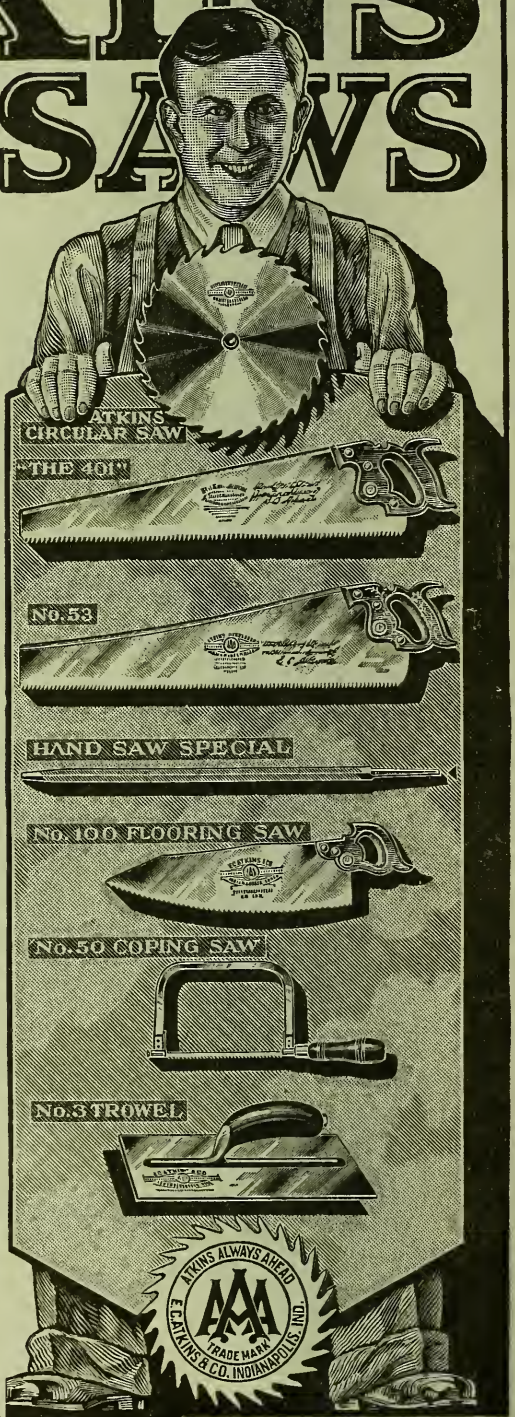
Made by the United States Gypsum Company

Mail this today!

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY, Dept. 404, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
Please send me a sample and folder telling about Gyplap.

Name..... *Address*.....

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS



THE IMPROVED PERFECTION HANDLE SCIENTIFICALLY ELIMINATES WRIST STRAIN

The popularity of our famous Nos. 53, 65, 400, and 401 Saws, with the IMPROVED PERFECTION HANDLE proves that they are years ahead of other makes of saws; they may be imitated but they will never be equalled for Atkins controls the exclusive patented feature.

THE BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

Atkins SILVER STEEL Saws with their two-way taper grinding, mirror or damaskeen polish, equipped with the Perfection Handle are masterpieces for the craftsman-carpenter, and they are everywhere known as

THE FINEST ON EARTH

Leading manufacturers of saws, saw tools, saw specialties, grinding wheels, machine knives, and files.

Mail us 25c for fine high grade nail apron and receive with it SAW SENSE and useful souvenir.

E.C. ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

Home Office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Canadian Factory, Hamilton Ontario

Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster N.Y.

Branches Carrying Complete Stocks In The Following Cities:

Atlanta
Memphis
Chicago
Minneapolis
New Orleans
New York City
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San Francisco
Seattle
Paris, France
Vancouver, B.C.

The Carpenter

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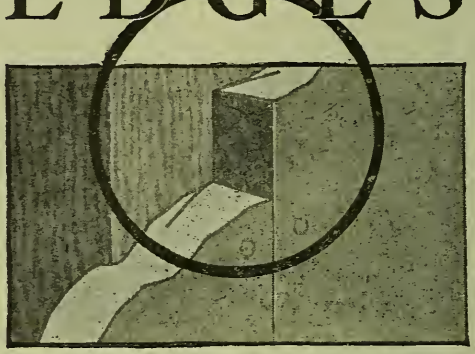
Volume XLVIII. No. 9.

SEPTEMBER, 1928

PROTECTED EDGES



protect your Wallboard job

THE tough fibre surfaces of Sheetrock are folded squarely over the edges, providing a remarkable reinforcement. These protected edges are a patented feature of Sheetrock.

The protected edges of Sheetrock provide extra nailing strength. They promote neater and cleaner jobs, there is no breakage from handling.

The protected edges are "square" and of uniform thickness. The sheets fit together snugly and evenly. This makes a smooth, tight joint which is further concealed and protected by the USG patented joint system.

The result is a wall that is monolithic in character, a satisfactory base for any decoration.

Other advantages of Sheetrock are due to its gypsum content—it is fireproof, rigid, non-warping, durable and economical to use.

The carpenter who has once used Sheetrock with protected edges wants, as a rule, no other wallboard. Full information gladly sent upon request.

Sheetrock bears the inspection stamp of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices:
Dept. 4, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

SHEETROCK

FIREPROOF...INSULATING

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

Sheetrock comes in standard sizes ⅜-inch thick, 32 or 48 inches wide and 6 to 10 feet long

Another Weyerhaeuser achievement-*Wasteless Lumber!*

trimmed square at both ends · · packaged · · · · ready to use · · · ·

The Mark of 4 SQUARE Lumber

4 SQUARE

Packaged *and* Guaranteed

These items can now be purchased under the 4-Square label. Each carefully manufactured for the particular purpose for which it is intended.

FINISHING LUMBER
BEVEL SIDING · DROP SIDING
COLONIAL SIDING
SOFTWOOD FLOORING
CEILING AND PARTITION
SHELVING · STEPPING
CASING · BASE
MOULDINGS

Taking the drudgery out of the day's work

HOW often have you complained at the bothersome task of squaring up a lot of lumber—all before you can begin to use it?

But have you seen Weyerhaeuser's new 4-Square Lumber?

There is a material that you will like to handle. It is made expressly to make the carpenter's job easier—his work more effective.

It is packaged to protect the face and ends of each piece, squared at both ends to save you all unnecessary work. Of definite species and uniform grade, each piece comes out of the package in perfect condition and ready to use.

4-Square Lumber is plainly labeled and guaranteed by Weyerhaeuser.

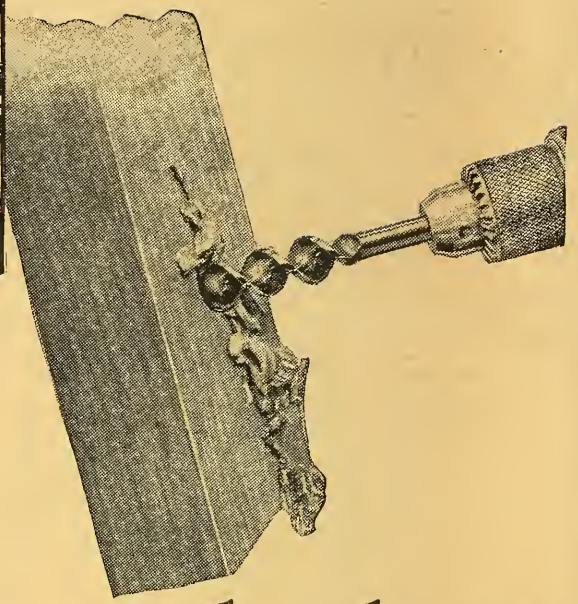
Distribution of 4-Square Lumber is being arranged through local lumber dealers. Ask *your* dealer about it or, if he is unable to supply it, write to us.

WEYERHAEUSER FOREST PRODUCTS · SAINT PAUL, MINN.

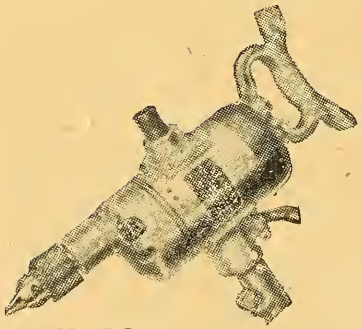
General Sales Offices: WEYERHAEUSER SALES COMPANY, Spokane, Washington

District Sales Offices: MINNEAPOLIS · KANSAS CITY · CHICAGO · TOLEDO
PITTSBURGH · PHILADELPHIA · NEW YORK

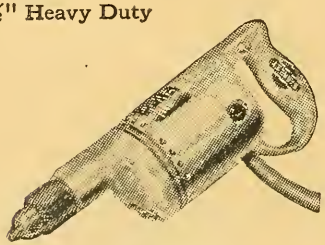
A great time-saver



"It took about



No. DJ 6
½" Heavy Duty



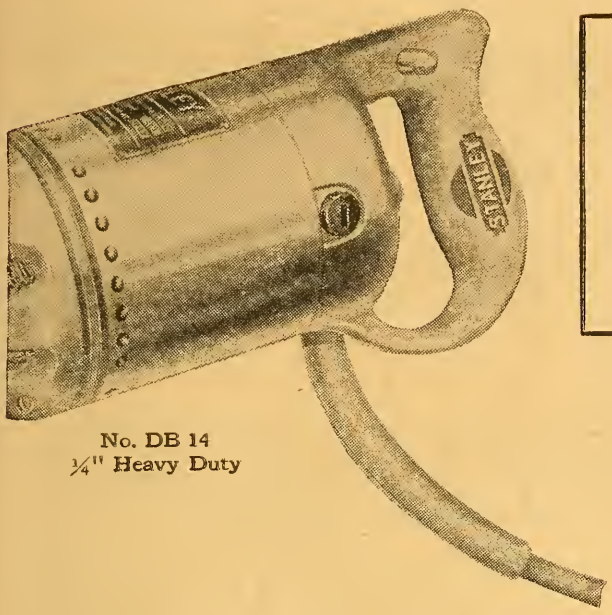
No. DG 23
¼" Standard Duty

Here is what the superintendent of a large firm of building contractors said about Stanley Electric Drills used with the newly-designed Stanley Wood Bits:

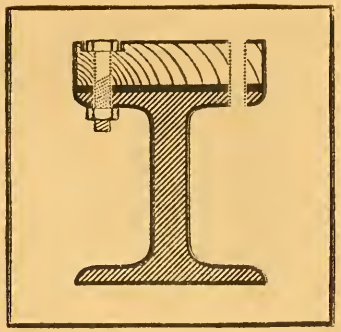
"We first drilled ¼" holes in 2" spruce with the new wood bits. We then drilled several hundred ½" and ⅝" holes through 6 inches of very gummy and hard yellow pine. Here we used your wood bits and the drill pushed through the wood as if it were cheese. I estimate that it took about ⅓ the time. In this work the wood bit traveled in such a straight line that we had no difficulty in lining up holes in angle irons on both sides of the timber."

Picture for a moment the saving in *time* and *money* that resulted from the use of this electric drill over a hand tool. Carpenters are finding every day *hundreds of places* where the use of

STANLEY



No. DB 14
¼" Heavy Duty



For drilling both
wood and metal

⅓ the time"

— a building contractor

an electric drill means a real saving in money and effort.

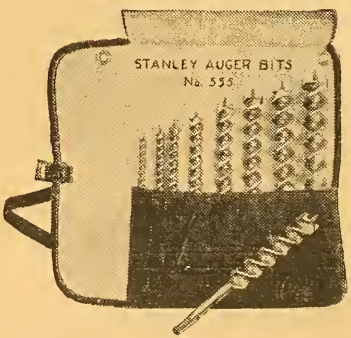
To keep pace with this more extensive use of Electric Tools by carpenters, Stanley has designed the special auger bits shown here. They are of necessity much truer than ordinary bits because of the high speed to which they are driven. Special turned shanks give maximum strength when used with a three-jaw chuck.

Stanley Electric Drills and the new Stanley Auger Bits make an ideal combination to care for your most exacting requirements with a minimum of time and effort. Send coupon for a copy of catalog SJ59 which shows the full line of Stanley Electric Tools and Attachments.

THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL PLANT
New Britain, Conn.

New York Chicago San Francisco Los Angeles Seattle

No. 555
Stanley Auger Bits



The Stanley Rule & Level Plant
New Britain, Conn.

Please send me Catalog No. SJ59, describing Stanley Electric Tools and Attachments.

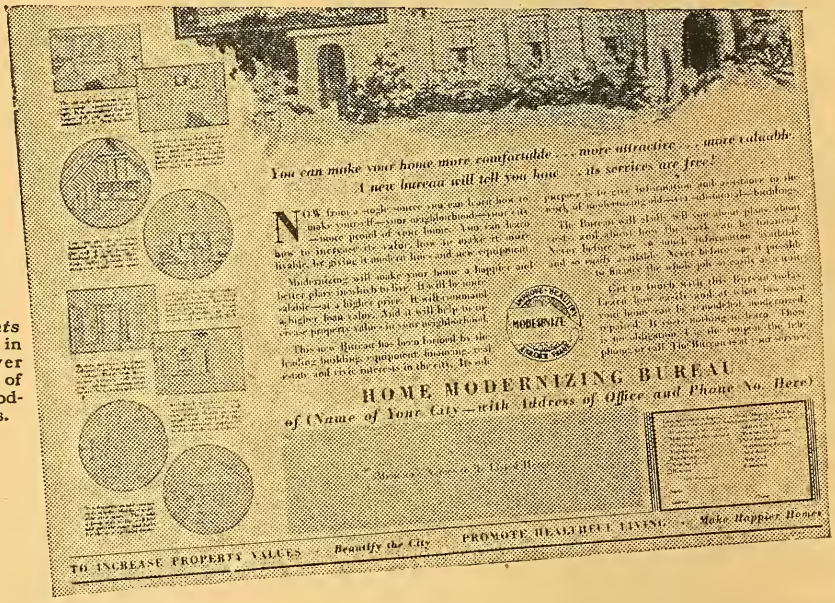
Name _____

City _____

State _____

TOOLS

CARPENTERS!...



Advertisements like this appear in newspapers over the signature of Local Home Modernizing Bureaus.

A Movement that means more building jobs

THE Home Modernizing Bureau of the National Building Industries, Inc., has started a nation-wide movement to modernize old buildings. Local bureaus are now being established.

Every carpenter will benefit from this movement because people who remodel or modernize use lumber—sash, shingles, flooring—materials that require the carpenter's services on the job.

There will be hundreds of jobs for you if your Local Union is well represented on the bureau in your community. Talk this movement over with members of your Local. Urge them to take leading parts in the formation of bureaus.

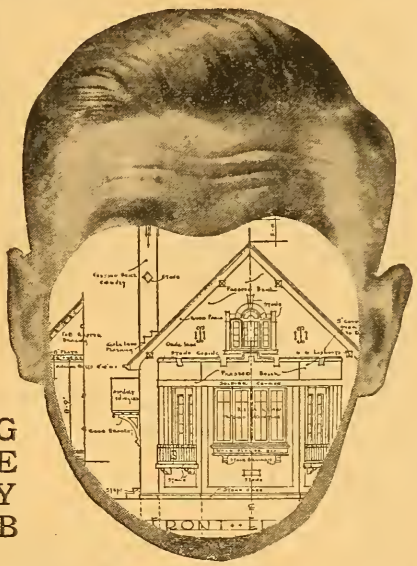
Write for a free copy of "A Few Boards."

CERTIFIED BY CENTURIES
WOOD...
the it—Nature grown it
NL MA

NATIONAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

A FRANTIC CALL FOR MEN WHO CAN READ BLUE PRINTS

And Run Jobs ... at $4,000 to $12,000 a Year



See how easy it is now for any Carpenter to get ahead in the building game. Nowhere else does such simple training count for so much. Nowhere else are there so many countless thousands of openings as there are with contractors, builders and real estate firms, who are constantly calling for *practical* men who can read blue prints. Seven billion dollars will be spent this year for building. Trained men are at a premium in this gigantic industry. Untold thousands are needed at steady salaries far above the scale wage.

90 DAYS EASY TRAINING PUTS YOU ON THE WAY TO A BIG-PAY "BLUE PRINT" JOB

NO longer is it necessary for carpenters to spend years learning all the "mysteries" of blue print plan reading. For now you can get the blue print training in three months that has taken others years to pick up "on the job." We train you at home in spare time by the fascinating "blue-print method", with lessons that are as easy to read as your newspaper. You do not need more than a common school education. There is no hard, grinding study—the whole course is just like playing some interesting new game.

SIMPLE AND EASY AS A-B-C

These plans and lessons come to you from the oldest and largest school of building construction in the country. This is the kind of training that puts men quickly into the $5,000 to $15,000 a year jobs, and in contracting businesses of their own. You learn from actual blue print plans — from practical building experts. You learn how to read all the plans—estimate all the costs—and supervise the entire construction of a building. You learn everything a foreman, superintendent or contractor has to know.

IF YOU LIVE IN OR NEAR CHICAGO

Visit our School for Builders, open day or evening. A thousand men attend each year. Enter any time. You can get the same training at home, by mail. Same plans; same lessons; same instructors. The Coupon brings all facts Free.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL SCHOOL For BUILDERS

Dept. M-101, Chicago Tech Bldg.
118 E. 26th St., CHICAGO, ILL.

A BIG-PAY JOB — OR YOUR OWN BUSINESS

With this quick, easy training, the building field is wide open to carpenters who want to become foremen and superintendents—or who would like to go into business for themselves. Burgert, Ill., stepped into a Foremanship at a 200% increase in salary. Clifford Scholl went from laborer to Ass't Superintendent in 8 months. Marchand, La., writes: "My salary is now increased 196%." After finishing his training, Baker, Ohio, made $3,800 clear profit in 3 months as a Contractor. Depke, R. I., increased his salary 700% in 12 months.

If you really want more money—if you hope to own a business of your own—if you want quick advancement in the building business—decide now to get this training that you must have for a real success.

FREE Book

Simply mail the coupon below for an intensely interesting Free Book, "How To Read Blue Prints," and full information. See what amazing opportunities open up for you in the seven billion dollar building field. Don't delay. Act now. Simply mail the coupon below.

Chicago Technical School For Builders,
Dept. M-101, 118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

Send me without obligation your free book, "How To Read Blue Prints" and full details of the course and the opportunities in the Building Field. It is understood that no salesman will call on me.

Name ----------

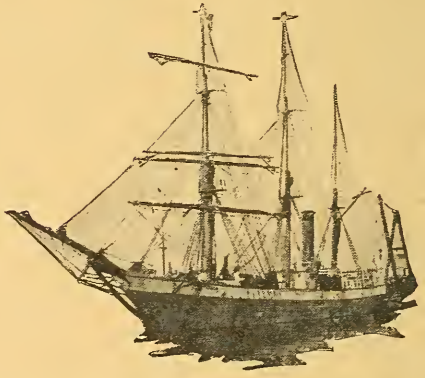
Address ----------

City ----------State ----------

Commander Byrd . . .

equips his entire crew with

SWEET-ORR OVERALLS



OFF to the Antarctic with the Byrd Expedition. More recognition of the superior quality of Sweet-Orr Overalls. Accepted as the best everywhere—on land and sea and now in the air.* They are built to last, and by long experience are designed to show extra strength at every place where it is needed. Pockets are put where they should be, of the right size and in the right places, and the buttons and seams are sewed to last.

All over the world; wherever work clothes must stand the stress and strain of extra service, the name Sweet-Orr on the label has assured satisfaction since 1871.

**Sweet-Orr flying suits—Government specifications.*

GO TO THE ORIGINATOR

James Orr, one of the founders of this Company, invented the overall, and for over 57 years we have been making overalls and constantly improving them. We believe this is our best guarantee for downright quality. When you need overalls go to the originator.

SWEET-ORR & CO., Inc.

15 Union Square, New York

"FIRST TO ADOPT THE UNION LABEL"

For illustrated folder print your name and address in the margin below and mail.

Easy Money for Carpenters!

Clean up
$20.00 to $30.00 Side Money
Every Week Selling and Installing

U-TACK
Metal Weatherstrips

Simply show these new, nationally advertised metal weatherstrips to home owners in your neighborhood—call attention to their amazingly low prices and explain that within an hour or two you can install them on every door and window in the house—and you will get more jobs than you can handle.

The Easiest Money You Ever Earned

You know every home owner wants metal weatherstripping on his house. And you know why so few of them have it—because up to now it has been too expensive—only well-to-do people could afford it. The new, patented U-Tack strips cost so little that everybody can afford them. That's why it's so easy to sell U-Tacks and get the installation job.

And there's two profits for you in every U-Tack job you land—a liberal profit on the sale of the strips and a profit on the installation.

U-Tack Metal Weatherstrips are made of genuine spring bronze and come in convenient lengths for doors and windows. Each strip has clean cut nail holes punched clear through and special copperized rustless nails are furnished with each set.

Fitting and attaching is simple, quick and easy—no special equipment necessary—no removal of window sashes, doors or hardware. Average time required is only about 15 minutes per door or window.

Fill in and mail coupon today for samples, illustrated folder, full description and special money making proposition to carpenters. Be the first in your neighborhood to talk and show U-Tacks and cash in on the tremendous demand that exists. Write now—it's easy money.

U-TACK METAL WEATHERSTRIP CO.
6677 Delmar Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

U-TACK
Metal Weatherstrip for Windows and Doors

Easy Money Coupon Mail Today

U-Tack Metal Weatherstrip Co.
6677 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

Send me without cost or obligation, samples of U-Tack Metal Weatherstrips, illustrated folder and money-making proposition to carpenters.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State.....

THAT'S THE WAY TO SAW!

There's no trick about it. Just plug ***SKILSAW*** in the nearest electric light socket, put the blade to the wood, press the trigger and ZIP — ***SKILSAW*** cuts thru 2" dressed lumber as fast as you can mark it with a pencil. The motor is ½ H.P., and yet this ***SKILSAW*** (the original electrically driven hand saw) weighs only 10 lbs.

The price is $60. Time payments if desired.

You don't have to break your back any more with an old fashioned hand saw.

Those days are gone forever. We'll prove it.

Send us the coupon.

Adv. No. 61. © 1928 Skilsaw Inc., Chicago, Ill.

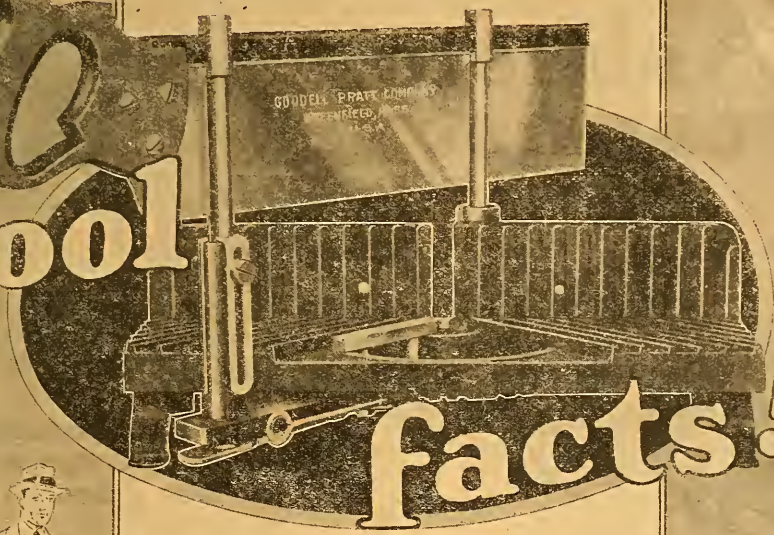
Without obligation I will gladly watch a 5 minute demonstration

Name_____

Address_____

SKILSAW INC., 1801 BERNICE AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

tool facts!



Carried with ease— Saw and all!

Here's a new Mitre Box with a brand new feature. In five minutes time, you can take it down and arrange in such compact form that you can carry it from job to job as easily as you can carry a suit case, or you can pack it in small space in your tool box.

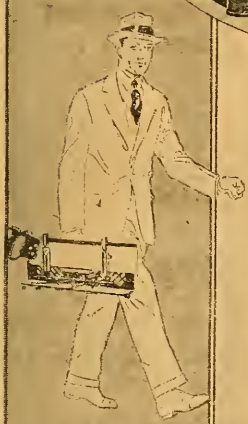
Nothing, however, has been sacrificed to gain portability. Faces of Iron Frame are machined at right angles to each other. Saw carriage is heavy and rigid, swinging freely from 45° to 90°, left or right. It locks automatically at the most used angles and has a compression lock for intermediate angles.

The high grade saw runs in long steel guides. Has Automatic Detents to hold saw when elevated and Gauges to regulate depth of cut.

In other words, this is a "crackerjack" box ---Goodell-Pratt through and through---sold at a very moderate price. See it at your dealers or write us for circular.

List Prices

No. 1100, *without saw, each*..... $12.00
No. 1124, *with 24 in. x 4 in. saw, each* 17.00



Showing the compact form into which the Mitre Box can be arranged and the ease with which you can carry it from job to job.

Showing the Mitre Box, complete with saw, arranged for carrying or for packing into tool box.

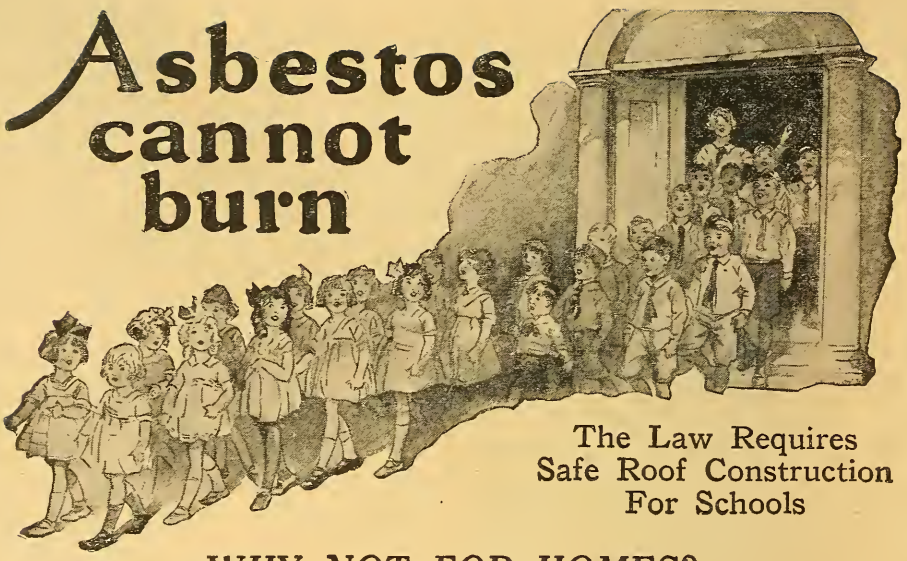
The Mark of a Complete Line of Super-Performance Electric Drills

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY *Toolsmiths* GREENFIELD, MASS. U.S.A.

GOODELL-PRATT

1500 GOOD TOOLS

Asbestos cannot burn



The Law Requires
Safe Roof Construction
For Schools

WHY NOT FOR HOMES?

AMBLER
FIREPROOF ASBESTOS SHINGLES
are
The Last Word in Fireproof Roofing.

Made in a number of sizes, colors and shapes to fit every style of architecture at a reasonable cost, hundreds of carpenters are applying these shingles and making a lot of money.

We will give you special prices on carload lots which will enable you to secure a lot of business for this valuable type of roofing, they are

FIREPROOF WEATHERPROOF CURLPROOF

Rigid Fireproof Roofing NOT Flexible Impregnated Felt.

For information write

ASBESTOS
SHINGLE, SLATE and SHEATHING CO.

AMBLER, PENNA.

Pittsburgh, Penna.	Boston, Mass.	New York, N. Y.	Cleveland, Ohio
Omaha, Nebraska	Buffalo, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Penna.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Washington, D. C.	Chicago, Ill.		Detroit, Mich.
Wilkes-Barre, Penna.			Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SAMPLES and Special Carload proposition, return this clipping.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

CARP. State .....

Ask for—"How Jim Built a Business."

A plane for the modern kit

Sargent Auto-Set Jack Plane. 14 inches. Other sizes from 7 to 22 inches.

HERE is a light, clean-cut plane that you can use all day, easily and tirelessly. Here is a solid, rigid, strongly made plane that will cut smoothly and quietly with, across, or against the grain of the toughest woods. A plane that *can't* chatter, *can't* wobble . . . because the cutter is held in a firm, tight grip by a frog and clamp that reach clear down to its heel.

And yet the thin, tough, chromium steel cutter of the Sargent Auto-Set plane can be quickly and easily adjusted at any instant! It is adjustable both vertically and horizontally by means of a thumbscrew and lever, and is set at every adjustment. It stays where you want it! Lift it from the plane (a moment's work), sharpen it, put it back . . . instantly and automatically it takes its former position!

Clean-cut, well finished and capable of the finest work, the Auto-Set is the most efficiently designed and up-to-date plane on the market. Here indeed is a plane for modern craftsmen.

Clip the coupon. We will send you illustrated booklets, absolutely free. There are Sargent old-style bench planes as well as the modern Auto-Set . . . also block planes and many other kinds. Sargent framing squares, too, are well worth your attention. See them at your dealer's.

SARGENT

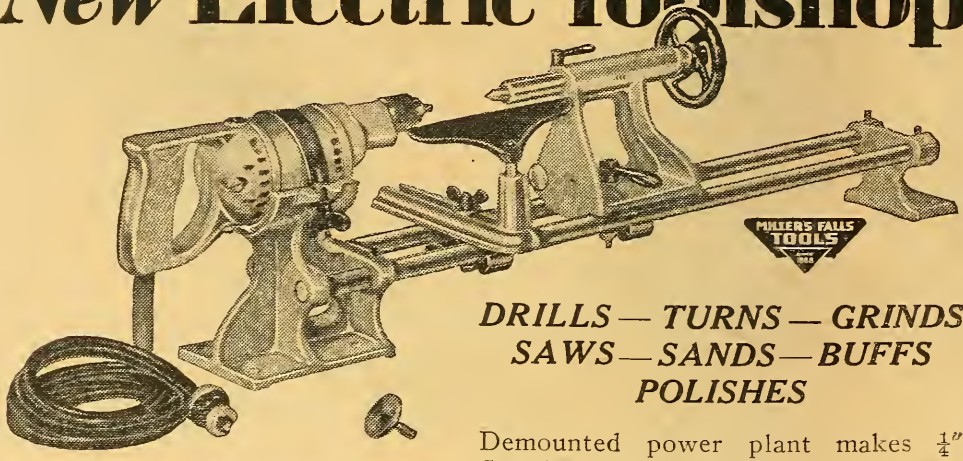
Tools & Hardware

SARGENT & COMPANY, *Manufacturers*, 55 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.
Please send me, without cost, the booklets on Sargent planes and squares.

Name_____

Address_____

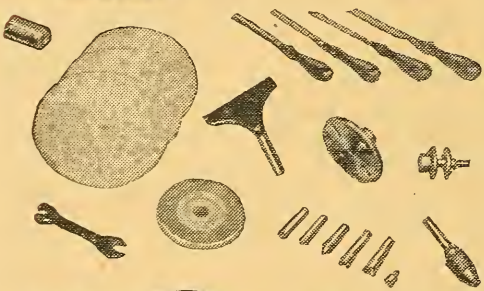
New Electric Toolshop

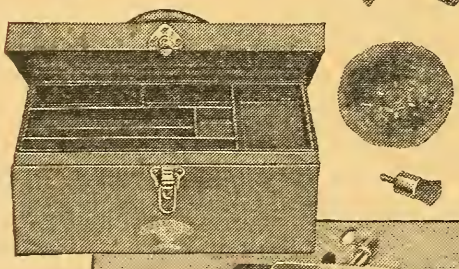


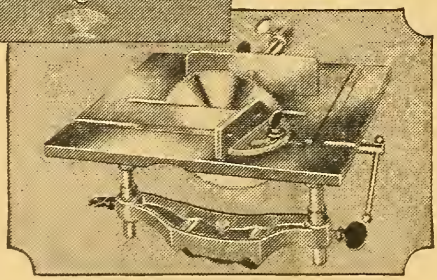
DRILLS — TURNS — GRINDS
SAWS — SANDS — BUFFS
POLISHES

Demounted power plant makes $\frac{1}{4}$" Standard Portable Electric Drill.

A full-powered, full-sized shop outfit, with work capacity up to 16"—in sturdy steel carrying-case 9 x 16½ x 7⅝"—which holds everything except lathe bed.







11 x 12" Saw Table, 6" saw and arbor $10.00 extra.

Only $68.00

Finished in Black and Red Enamel Millers Falls quality throughout. Compare it with any other workshop on the market—*at any price.*

See your hardware man. If he hasn't it write us and we'll tell you where you can examine it conveniently.

Here's what the New Electric Shop includes:—

¼" Standard Electric Drill (power plant) with 8' of cable and socket. 34" Lathe Bed, with Head and Tailstock, Rest Socket, Long Rest, Short Rest, 2 Pointed Centers, 1 Spur Center, 1 V Center, 1 Face Plate Center, 1 Cup Center, 1 Screw Center, 1 Adaptor, 1 Chuck and Shank, 1 Face Plate, 1 4" Emery Wheel, 1 6" Wire Brush, 1 6" Buff Wheel, 1 Wire End-Brush, 4 Turning Tools, 1 Wrench, Steel Carrying-Case.

MILLERS FALLS

New Electric Toolshop

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY — MILLERS FALLS, MASS.

How I Saved Half My Coal!

"I had a hot air furnace in our 7-room house before I got the Bulldog and our house was always cold. With the Bulldog it only takes *half as much coal* and we had weather below zero, and the house was nice and warm in the morning when we got up. We never have the draft on more than half an hour at a time, and it has the place red hot. It is easy to regulate and keeps the fire all day in mild weather.
Jess T. Conrad, 1211 W. Aach St., Shamokin, Pa.

Heats 8 Rooms at About Cost of One!

"My 8-room house has 7 windows on the northwest side downstairs, so you see it takes SOME heat! The Bulldog Furnace doesn't burn very much more coal than my old stove used to, and besides it heats the whole house, where my stove would heat only the one room it was in."—Ernest H. Marzoli, 72 South Milford, N. H.

"Heats as Good as Ever!"
In regard to the Bulldog Furnace: Our furnace has been in use 6 years and it heats as good as ever.—A. Cloepfil, R. F. D. 1, Rock Port, Mo.

The Bulldog Pays for Itself
"This is the second winter I have used the Bulldog and the savings in my coal bill have paid for my furnace." Milton E. Sprain, Casey, Iowa.

No Money Down!

Small monthly payments. Installed almost as easily as a cook stove.

The Bulldog is sent to you for free inspection. Then, if satisfied, you make only small monthly payments at the remarkably low price. Write today! **Don't** miss this chance to cut down your fuel bills! **Install a Bulldog Furnace!** It comes to you completely erected—goes through any door—fits any height of basement—and you install it yourself in less than two hours! In fact you can install the Bulldog just about as easily as a cook stove. **Don't** put up with the old fashioned stove heat or some outworn furnace—when you can so easily get the greatest advance in scientific heating at an astonishingly low price. The Bulldog burns almost any kind of fuel, from hard coal to cheap screenings. Keeps a wood fire over night. **We have factory connections in both east and west and ship from the nearest point.**

Send for Free Book!

Learn how to have all the heat you want—where you want it—and save money! Remember the Bulldog is *different*—and *better!* Complete combustion of gasses save 25% of your fuel bill. Exclusive Gable-Top Radiator receives *all* the direct rays of the fire. Exclusive oblong fire-pot is not only ideal for coal, but enables you to keep a wood fire over night. Remember—the Bulldog is sent for *free inspection*—then small monthly payments at an amazingly low price!—Send for Free Book TODAY!

BULLDOG FURNACE CO., 19th St. and California Ave.
Babson Bros., Sole Distributors, Dept. 16-96, Chicago, Ill.

Bulldog Furnace Co., **Babson Bros. Sole Distributors**
Dept. 16-96 19th St. and California Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Canadian Address: 110 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

Without obligating me in any way, please send me your free catalog and special offer on the Bulldog Furnace.

Have you a basement? *Yes* ☐ *No* ☐

Name .....

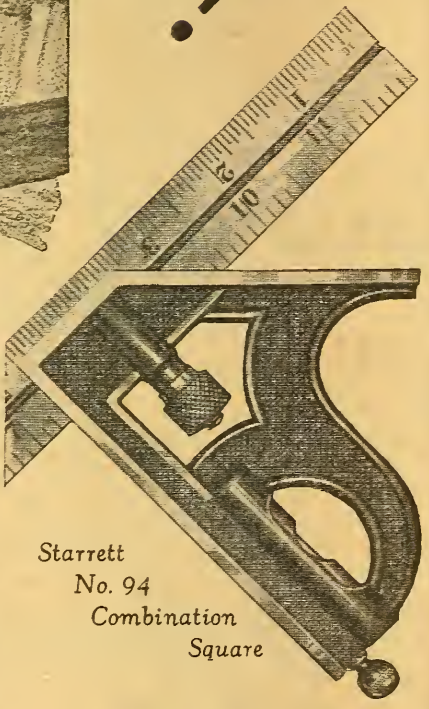
Address .....

"I'd as soon give up my pipe"

"There's two things I aim to stick to. One's my pipe and the other's my Starrett Combination Square."

The Starrett No. 94 Combination Square replaces eight ordinary tools—marking gage, rule, square, miter, depth gage, height gage, level and plumb. No wonder carpenters and builders call it the handiest tool made.

Your tool dealer has this and many other time saving Starrett Tools. Let us send you a free copy of the Starrett Catalog No. "E".



Starrett No. 94 Combination Square

Starrett No. 470 Stair Gage Fixtures

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.

World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy
ATHOL, MASS., U.S.A.

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Build up a Profitable interesting Side-line of your own

Join the thousands of carpenters who are building up a side-line of their own . . . making a specialty of *Numetal* Weatherstripping installations. Soon this interesting occupation grows into a profitable full-time business.

Every owner of an un-weatherstripped house . . . new or old . . . is a prospect for *Numetal.* They pay for themselves in the fuel they save. Easily installed. Send for free book of instructions and get started at once.

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Installed Without Removing Windows and Doors

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Please send your instruction folder and full details on *Numetal* Weatherstrips to:

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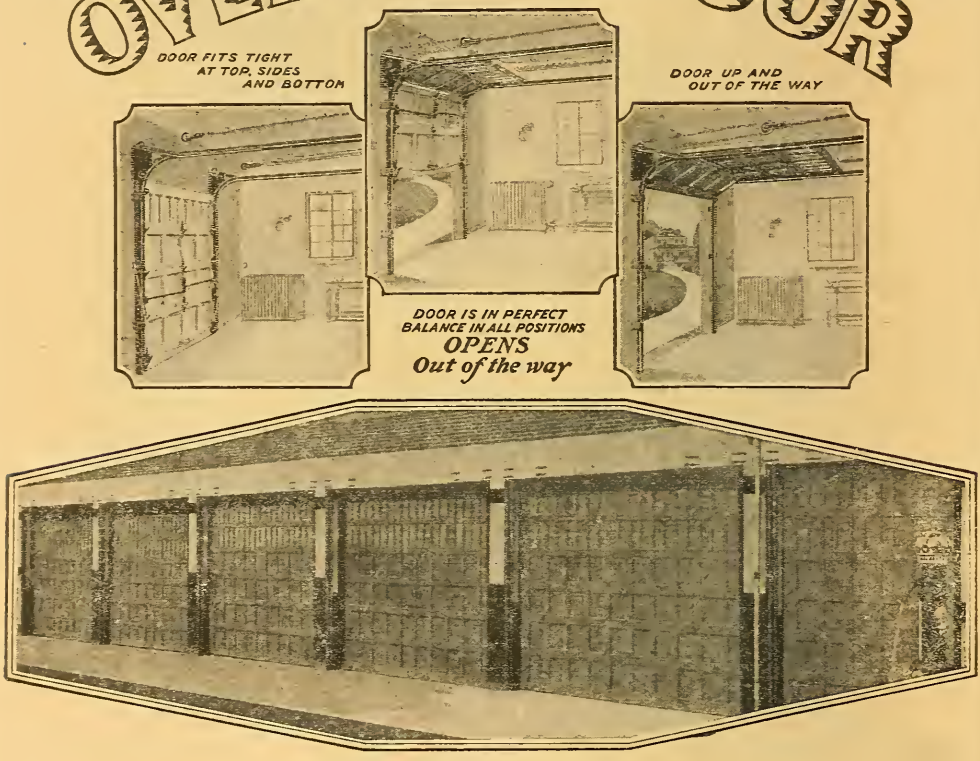
"The OVERHEAD DOOR"



THE "Overhead Door" works perfectly under all conditions and is not effected by snow-ice-rain-sun-or wind, It is easy to operate. very attractive and convenient. Has Yale positive locking device which assures safety to the contents of the building. The door opens completely out of the way and makes the full height and width of the opening available. All hardware is kept dry and will not rust.

The "Overhead Door" is very adaptable to public garages, warehouses and factories. Disappearing door jams makes possible a single opening where more than one door is installed.

OVERHEAD DOOR CORPORATION

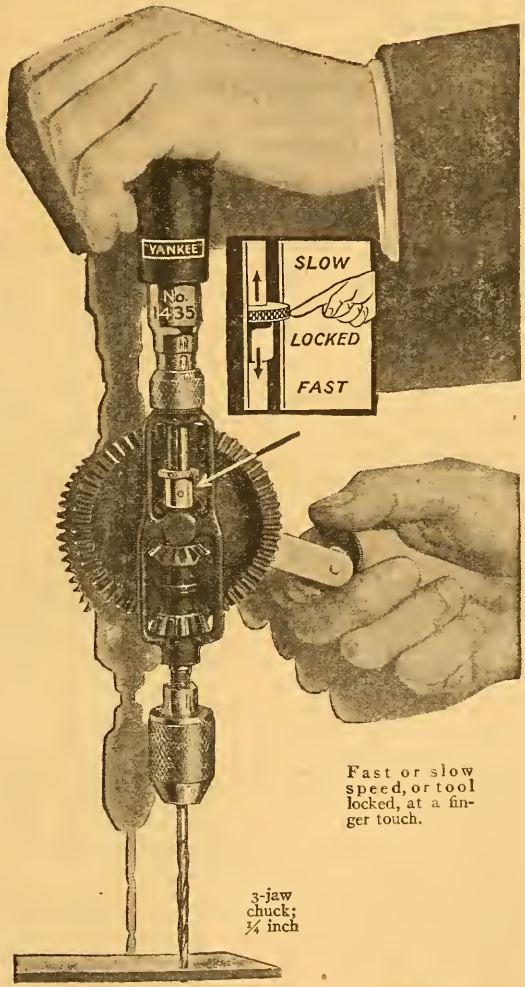
9-1002 W. KICKAPOO ST. HARTFORD CITY, IND.

Finish the hole on *low* gear

"YANKEE"

No. 1435
Only 11 in. long
TWO-Speed

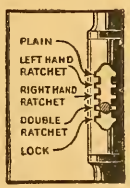
Avoid jamming in drilling through. Make holes true, smooth, free of burrs. Save time and bother. That is what you are enabled to do with this new "Yankee" ***Two-speed*** Hand Drill No. 1435: the only small drill that gives you high speed for fast work and then a shift to slow speed for easy drilling through. Price, No. 1435, $4.50.



Fast or slow speed, or tool locked, at a finger touch.

3-jaw chuck; ¼ inch

"YANKEE" No. 1530 Ratchet Drill



"YANKEE" No. 1530 with the above ratchet adjustments, lets you work in tight places where crank can be moved only to and fro.

Length, 10½ inches. Weight, 1¾ lbs. Three-jaw chuck; ¾ inch capacity. Price, $5.25.

"YANKEE" *on the tool you buy means utmost in quality, efficiency and durability.*

WRITE us for "Yankee" Tool Book, free. Spiral, Ratchet and Plain Screw-drivers. Automatic Push Drills. Ratchet Breast and Chain Drills. Automatic Bench Drills Ratchet Braces. Removable-base Vises, etc.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., Philadelphia, U.S.A.

"YANKEE" TOOLS

Make Better Mechanics

NOW YOU CAN SEE THE NEW DISSTON SAWS

NEW in every feature—and the most beautiful hand saws ever made! Just out. See them at your hardware store.

Lighter. Narrower. Thinner, but stiff! Higher polish. New weather-proof-finish handles.

The narrower blades, with the Disston true-taper grind, save your strength at every stroke. The new saws cut faster, run smoother, and have better balance.

You can't appreciate how much finer these saws are until you take one in your hand. Every old favorite, greatly improved! Examine them now at your dealer's.

D-15 Lightweight: Pattern of rosewood handle improved, with new grip, new carving, nickel-plated screws. More beautiful. Disston true-taper grind.

D-12 Lightweight: Pattern of handle changed, improving balance. Five nickel-plated screws. More beautiful. Has Disston true-taper grind.

D-23: Pattern of handle improved, with new grip, roomy and comfortable. Disston true-taper grind. More beauty.

D-16 Lightweight: Pattern of handle improved. Five screws. New finish and new beauty. Disston true-taper grind.

D-8 Lightweight: Disston true-taper grind. New finish, beauty and arrangement of screws.

D-7 Lightweight: Pattern of handle changed, improving balance. New finish, greater beauty. Disston true-taper grind.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc.
Philadelphia, U. S. A.
Canadian Factory: Toronto

"THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE"

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
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NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

The employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the Lufkin Rule Company of Saginaw, Michigan, who manufacture a number of tools used by carpenters such as rules, tapes, combination squares, trysquares and other measuring devices.

This concern recently constructed a large addition to their plant on which were employed non-union carpenters.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND ITS PREDECESSORS

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and Second Vice-President, The American Federation of Labor.)

AT the present time nothing much is know of the stuggles of the workers in the early days of our country's history to better their conditions through united effort and action, and as this subject is of some importance and of more than passing interest we herewith give a short account or history of the organizations that preceded the American Federation of Labor.

THE NATIONAL TRADES UNION OF THE UNITED STATES

In 1834 the different trades unions in the United States had a membership of less than 30,000, nearly half of which belonged to Unions in New York City and Brooklyn.

On March 26, 1834, the General Trades Unions of New York City decided to issue a call for a convention of trades unions, to be held in that city sometime during the latter part of the year for the purpose of forming a national body so as to bring about some sort of unity among them and a better understanding on the important questions of the day. In fact, the objects as specified in the call were:

1. To consult on such measures as shall be most conducive to advance the moral and intellectual dignity of the laboring classes.

2. To sustain their pecuniary interests.

3. To succor the oppressed.

4. To maintain the honor and respectability of the mechanical professions.

The convention met in the City Hall on August 25, 1834. Thirty delegates were present from New York City, Brooklyn and Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Newark, N. J.; and Philadelphia, Pa., representing a membership of 28,000.

Ely Moore, a member of the New York Typographical Association and President of the General Trades Union of New York City, was selected chairman, and William English of the Journeymen Cordwainers of Philadelphia, Pa., was selected Secretary.

The convention lasted five days and considered such questions as organization, prison labor, remedial laws, press support, trusts and combines, disposition of public wild lands, public education, reduction of the hours of labor, prevention of reduction of wages, the social, civic and political conditions of the working classes, etc.

The consideration of the "political" conditions of the workers caused a long and animated debate and would have ended in disruption had not the word "political" been stricken out and the word "intellectual" substituted in its place.

A constitution was adopted, the organization to be known as "The National Trades Union of the United States."

The second convention was held in New York City from October 1st to October 6th,1835. Twenty-six delegates were present from the state of New York; three from Massachusetts; five from New Jersey; five from Pennsylvania, and five from Maryland.

The subjects discussed were much the same as those considered at the previous convention with the political skeleton hovering in the background.

The third convention was held in Military Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., from October 24 to 28, 1836. Thirty-five delegates were present from New York City, N. Y. , Albany, N. Y., Newark, N. J., Philadelphia, Pa., Reading Pa., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Cincinnati, Ohio. The last two cities were looked upon as the far west.

Many radical changes were made in the make-up, power and authority of the organization.

A national fund was ordered created through a monthly assessment levied on all members of affiliated unions and societies.

The laws were changed to provide that all acts and resolutions adopted by the National Trades Union be binding on all subordinate bodies ratifying the constitution.

The officers were given authority to call special conventions without consulting subordinate affiliated bodies. Representation in the conventions was somewhat changed. Questions which had been discussed at previous conventions again came up through resolutions but no definite concrete action was taken, all of which caused much dissatisfaction.

The National Trades Union was intended to be more of an agitational and advisory body than anything else, and yet the third convention went far beyond the original purposes and intentions of the organization. This, coupled with the fact that politics was debarred, left in its wake considerable discontent. The Philadelphia Ledger of May 4, 1837, carried an invitation "to working men and citizens in general" to attend the fourth annual convenion. Very few took interest in it any longer and thus the first national labor body in the United States ended its career.

LABOR DAY, 1928

(By Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor.)

NATIONAL holidays in America call attention to specific instances in history. Labor Day is an exception to this rule.

The first Monday in September is not intended to remind us of one particular advance by wage workers, but rather to attract us to their problems, their triumphs and their wrongs.

Labor Day is a milestone that marks the progress from serfdom to human dignity and worth.

Labor Day is an American institution. It was suggested by Peter J. McGuire, union carpenter, in 1882. It was adopted by the American Federation of Labor in 1884, and has been declared a holiday by Congress and State Legislatures.

European workers copied the idea, which they express in different form through their May Day political agitations and demonstrations.

Our unions were born of the necessities of wage workers. The nation-wide scope of this voluntary army of millions of working men and women is proof that there are deep-seated causes for their unity.

Two questions of major interest to trade unionists this Labor Day are the misuse of the injunction writ and the mechanization of industry. Labor will carry its opposition to the injunction misuse into this fall's campaign. Candidates for both branches of Congress will be asked to state their position on a writ that classifies human beings who work for wages with a commodity that is subject to the laws of trade.

Labor power is the ability to produce. It is man's creative faculties. This power is distinct from the product itself. Labor power is inseparable from a human being. It involves memory, understanding and will—elements wholly lacking in Labor's product—a commodity, a property—that should be protected by the injunction writ when the owner has no remedy at law.

By refusing wage workers fundamental rights accorded other citizens the injunction judge rejects government by law and sets up a court of conscience that is subject to his moods and his economic outlook.

The injunction process is necessary. Labor does not ask its abolition. The workers, however, insist that it be used as originally intended, and not to curtail human rights and to establish one-man government.

The workers will continue their agitation against this wrong, confident that an enlightened public opinion will overcome the power of the compartive few who profit by court usurpation, even though faith in our government theory be weakened. Because lawmakers respond to an enlightened public opinion we purpose to carry this question on to the political field in this fall's election.

The mechanization of industry is the outstanding problem in the economic field. Observers agree with labor that this country, in the language of Hon. George Otis Smith, Director of the United States Geological Survey, is "over-engined."

We are producing more than we can consume. Higher wages and shorter hours appear to us to be the solution for this condition. We will continue to emphasize the importance of these two issues while urging the doctrine of self-help, organization and education among all wage workers, regardless of race, sex or creed.

THE TWENTY-SECOND GENERAL CONVENTION

ON the 29th day of this month, the Twenty-Second General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, will convene in the Auditorium of our Home at Lakeland, Fla.

Our General Conventions are held but once every four years. Since the last Convention adjourned in Indianapolis in 1924, many important matters affecting our organization have arisen that will be given consideration by the delegates attending the present Convention. Some of our Locals, we know, have gone through a hard year. Some feel that they can't afford the money to send a delegate to our Convention. But when they stop to realize that the matters that come up for discussion and decision are just as important to one Local as they are to another, they should make every possible effort and sacrifice to have at least one delegate representing them and voicing their sentiments on the floor. At this writing, it is estimated that the total number of delegates will be approximately 500. Five hundred delegates to represent over two thousand Local Unions. Less than one-sixth of our Locals will be represented when we consider that many of the larger Locals are sending more than one delegate. This isn't the best showing in the world, especially as we stated before, when the Convention is held only once every four years. Our Local Unions should do everything possible to be represented in our Conventions. There are many reasons for this. Besides transacting the business of the organization, which affects the whole Brotherhood, it also brings us in closer touch with one another. The man from the North learns of the activities of his Brother in the South. The man from the West becomes familiar with conditions in the East. Ideas and suggestions are interchanged and the Brotherhood as a whole is thereby benefitted.

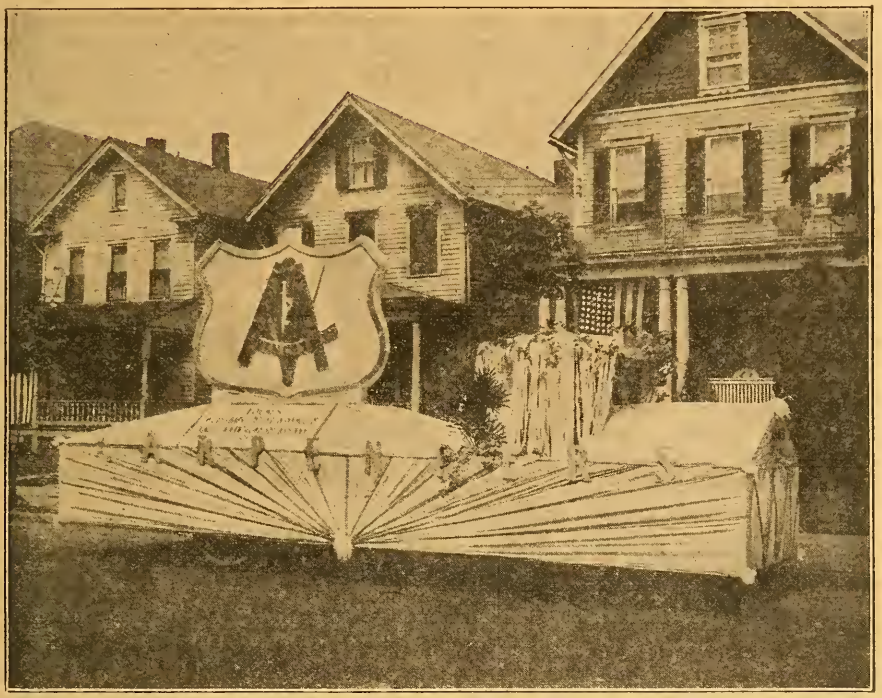
Our Home in Lakeland has been completed. During the coming Convention, it will be dedicated to the purpose for which it was erected, namely, as a haven of rest for the aged carpenter, who can no longer provide for himself. But there is a lot more to it than just throwing the doors open and saying, "Here it is, all who wish may now move in." This Convention is held in Lakeland in order to give the delegates an opportunity of inspecting and studying, at first hand, what has already been accomplished. They can inspect the building and grounds and be made familiar with the plans of expansion. Then will come the most important part, that of drafting laws governing admission to the Home. This matter will be given the fullest consideration and will no doubt require ample time for numerous details affecting the operation of our Home will have to be decided also. The Pension will also come in for its share of discussion. Various plans and suggestions will be given consideration and a decision reached, which will be submitted to the membership for referendum. This will prove a great task, calling upon the delegates for the best that is in them, in order that they may decide wisely and well.

There will be many other matters of equal importance to be considered, too; such as the proposed changes and additions to our present Constitution and Laws, the various resolutions that will be submitted, disputes and grievances to be settled, reports to be acted upon, and many other things that will come up. These matters are deserving of the consideration of a representation of at least a majority of our Locals.

The delegates who are present, however, will, without doubt, devote their time and the best of their talents to these important matters. The Twenty-second General Convention promises to be a history making one, and those delegates who will participate in it will long be remembered in the annals of our Brotherhood.

TWO UNIQUE FLOATS

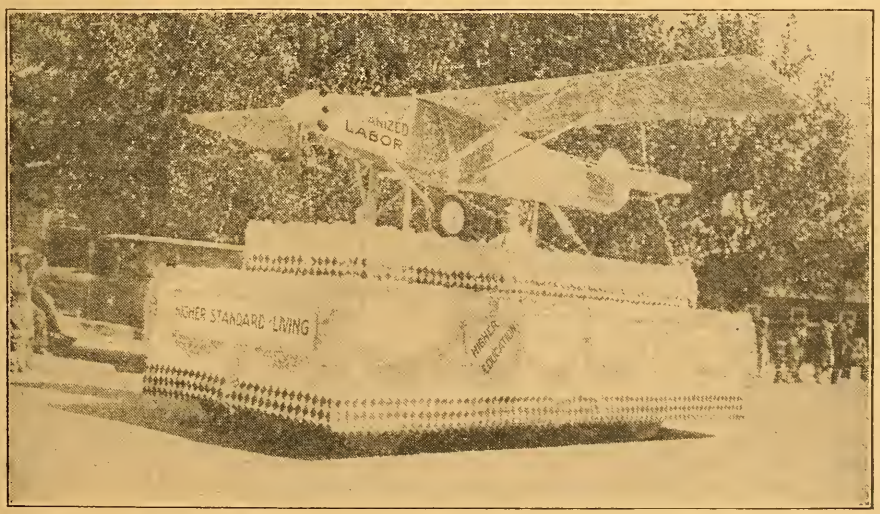
THE custom of designing floats for parades, depicting some historical event, has long been in practice in many communities of our country. Whenever a parade is to be held, the float committees of various organizations which are to participate get busy in an effort to turn out something novel and beautiful that will attract the most interest and applause. The competition for this honor is unusually keen when various prizes are offered. But as a rule, the



Float entered in the Sesqui-Centennial Parade at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., by the Wyoming Valley District Council.

majority of floats follow a conventional design. Occassionally however, someone has a unique idea of constructing something novel that does hold the attraction of the spectators. We are here-with picturing two such floats.

The first one, that of a beautiful reproduction of our emblem is the work of the Wyoming Valley District Council of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.. which was entered



"The Spirit of Organized Labor"

Float entered in the Apple Blossom Festival at Wenatchee, Wash., by L. U. No. 2205.

in the Sesqui-Centennial parade held there on July 4th. The novel design of this float attracted much attention and applause along the line of march and was given honorable mention. This method of bringing the emblem of our Brotherhood to the attention of the public has been of vast benefit, for since the parade, the members of the District Council have been kept busy explaining the significance of our emblem and the motto thereon, "Labor Omnia Vincit," which translated means, "Labor Conquers All." It has served to bring into prominence our organization in that locality to many people who were no doubt only vaguely aware that there was a Carpenters' union. The Wyoming Valley District Council may well be proud of their handiwork.

The other float, while constructed along different lines, is equally as novel. The designer no doubt received his idea from the large amount of public interest that is being given feats of aviation. This float entitled "The Spirit of Organized Labor," was entered in the recent Apple Blossom Festival at Wenatchee, Wash., by Local Union No. 2205, and received first prize. This float also attracted a good deal of attention and applause along the line of march, and incidently served to put before the public, the principles of Organized Labor, such as "Higher Standard of Living," "Higher Education," etc., which were placed in conspicuous places on the float. Local Union No. 2205 deserves much praise for their display and method of attracting public interest to Organized Labor.

LABOR AND THE CHURCH

(By Wm. Green, President of the American Federation of Labor.)

THE membership of the American Federation of Labor wish very much that the Church might understand and know the true aims and purposes of Organized Labor. We invite a careful study of the character of our movement, its historic background, its principles, its mission, its potentialities and the great need for such a moral and economic force within the domain of industry. We are confident that such a study will lead to the conclusion that organization, among working men and women, is the inevitable development of industrial progress that it grew out of the needs of working people for protection against exploitation and oppression.

The labor movement is the medium through which Labor speaks its mind and expresses its judgment upon questions of public interest and through which it makes known its hopes and aspirations. It is truly the voice of Labor, speaking for Labor, with the authority and approval of Labor. The Church must recognize Organized Labor just as it gives recognition to organized, industrial enterprises. The Organized Labor movement is a part of our nation's institutional life.

The Church has proclaimed the doctrine of individual responsiblity and this can only be exercised through freedom of action and freedom of conscience. Every man must be the architect of his own destiny. He cannot exercise these individual prerogatives if he is subjected, at any time, to a condition of servitude and slavery. Human slavery and human subjection has failed wherever the searching light of Christian truth has shed its rays. Each step in human progress and each period of the world's history is marked with conflict resulting from the attempt of rulers and despots to exercise lordship, control and ownership over others. The exercise of such power excites protest and opposition from those who deplore such an infringement of human freedom.

Nowhere is this fact more exemplified than in the experiences of the men and women of labor. Attempts to exercise economic control over working people have caused many bitter industrial conflicts. These conflicts have caused much suffering and have engendered human hate. They have divided employers and employes into two hostile camps and have caused each group to feel that industrial strife represented a normal development of industry and that the differences between employer and employes were insurmountable.

Many strikes and lockouts, with all their accumulated losses and waste, have been caused through the efforts of the owners and management of industry to dominate and control the personal activities of their employes, by denying

them the exercise of rights which are fundamental and inalienable.

It is this development in the relationship between employers and employes that has caused men whose lives are devoted to the promotion of peace and understanding deep concern. They have felt that there is a common basis upon which the producing forces in industry can stand and a point of understanding that can be reached, so that all can work toward the accomplishment of one common purpose.

Men are thinking in terms of concord and cooperation. There are evidences, on every hand, or a desire to find a better way and to arrive at a basis of accomodation in the adjustment of differences and disputes which arise between employers and employes.

By the very nature of things industry will develop problems difficult of solution. The conflicting claims and clashing interests of employers and employes call for the exercise of good judgment and self control. The exercise of these qualities is a primary requisite to the establishment and maintenance of industrial peace. The Organized Labor movement possesses a growing appreciation of the value of peace and understanding in industrial relations. It has offered a formula through which it firmly believes right relationship can be established between employers and employes.

The labor movement proposes that efficiency and productivity shall constitute the basis of the wage structure and that cooperation shall be established in all industrial enterprises, this condition to be predicated upon a frank and honest recognition of a full and free exercise of the personal and collective rights of both employers and employes.

A favorable psychological condition must be created in order to make such a plan of procedure successful. Men must think differently. A cooperative state of mind must be substituted for that of antagonism and resentment. The mental barriers of distrust and suspicion must be broken down. Men must have faith and confidence in each other, always speaking the truth, for the truth will make them free.

Obviously the Church must be interested in the problems of industry and in the developments which have taken place in the relationship between employers and employes. It must exercise its great moral and spiritual influence on the side of justice, fair-dealing and human betterment.

Industry is so huge and extensive that its ramifications reach into all cities, towns and communities in the land. They touch the lives of millions of people. For this reason the Church cannot remain aloof. It must recognize the existence of industrial problems. The millions of workers whose lives are inseparably associated with industry must be convinced that the Church is not dominated and controlled by wealth and social caste; that it is not opposed to trade unions or to the legitimate activities of working men and women who are trying to elevate their standards of life and living. All who are connected with industry must be taught that the Church prescribes a formula, for the solution of all problems and all controversies which arise between employers and employes.

The call of the hour is to the Church, to convince the masses of the people of its own faith in the efficacy of Christian principles, in the solution of those problems which create bitterness, strife and division between employers and employes.

This is the challenge which the Church must meet. It must translate its teachings into action in order to bring about acceptance of its principles and its philosophy. It must win its way into the hearts and lives of the working people through a manifestation of deep interest in their material welfare as well as their spiritual welfare.

The American Federation of Labor is endeavoring to find a solution of its problems in accordance with American ideals and American traditions. It is devoted to the principles upon which our government rests and it is loyal to American institutions. We disavow those organizations which advocate disloyalty and those people who use the name of Labor to deceive the public while they preach the doctrine of communism and destruction. We have nothing in common with such people or with such philosophy. We will have nothing to do with them. They can count upon our uncompromising opposition.

The American Federation of Labor is engaged in a most noble and humane undertaking. It is endeavoring to raise living standards and to increase human happiness.

It seeks to make men and women better and to make home and home environment a place where families may dwell in comfort and where individuals may seek and find their highest expressions of intellectual and spiritual satisfaction.

GOOD LIGHT AND GOOD SIGHT

(By Lewis H. Carris, Managing Director of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness.)

SCIENTISTS tell us that the human eye is simply a protrusion of the brain. The eyes are more commonly referred to as the windows of the soul. Scientists and laymen agree that the eye is not only the most complex organism in the human body, but probably the most valuable organ and certainly one that most readily accomodates itself to diverse conditions. Because our eyes are so accommodating, because they automatically adjust and readjust themselves many thousand times a day without any conscious effort on our part; and because they may be long overworked before giving any sign of being tired, they are also the most frequently abused organ of the body. Much of this abuse of the eyes may be traced directly to their use under improper lighting conditions. That is the reason for this article on "Good Light And Good Sight."

First of all, let me ask and answer the question: "What is good light?" Any light may be good—whether it be sunlight, gas light or electric light—provided there is enough of it; that it is steady; and that it is properly shaded or diffused. No light is good—whether natural or artificial—if it flickers or is unsteady; if it is of insufficient or of too great intensity; if its source, when on the level of the eye, is unshaded; or if it produces glare.

It is, for instance, just as harmful to read a newspaper on a surface car while the car is going over a bridge or through the business sections in broad daylight as to read a newspaper in a train if the lights are unsteady, because the intermittent lights and shadows thrown across the page by the bridge superstructure or the tall buildings of business districts cause just as great a strain on the eyes as does a flickering artificial light. It is just as harmful to read or do other exacting work with an unshaded light hanging directly before the eyes as to do such work in a dimly lighted room, because the muscles of the eyes are strained in either case. Yet one can ride on any street car line and see, through the windows, hundreds of homes and shops—and occasionally offices or stores—in which people are working either in dimly lighted rooms or with unshaded gas and electric lights before their eyes.

That this condition should persist is all the more surprising in view of the fact that innumerable independent investigations made by the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, the National Safety Council, and the American Museum of Safety, as well as those made by the Illuminating Engineering Society, the lighting industries and various government bureaus all clearly show that proper lighting leads to more and better work, and that it decreases accidents, mistakes, and waste, and increases the chances for health and happiness.

In the home, proper lighting not only relieves a great deal of avoidable fatigue and thereby makes life happier for everyone, but adds much to the decorative scheme.

Lighting companies today give free expert advice regarding proper lighting of homes, offices, and work places. In most cases, however, a little careful attention to local conditions and the exercise of ordinary common sense will lead to the correction of many lighting defects. Good light and good sight are synonymous. Good light is now available at small cost. Sight, on the other hand, is of inestimable value; once it is lost or impaired it cannot ordinarily be restored. Nothing which serves to safeguard our sight should be considered too difficult or too expensive.

NEW YORK APPRENTICE COMMENCEMENT

(By Francis Mahoney, Director, Apprenticeship Commission, New York Building Congress.)

THE Fifth Annual Closing Exercises of the Apprenticeship Commision of the New York Building Congress that were held on on Monday May 14, 1928, in the Washington Irving High School, indicated that the apprentice education movement in the building trades has taken a tremendous hold upon that industry. The exhibit was one of the finest that has yet been assembled under the auspices of the above Commission, and the carpenters should be particularly proud because of the work that their apprentices displayed on that evening.

At the exercises were assembled 1,500 people, mostly apprentices, who had been in attendance at the evening classes being conducted by the Apprenticeship Commission in the New York City schools during the past year.

Mr. J. Reed Kilpatrick, Vice-President of the George A. Fuller Company presided. He introduced Dr. Lewis A. Wilson, Assistant Commissioner for Vocational and Extension Education, who spoke on Education in Industry and its Newer Aspects. Dr. Wilson particularly stressed the opportunities that were open to any ambitious worker who would take advantage of the opportunities which the Board of Education and such fostering agencies as the Building Congress Apprenticeship Commission made available to those anxious to advance themselves.

He spoke particlarly of the great opportunities which lay ahead in those trades known as the building trades, and then called upon the representatives of each joint committee to present the honor graduating apprentice in his trade.

This apprentice was then awarded the Burt Leslie Fenner Memorial Medal as well as an engrossed certificate which signified the fact that he has attained that honor. It is a marked honor to win a Fenner Medal and a thing that an apprentice as well as his Local Union may well be proud of because it represents outstanding merit through the complete apprenticeship period.

There were, in addition, 131 prizes of various sorts given by the different Joint Committees and Locals in the several trades. These committee prizes are to be awarded at Union meetings, at which time, also engrossed certificates will be presented to such apprentices as have maintained a good attendance and done meritorious work through their full apprenticeship period.

The trades now under jurisdiction of the Apprenticeship Commission are the following:

Painting & Decorating.
Electrical.
Upholstery.
Bricklaying.
Granite Cutting.
Plumbing, Borough of Queens.
Marble.
Plastering
Carpentery and Joniery.

There were seventy-seven (77) classes in all during the past year in the public schools each class having to do with work directly related to a definite trade and under the advice and direction of a Joint Committee made up of employers and labor representatives.

These committees have, in cooperation with the Apprenticeship Commission and through the Board of Education, developed this splendid plan of trade education for those employed in those trades during the daytime.

It was interesting to note, as each Chairman made his brief address in presenting the outstanding apprentice in his trade, how he endeavored to place his trade as one of the most ancient. This honor was won by Mr. Kelso, the genial Secretary-Treasurer of the Carpenters District Council, who presented the honor carpenter apprentice. Mr. Kelso had been preceded by the Upholstery Joint Committee chairman, who pointed to St. Paul, the tent maker as their Patron Saint, and as an evidence that the upholsterers were in existence even when tent making was a vocation. Mr. Kelso as a carpenter, who will not be outdone, cleverly brought out, however, that there were carpenters needed for the building of the Ark, on which account he expressed it as quite certain that carpentry and joinery as a trade had at least gone back to the Flood.

This year, for the first time, a fund of $200.00 was made available by Mr. Otto M. Eidlitz in memory of Mark Eidlitz, his father, to be used to encourage excellence in work and attendance during the various years of apprenticeship in the carpentry and joinery trade and bricklaying trade. In the bricklaying trade, this fund was divided into five prizes, one for each Local.

In the carpentry trade the $100 allotment was used as a lump sum by which prizes were made available to reward the apprentices regardless of their Locals for their excellence in work.

John Bellone, Local Union 298 had by far the most marked piece if judged by excellence of work. He was very closely followed by the project made by Edward Massett, Local Union 791, who won the second Eidlitz prize. Philip Walding and John Prest, of this same Local 791, had pieces which won 7th and 9th prizes respectively in the Eidlitz award.

Denby Olson, the Fenner Medal Winner, George McGarry, H. Finkenberg, and Einar Lindholm, of Local 1164, won the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth prizes respectively in the Eidlitz award. The fact that Denby Olson won only the third Eidlitz prize is no indication, however, of the excellence of his work. His work during previous years has been marked, on which account he was selected for the full apprenticeship period of 1928 as the outstanding apprentice.

The work of Erling Larsen, Local 787 and Nils H. Kreigsman, of the same Local, was splendid and won for them Eidlitz awards.

Lewis Fowler, L. U. 366, presented a model house that won not only an Eidlitz award but a Local Union award as well.

The work of the Millwrights Local 740 was particularly noticeable this year, George Welsch of that Local winning an Eidlitz award. This Local has the best school attendance of all the Locals under the Carpenters District Council.

The Local Union awards contained the names of many who also won an Eidlitz ward.

The excellence of the work shown this year, which has been stimulated by the various awards, should be surpassed during the coming years and is a credit to the Carpenters District Council, to whom I want to give, at this time, much credit and thanks, particularly because of the splendid cooperation of its Secretary, Mr. Kelso, who has given every assistance in this work which after all is only an effort to make our trade one to be justly proud of.

THE ARCHITECT

(By H. H. Siegele.)

PART II

(Continued From Last Issue.)

THE contractor rose from his desk, after he had looked over the reports from his out-of-town jobs, and walked over to a window. There he stood, looking out into space, evidently in deep thought. What was he thinking about? Was there something in the reports that held his attention, or was he thinking about something that had no connection with the construction of buildings? That he was thinking, and thinking seriously, was very evident; but that was as far as the evidence in the case could be depended on. Had he not revealed his thoughts, perhaps, nobody would ever have known; but, turning to the office library, he placed his hand on a textbook he used, when he studied architecture by correspondence. The title of the book was: "History of Architecture."

"An architect," he said presently, as if talking to the textbook, "must know a great many things. In the first place he must be an artist and know art, especially the art of architecture. And if he is thoroughly familiar with this art, then he will have learned the history of the different styles of architecture; where they originated, and by whom—what influences effected the different styles of architecture—when, and under what conditions; and whether the changes resulting from such influences, improved the particular style of architecture or not. If he knows all these

things, it must follow then that he will know the outstanding architects from the very earliest history of architecture up to the present time."

Then he touched the book with this title printed on its back: "Drawing —Geometrical, Ornamental, Architectural, Freehand and Perspective."

"After completing these studies," he went on, "the student architect will be well on his way toward being a first-class draftsman: that is, provided he has the stuff in him that is necessary for a first-class draftsman. Drawing plans that are reliable are not out of his reach at this stage of his learning; and if he can do neat work, in a way so it will work out on the job, he could even pass as an architect. However, there are many other things that he must know....." "Architectural Designing and Architectural Engineering," the contractor said, as he pointed to the book having this title, "are even, in a sense, of greater importance than being able to pass as a first-class draftsman: for on them depends the strength, durability and substantiality of a building.—and also of the individual parts of a building."

"Pen and Ink Rendering and Drawing From Nature," attracted his attention. "These things," he went on, "are distinctly art—they put the artistic touches to the practical and more important things of an architect's work."

"An architect isn't always a member of some widely known architectural firm, and often must do his own building superintending or it may be that he will have to start out on his career, as a building superintendent for some architectural firm; and when he does, he must know how to read plans. . . . And on the other hand he must be able to interpret specifications. . . . .He must also be familiar with estimating. . . . And know how to write contracts so they will protect the owners. And then the laws of the state as well as of the city, in which the building is to be done must be complied with, and in many instances it is necessary to obtain permits. The architect must be sure that he will make clear in his specifications who is to secure the permits necessary to proceed lawfully with the erection of a building."

"Masonry and Carpentry," was the next volume that attracted the contractor's attention.

"While it is not necessary," whisperingly said the contractor, "that an architect be skilled in these trades, or in any other trade coming under the head of a building trades: it is, nevertheless, important that he be familiar with them, to the extent that he can tell whether or not such work has been performed in a workman-like manner. He should have a pretty fair knowledge of the steel square, and of stair building, and of roofing, and of sheet metal work, and of building hardware. And then he must know a great deal about building stone, about bricks, about brickwork, and about mortar. In these days when concrete plays such an important part in construction work, the architect must know how to test cement, and know when it has been properly mixed, and also when it has been proportionately mixed."

"Lighting Fixtures," pointing to this volume, he continued, "also come under the architect's jurisdiction, and plumbing, heating and ventilation. He must know enough about them to protect his clients. . . . . .And then, painting and interior decorating are also of very great importance, owing to the fact that they are to beautify the building, and to give it harmony and an appealingly pleasing effect."

Straightening out the books in his office library, the contractor went back to his desk; still thinking about the duties and qualifications of an architect, he spoke again: this time as if he were speaking to the letters, bills, and other documents that were lying on his desk before him:

"Much more could be said," he went on, that thoughtful look still on his face, "there is a great deal that I have not mentioned. I did not say anything about what an architect should know about local conditions; about the soil, about obtainable materials, about transportation, about rates of transportation, about the locations of the various mills that manufacture the various building materials, about the merits of the different, kinds of building materials, and about the costs of building materials, both of those to be used in a building and those that are not used, in order to give his client intelligent informa-

tion should the occasion arise that such information would be helpful in solving problems arising out of a building project. I did not say anyhing about what he should know about handling finances, and making suggestions for financing a building project, and how the payments of a building project should be made—not a word did I say about bonds, insurance, and who should be responsible for losses by fire or other similar causes. . . . .Not one word did I say about an architect's integrity, manhood and honor—not one word."

WHEN OLD AGE APPROACHES YOU

WRITING in the August issue of the Machinists' Monthly Journal, under the above heading, P. J. King, discusses at some length the question of old age unemployment and the Pension system as a means of relief. While he makes no attempt to solve this question, which is daily growing more important, and which American industry must sooner or later undertake to solve, he does give quite a comprehensive picture of the situation as he observes it. He says in part:

"'They're certainly raising cain at the shop these days,' said a draughtsman employed in a well known safety razor factory, who I occasionally met at the restaurant, and with whom I frequently discuss conditions at the shop. Sensing that he had more on his mind, I leisurely applied a cosmetic of mustard to a dusky 'weenie' and inquired, 'what are they doing now?'

"' Everything,' he replied, 'they've introduced that Bedeau system and the shop if like a madhouse. Everywhere you turn someone has a stop watch, timing everybody and everything. Even the office boys are timed as to how long it takes to go from one department to another. At one time it was accepted as a joke, but now it is a fact that in some departments they are racing up and down the aisles on roller skates, in order to attend to the added machines. I've got so that I see a stop watch on my pencil as it slides across the board.'

"'This system of high pressure efficiency has all others skinned a mile. Every man is placed on a point system. If he passes above a certain number of points, it means a bonus at the end of the week. But if he falls below the required number of points, it is deducted from the gains of the past week—clever, eh?'

"'If a man is able to keep above a certain number of points in the day's output, he receives only a percentage of the total at the end of the month, and a goodly slice is then given his boss. Now you see the point? If the foreman has a crew which fail to give him a fair-sized bonus, he soon finds out who are the slow ones, and out they go! It makes no difference how long a man has worked for the company, if he can't stand the pace, they let him go. Especially if he shows signs of advancing years. To see that gang crowded around the bulletin boards at the close of day, and boasting of their output, you wonder what has gotten into the workers of today. I don't mind the younger men so much, but it's tough to think of the number of older men who were accepted as good workmen, but who have since been 'dumped' through this new system.'

"In the study of present day industrial conditions, and their effect on the wage earners, two problems are uppermost—the increased use of machinery, displacing large numbers of workers; and what will be the future of men denied employment when still in the middle years of life.

"In past years, two factors chiefly engaged the attention of the workers who were striving to secure a somewhat better outlook in life—these were largely related to shorter hours and a better wage.

"Today, the need for organization is stronger than ever, and those who felt that victory had been won and secured an honorable discharge from the labor movement, now find themselves called upon to protect their future, or to face premature old age.

"With constantly improved machinery, steadily increasing output with a less number of men, there is one alternative—that is, the five-day work week.

"Old Age Pensions—do we give thought to the fact that, here in America, with all our vaunted progress in the field of industry, this is the only civilized country in the world in which care is not given the worker with the approach of old age.

"Neither the management of industry, nor the political government which it controls has taken the first step toward mitigating or alleviating the unemployment which increased productivity is creating. In fact, owners and managers of industry have bitterly opposed all suggestions of the kind. This is a grievance of the first order, which labor holds, and is entitled to hold, against the existing regime in the United States. The prophets of the American brand of capitalism exult almost indecently concerning prosperity and base it on productive competence and "fair treatment" of the wage earner.

"Since there are no government social laws, the manufacturer has taken upon himself to make certain arrangements along this line in his own establishment. All of these arrangements such as the Pension system, the insurance systems, savings banks, etc., are not sufficient, however, for the workman, inasmuch as there are differences existing between one concern and another and the workman becomes more dependent on the concern.

"That the intelligent European workmen should, in spite of their admission of the higher wages paid in this country, still prefer the European system, may be surprising to those who have always believed in our social and economic superiority. Their conclusions warrant a revaluation of our own conditions and prospects.

"Let us consider the development of employers welfare work—the method that has been tried to divert the workers from seeking real protection through organization.

"The insecurities arising from our present economic conditions, such as the risks of sickness, old age, widowhood, orphanage and unemployment have remained constant terrors to the wage earners. Our higher standard of living has not banished these fears. On the contrary, the American worker may feel them even more keenly because of greater disintegration of the family unit in this country, and because of the higher standard of living to which he has become habituated.

"Empolyers, aware that the wage earner is confronted by immediate necessities and unable to make full provision against the emergencies of life: have tried to offer mutual benefit societies, plant hospital and dental clinics. Against old age: Pension funds—financially unsound and unguaranteed.

"Even a cursory survey of the fundamentals underlying welfare practices give convincing evidence that under no circumstances can the workman be well off with private relief, as with state protection.

"The large employer may attempt for the time to outbid the union, but he does not solve the problem for all workers. The inherent limitation of the welfare movement even to approach a solution of our economic ills, which, ever since the industrial era, have motivated wage earners to organize in groups for their own protection, are evident from an analysis of but few of the underlying defects.

"First: Major or substantial welfare practices must of necessity be confined to the larger and more prosperous or monopolistic industries. The small concern, employing but few workers and constantly struggling against a hundred or more competitors, cannot afford either the time or money for such luxuries.

"Second: The most important welfare provisions, old age Pensions, unemployment insurance, etc., are either tied up or graded upon length of service clauses, and the workers may receive benefits only after they have been with the concern a number of years. Extensive studies of labor turnover conducted by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics show, however, that only 3 percent of male workers remain with one concern over twenty years. Thus approximately 97 percent of the wage earners will be unable to qualify for old age Pensions.

"Third: Welfare work, as constituted at present, represents only 'ifs and maybe' promises by employers who had led them to expect that they would be granted Pensions in their old age. Indeed a number of Pension plans, although constituted on the contributory principle have recently been abandoned because the concerns could not undertake the obligations further.

"Four: The very expenditure on these schemes show the inherent unsoundness, and the total inability of these welfare practices to meet the actual needs of the workers. The negligible price paid indicates the essential shallowness of the protection provided. Large industrial establishments are undertaking them because so far they have involved inconsiderable investments. As long as the per capita

expenditure on welfare programs does not cost much more than the price of a turkey at Christmas, it is obviously far more profitable to let the taste of their benevolence linger with the empolyes throughout the year. Indeed while abroad the employers contribution to comprehensive social insurance systems is generally about 5 percent of the total pay roll, but few concerns in the United States spend 1 percent and in most corporations, the expenditures on welfare amounts to but a fraction of 1 percent of the total pay roll.

"With but rare exceptions, these promises are never guaranteed and the concerns provide for cancellation of the benefits whenever they feel so disposed. Although the entire movement of group insurance is hardly fifteen years old numerous corporations have already abandoned it for various reasons. The most comprehensive study of industrial old age Pensions in the United States, just published by the Pennsylvania Old Age Pension Commission, forces the Commission to conclude that, the large majority of the Pension systems now in operation are so constituted to preclude any hope of their ever becoming effective instruments in solving the great problem of old age dependency to any degree. As Pension obligations are now carried, it is likely in the long run that public or charitable agencies will be be forced to assume the maintenance of many thousands of workers whose employers had led them to believe that they would be granted Pensions in their old age.

"Let us consider a recent instance, such as prevailed in the city of Detroit during the past winter, and the course that was taken by Mr. Ford, who is regarded by many wage earners as one who has solved all problems, both mechanically and such as affect his employes. Although regarded as the oustanding enterpriser of his day, when his plant was affected with a stoppage, he had no other solution than to lay his men off by the tens of thousands and allow the burden to be borne by the wage earners and the public charities. With all the boasted high wages that his men are supposed to receive, the city of Detroit paid $2,000,000 for relief, $175,000 being donated by Mr. Ford. He has long since dropped his system of paternalism, declaring it to be 'so much overhead.' For a time his plant worked part time, but the workers dared not leave and accept other jobs, for fear they would not be rehired. Then came the complete lay-off for an extended period. With the new car many of those who thought they had a 'job for life' find that their skill in tightening one bolt, did not fit them for the more accurate work required on the new car.

"During the period of change from the Model T to Model A about 37,000 employes were laid off, affecting in all about 60,000 workers in Detroit. Henry Ford is the type and symbol of mass production, and 'Fordization' has joined our vocabulary. In the handling of his men during that period he seemed to think that the 'high wages' his workers had been receiving would tide them over. This is an illustration of one of the dangers of mass production and its chronic unemployment, and its wasteful practice of part relief through charity. No farmer would let even his horses starve at times when he could not use them. But because the worker is 'free' and may possibly graze on someone else's land, he is turned loose when his job is ended.

"Studies by the National Bureau of Economic Research prove that in the fluctuation between good and bad times the stream of income which goes to stock and bond holders is steadier and suffers less from reduction, than any other kind of income. Without a collective voice, it never occurs to anyone in a position of responsibility that the workers are in the company, and they helped to build a surplus, and that part of it might be set aside to take care of them, as well. But, as the Detroit Chamber of Commerce proudly boasts, there are no unions in the automobile industry.

"In closing, a quotation from Abraham Epstein, best illustrates the justice and the need for Pensions: 'A Pension may be defined as a regular payment made in consideration of past services. Pensions were granted first by kings and by other royalties to persons who distinguished themselves in art, literature and science, as well as to feudal retainers for military or political services. It was customary to grant Pensions to prominent jurists, university professors and well known clergymen, who rendered distinguished public service. The grant of a royal Pension to an individual was usually taken as a token of gratitude for valuable contributions made to the credit or benefit of the crown, the country or the public. In more democratic nations the government

still Pensions soldiers and war veterans in recognition of their devoted service in the defense and protection of their country.'

"' The more recent demands for the establishment of old age Pensions, and unemployment insurance, as a social policy, applicable to all citizens, is merely the natural extension of this principle to the veterans of industry, to men and women who by brain and brawn have made vital and essential contributions to the social welfare. To extend this protection in old age to the working classes is merely to recognize the changes wrought in the industrial system which make the welfare, comfort and happiness of all the people depend largely upon the labor of those who work for wages.

"' Whatever the evils and faults of the modern industrial order—and its evils are legion—it cannot be denied that on the whole it has worked to the ultimate good of most concerned. Only the old and superannuated wage earners derive little benefit from industrial development. The immediate effect upon them is their displacement by machinery and their inability to find other employment. For it is known to all that aged persons are not wanted in modern industry. With the introduction of newer processes of production, the experience of the older workers counts for little, and they are generally eliminated from industry, and thus deprived of the only means by which they can secure a livelihood. To grant Pensions to such workers, during the days when modern industrial development permits them no longer to provide for themselves, would be merely a recognition of their services and a compensation for their losses, even as we compensate property owners for disturbances to property when it is taken from them for the general good.'"

A NEW AMERICAN DISEASE

(By the United States Public Health Service.)

A GOLD medal was presented to Dr. Edward Francis, of the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., by the American Medical Association during the meeting recently held in Minneapolis, Minn. The committee on awards considered the research work on tularaemia, a new disease of man, as the most important medical work of the year. Recognizing Dr. Francis as the nation's outstanding authority on this disease, which has perplexed science for several years, the committee, in judging his work on the basis of originality, made the statement that the medal was being awarded to him for his thorough and important scientific contributions to the knowledge of tularaemia.

Tularaemia is primarily an epizootic of wild rabbits and is caused by bacterium tularense, which affects the liver and spleen, producing decay of the tissue cells in these organs shown by innumerable white spots from the size of a pinpoint to that of a pin-head to be studded over this surface and resulting in death. Of the wild rabbits offered for sale in the Washington, D. C., market Dr. Francis examined the livers of 1,000 and found 10, or one per cent, to be infected with the virulent bacterium tularense.

Man readily inoculates himself with the disease while dressing rabbits, the infection passing from the rabbit's liver through some wound on his hand, resulting in an ulcer on the hand, enlarged glands at the elbow or in the arm pit, and fever which confines him to bed for two or three weeks.

Cooks, hunters, housewives, and market men are often infected in November, December, or January, when, owing to relaxation of the game laws, it is permitted to hunt wild cotton tail rabbits for food.

Persons who skin and cut up jack rabbits for fish bait, coyote bait, fox feed, chicken feed, hog feed, dog feed, or for the market, frequently become infected.

Tularaemia is "made in America" and has been staged from start to finish by an all-American cast. The discovery of a new disease is an important milestone in medical history. In the history of human medicine there is only one instance in which American investigators alone have discovered a disease of man, isolating its causative agent, determining its sources of infection and its modes of transmission to man, describing its symptomatology and pathology, and otherwise elucidating the many essential

problems connected with the complete knowledge of a disease—that instance is the story of tularaemia.

The disease was first discovered in a ground squirrel in Tulare County, California, in 1910, by Dr. G. W. McCoy, of the United States Public Health Service. It became engrafted into the jack-rabbit population of the West, and then, as a disease of wild rabbits and of man it advanced steadily across the continent, invading state after state until now, in 1928, there remains only a solid block of six uninvaded states composed of the New England group.

Although a new disease of man, tularaemia has now been recognized in 42 states of the United States, in the District of Columbia, and in Japan, but in no other country. Of 614 reported cases, 23 have terminated in death.

Dr. Francis himself fell a victim to tularaemia while studying his first case of the disease in Utah. He is now devoting himself to its prevention and cure.

Prevention is the keynote of modern medicine. Keep your bare hands out of a wild rabbit—one per cent of them are infected with tularaemia. Rabbit meat, thoroughly cooked, is harmless for food, because a temperature of 133 degrees F. kills the infection. Rubber gloves afford complete protection to those who must dress wild rabbits.

Beware of the wild rabbit which the cat or dog has caught—or which a boy has killed with a club—it is probably a sick rabbit. A warning to the poor sportsman is necessary. He should not shoot the rabbit that is on the point of his gun. Let him take his rabbits on the run at twenty-five feet distant and the chances will be lessened that the rabbits he bags will be sick with tularaemia.

The women of the country are coming to the rescue. They are telling their sportsman husbands to bring home the birds, but to let the rabbits lie as they fall. "Don't bring them home." The disease is new, but the warning is 5,000 years old. Read Leviticus, chapter eleven,, verses four to eight: "The flesh of the hare shall ye not eat, and its carcass shall ye not touch: they are unclean to you."

Talk is cheap but frequently is expensive for those who accept it at its face value.

Engineers Seek Accurate Gages As Protection To Life and Property

Because the safety of human life often depends upon the accuracy of the pressure gage on a steam boiler or other pressure equipment which can explode, the American Engineering Standards Committee has been asked by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers to approve the establishment of national standards for pressure gages. The standards might provide, for example, for such construction that the gage could not indicate a zero pressure when there is actually sufficient pressure to constitute a grave hazard if a workman should open a boiler or tank—a cause of loss of life in the past. Standardization of vacuum gages is also requested.

Grant of the request by the Standards Committee will be followed by the formation of a committee of technical experts to undertake the work of gage standardization. Besides decreasing the accident hazard, it is expected that the work will benefit manufacturers and purchasers of gages by replacing the great number of sizes and types now being manufactured by a comparatively small number of standard sizes and types based upon the findings of the committee of technical experts.

The United States Navy Department has done much important work in establishing gage standards for the use of the Navy, and several private concerns, such as the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, the General Electric Company, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have established specifications for their own use. It is expected that these and other specifications will be studied and coordinated in a national way.

The standardization of pressure and vacuum gages may include, in addition to specifications for accuracy and temperature of calibration, such items as ratings of capacity; arrangement of graduations, numerals, indicator hand, and certain features of the interior mechanism; and the position of stop pins. Establishment of standards for test equipment and standard methods for testing gages have also been recommended to the American Engineering Standards Committee.

The American coin called the "nickel" is seventy-five per cent copper.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
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INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1928

To The Delegates Assembled, Greetings!

TO the delegates who will assemble in the auditorium of our Home, for the deliberations of the Twenty-second General Convention of the United Brotherhood, "The Carpenter" sends fraternal greetings.

Much work faces you and many important decisions rest in your hands demanding the best of your time and talents. The eyes of the entire organization will be upon you, and will depend upon you to solve the many matters to the best interests of the Brotherhood. Give the best that is within you, and when the business of the Convention has been completed and the time for adjournment has arrived, you will return to your respective Local Unions with the happy knowledge that you have performed your duties faithfully and well.

May your deliberations be successful and may the Brotherhood be bettered by the efforts of you delegates who will attend the Convention.

Unemployment and Our National Prosperity

A LARGE amount of unemployment continues to prevail in this country of ours despite all talk of national prosperity. While it is true that more finished products are being produced than ever before, it is also true that there is much unemployment. No nation can claim prosperity in which a large number of its workers are unable to find employment.

The reason, of course, for such widespread unemployment, is traced to the increased use of labor saving machinery and through it, increased production. The perfection and introduction of labor saving machinery into our modern industrial life has advanced most rapidly. It has displaced men in many lines of endeavor, until today we face a situation whereby we have more production and less employment than ever before in our nation's history. The management of industry has replaced men with machinery with utter disregard of how or where they are to find other employment.

Organized Labor does not stand in the way of progress, it does not say that employers should not use machinery in their various branches of manufacturing. But it does demand that before men be replaced by machinery, that some provision be made for their future livelihood. Management of industry owes something to the workers, for the workers comprise their market. Idle workmen have no purchasing power, and purchasing power maintains industry. How do our industries believe they can continue in operation when they kill their market by throwing men into unemployment? Industry, if it is wise, will take this matter into consideration,

and take immediate steps to remedy this evil.

Recently we noticed an item in the daily press about a man who stood before a window of food, and after looking at it for some time, fell in a faint on the sidewalk. This man was taken to a hospital and treated for starvation. Is this progress? Is it prosperity? Is it civilization? How can such a condition exist in a nation, which is reputed to be the most prosperous in the history world? Surely there is something lacking when a man will reach a period of starvation in the land of plenty. While it isn't fair to judge industry by this single incident, still the fact remains that millions of our working people are idle. They are willing and want to work, but there is no work for them.

The only sensible solution to the unemployment problem is the reduction in the hours of labor, and increasing the wage scale. With this idea in mind, Organized Labor, several years ago, advanced the theory of the five day work week. Several far-seeing and progressive industries successfully introduced this system and more and more employers are accepting this theory of Organized Labor. If industry is to continue to function and at the same time maintain its market, it will eventually accept the theory of a shortening of the hours of labor, with a wage commensurate with the increased production that modern machinery entails.

Vote For Our Friends — Defeat Our Enemies

AT THE last meeting of the Executive Council of theAmerican Federation of Labor, that body decided to adopt a non-partisan attitude during the coming presidential election, and of course the Constitution of the United Brotherhood naturally prohibits a discussion of politics in our Journal.

It has long been Labor's policy to vote for its friends and attempt to defeat its enemies, regardless of party affiliation. This has proven a wise policy and has been largely instrumental in having legislation favorable to Labor, adopted in our states and national governments.

From Labor's standpoint, the most important piece of legislation that will come before the next session of Congress, is the one wherein the powers of Federal judges will be defined regarding the issuing of injunctions in labor disputes. Labor has long fought this evil and its resultant contempt of court proceeding and was successful during the last session of Congress in having a Senatorial Committee appointed to investigate conditions that exist and have existed during recent years. This investigation revealed to the people of the United States the unfair and what we believe to be, the unconstitutional attitude of many of our Federal judges toward the members of Organized Labor.

It is practically certain that a bill limiting and defining the power of Federal judges in industrial disputes will be presented to Congress in its next session, and with this thought in mind, it well behooves the members of Organized Labor to study the records of the candidates for our Senate and House and learn their attitude towards Labor and in particular the attitude towards Federal intervention in labor disputes.

Always bear in mind the policy of voting for our friends and defeating our enemies, regardless of party politics.

The only pull worth while is hard work.

* * *

In the Dead Letter Office annually about $60,000 in cash and negotiable inclosures, unreturnable to senders, goes into the exchequer of the office. Each successful claimant for advertised unclaimed letters is assessed one penny. These items make the office self-supporting.

* * *

There are many kinds of knowledge, and it depends on what crowd you happen to be in, or how the fashions of the day happen to run, which kind of knowledge is most respected at the moment; there are fashions in knowledge, just as there are in everything else. Knowledge is not synonymous with education. Education is the art of bringing out of a man what he knows. The object of education is not to fill a man's mind with facts, but to teach him how to use his intellect. Facts are often merely the fads of the moment. Education is for all time.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS Of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD Of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Room 808, 625 Market St.,
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Endorsement of a Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution and Laws

The proposed amendment to Section 18, Paragraph I, of our General Constitution and Laws, submitted by Local Union No. 875, Oakland, Cal., and which appeared in the August issue of our Journal has been endorsed by the Bay Counties District Council of San Francisco, Cal.

Objection To a Proposed Amendment To Our General Constitution and Laws

The Kansas State Council of Carpenters at their Tenth Annual Convention held in Emporia, Kansas, July 23, 24, 25 last, expressed strenuous objections to the adoption of the proposed amendment to our General Constitution as offered by L. U. No. 1073 of Philadelphia, Pa. to paragraph R of Section 43 which appeared in the July issue of our Journal with reference to members engaging in the contracting business as an employer of labor taking a withdrawal card for the following reasons:

We believe that in most all the smaller Local Unions there are one or more members who are good union men who do contracting in a small way, and in a great many cases these members are what a great many in our Journal are calling old timers, men with gray hairs and who it seems from all parts of the Brotherhood are having a hard time securing work from the large contracting firms because of their gray hairs.

Now we don't believe it is right to require these members who are fair and who have fought the battles of the younger members to take a withdrawal card just as many of them are about ready to ask for their Pension or go to the Home also we believe that these members who do contracting can best be handled inside of the Local Union than they can by casting them aside and depriving them of their benefits. Place yourself in their position. Could you feel as loyal to the Union if you were at the age when it was hard for you to go on a job and secure work against a

younger Brother, but you could secure a small contract and provide a living for your family and possibly give some other Brother who is in need of work, a few days work.

We feel that this proposition should not be adopted, and we are bitterly opposed to it, it seems that L. U. No. 1073 was very thoughtless of these older members by asking the Brotherhood to impose a hardship on these members and on the Brotherhood in a general way.

Therefore, we ask you to lay this proposition as briefly outlined herein before the General Convention at Lakeland, Fla.

O. E. Farley,
Secretary-Treasurer, K. S. C. of C.

Manahawkin, N. J., Local Celebrates Second Anniversary

On June 11th, Local Union No. 1378, Manahawkin, N. J. celebrated its second anniversary with a supper which was largely atended by the members, their families and invited guests.

The affair was enjoyed by all present and loud were the praises of the committee in charge of the arrangements whose efforts contributed so largely to the success of the celebration.

Carpenters—Notice

That the Rockaway Beach Playland and Amusement Co. of Rockaway Beach, N. Y. is in favor of the employment of union labor, is the information sent us by Rec. Sec., Henry P. Edmonds, L. U. No. 353. This concern recently erected a large swimming pool, a fight arena and an amusement center on which union carpenters were employed. This company would appreciate the patronage of our members, their families and friends, when visiting Rockaway Beach.

Carpenters—Notice

That the employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the New Haven, Conn., Baseball Co., a team playing baseball in the Eastern League, is the information sent us by the New Haven, Conn., District Council. This club is erecting stands in their park with non-union carpenters.

Carpenters Contemplating Coming To Chicago Take Notice

Work for carpenters is very scarce and hard to get in Chicago. Commencing early last Fall and all through the winter, we have had more carpenters idle than at any time since the year of the panic. Right now when it is considered to be the busy season for building work, many thousands of carpenters are out of work.

You may have read in the newspapers of big building projects in Chicago. We have a good deal of big work here, but when you read news accounts of millions of dollars of construction work, get out your pencil and try to figure out how much work it will take to keep thirty-two thousand carpenters busy. Our membership is thirty-two thousand and out of this number it is estimated that more than one-third has been out of work during the last eight months. For these reasons we must ask all carpenters to stay away from Chicago.

If you must be idle you will fare better to stay in your home town than by spending railroad fare to come here only to join an army of unemployed. Any member coming here is advised to bring enough money to take him back home.

Chas. H. Sand, Sec.,
Chicago, Ill., District Council.

Travelling Members, Attention!

Work for carpenters is very scarce in New Haven, Conn., advises the District Council of New Haven and Vicinity. Many carpenters are idle and future prospects aren't very bright. Travelling members are therefore requested to give that locality a wide berth.

* * *

All carpenters are requested to steer clear of March Field, near Riverside, Cal., by Rec. Sec. O. C. Knapp, L. U. No. 235. Many men are idle and any more coming in will only serve to reduce wages and working conditions. Give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

There is no building boom in Newport News, Va., advises Rec. Sec. S. W. Rinehart, L. U. No. 396. Press reports stating there is a large amount of work there are false and misleading. Many men are idle therefore all carpenters are requested to steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

More than half the carpenters in Amarillo, Texas, are idle advises Fin. Sec. W. W. Finch, L. U. No. 665. Future prospects aren't very encouraging therefore travelling members are requested to give that vicinity a wide berth.

Work is very scarce in Arcadia, Florida and future prospects aren't very bright advises Rec. Sec. A. Grizzell, L. U. No. 1581. Travelling members are requested to give this locality a wide berth .

* * *

Fin. Sec. T. M. Mickelson, L. U. 1723, Columbus, Ga., advises that there are more men there than jobs can be provided for. Steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

There is no work for carpenters in Orlando, Fla., and what little work there is, is being done under non-union conditions at a wage varying from 30 to 40 cents per hour, advises Rec. Sec. G. P. Murry, L. U. No. 1765. Steer clear of that locality.

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board, 1928

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movements have been acted upon.

April 5, 1928.

Paterson, N. J., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.40 to $1.50 per hour and five days per week, effective April 10, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Sherbrooke, Que., Can., L. U. 1684.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective May 1, 1928. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

April 16, 1928.

Halifax, N. S., Can., L. U. 83.—Movement for anincrease in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective June 1, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

April 17, 1928.

Brewster, N. Y., L. U. 1474.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective July 1, 1928. Official sanction granted.

April 19, 1928.

Winnipeg, Man., Can., L. U. 172.—Movement for an increase of 15c per hour, effective June 15, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

April 23, 1928.

Fulton, N. Y., L. U. No. 754.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour, effective June 15, 1928. Official sanction granted.

May 7, 1928.

Dover Plains, N. Y., L. U. 1190.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.17½ per hour and the 44-hour week, effective July 1, 1928. Official sanction granted

May 28, 1928.

Sloatsburg, N Y., L. U. 389.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.40 per hour, effective July 1, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

May 29 1928.

Jamestown N. Y., L. U. 66.—Movement for the 5-day work week, effective July 1, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

May 31, 1928.

Boston, Mass. D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ and the five day work week, date to become effective not set. Official sanction granted; finacial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

June 14, 1928.

Washington, D. C. (Millmen)—Renewal of old agreement. Effective July 1, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Westchester County D. C., N. Y.(Millmen)—Movement for the five day work week, effective July 5, 1928. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

July 16, 1928.

The regular quarterly session was called to order on the above date. First General Vice-President Cosgrove absent on account of sickness.

The appointment of Brother Abe Muir, L. U. 1258, Pocatello, Idaho, by General President Hutcheson to fill the unexpired term of Brother W. A. Cole of the Sixth Dstrict who resigned at the last meeting of the Board, was approved.

Atlantic County D. C., Atlantic City, N. J.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective September 1, 1928. Official sanction granted.

St. Joseph, Mo., L. U. 110.—Movement for the 44-hour week, effective August 4, 1928. Official sanction granted.

Toledo, Ohio, L U. 1957.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.20 per hour, effective September 5, 1928. Request denied.

Full accountings received from Wheeling, W. Va., L. U. 1528, for the sum of $500.00 appropriated for relief of men on strike and from Pittsburgh, Pa., D. C. for $183.00 appropriated for relief of men on strike.

The following resolution from L. U. 875, Oakland, Cal., was referred to the General Convention:

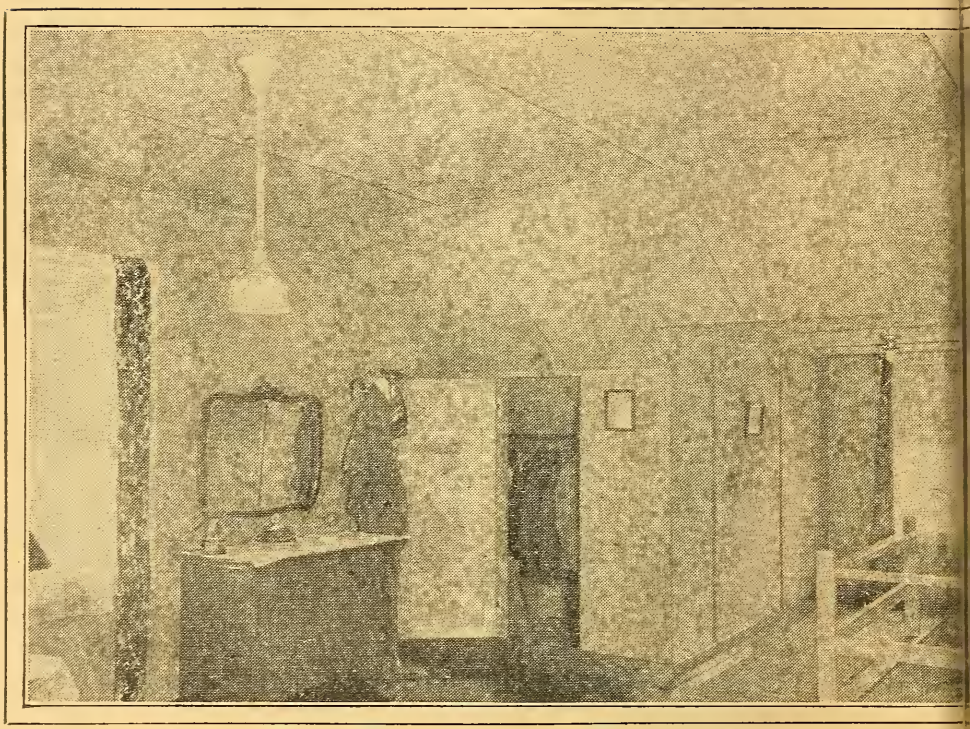
"TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE U. B. OF C. AND J. OF A., Indianapolis, Ind.

A RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY L. U. 875

Whereas—The rules for entry to the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Florida, (as announced by the Executive Board of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.) provide that the Local Union of which an applicant for entry is a member, shall pay his transportation expenses to the Home, and—

Whereas—This plan put into operation would mean easy entry to those nearby, who at a very small cost to their Local Unions could reach the Home, while Locals out West on the Pacific Coast or up in Canada would have to meet transportation costs from $100.00 to $200.00 and more per member going to the Home, and—

Carpenters!



Here is an attractive extra room made with Celotex from waste space in the attic. Many other home owners would like to have a room like this one. Tell them how to get it, and the job is yours.

CELOTEX

BRAND

INSULATING CANE BOARD

Try this way of making more money

When contract work is slack go after Celotex remodeling and repair jobs.

Point out to home owners the advantages of lining their attics, garages and basements with Celotex. Call their attention to the fact that with Celotex they can make cozy extra rooms out of waste spaces.

Most home owners are familiar with the name Celotex. They have read Celotex advertisements in magazines and newspapers. They know that Celotex ***shuts out*** extreme heat and cold . . .

Because Celotex is so well known, you will find that home owners are interested in further hearing how they can enjoy the benefits of this amazing insulating board.

You've most likely used Celotex on many jobs. If so, you already know how easy the broad, light cane-fibre boards are to nail up, and how strong and rigid they make a wall.

Send for the Celotex Home Improvement News. It will help you sell your services to home owners.

The word
CELOTEX
(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)
is the trademark of and indicates manufacture by
The Celotex Company, Chicago, Ill.

THE CELOTEX CO., Chicago, Ill.
Mills: New Orleans, Louisiana
Branch Sales Offices in many principal cities
(See telephone books for addresses)
Sales Distributors throughout the World
In Canada: Alexander Murray & Co., Ltd., Montreal
ALL RELIABLE LUMBER DEALERS CAN SUPPLY CELOTEX

Whereas, The per capita tax paid toward establishing this Home was and is levied uniformly on all members in the Brotherhood, irrespective of distance from the Home, therefore be it

Resolved—By Local Union 875 that we urgently request the Executive Board of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. and the Convention of the Brotherhood soon to meet in Lakeland, Florida, to take steps to remedy this seemingly unjust arrangement by fixing a *uniform Entry Fee* or *Transportation Cost* equal for all members and all Locals, whether near or far from the Home.

Unanimously Adopted by Meeting of L. U. 875, Oakland, California, July 6, 1928.

Fraternally,
(S) Jas. P. M. Jensen, R. S."

The following statement was received from J. Rex Anderson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Texas State Council of Carpenters.

"The Council voted to furnish the Hospital unit of the Old Home." Same was accepted with thanks as it shows the interest taken by the State Council in the Home.

The following resolution was received from the Texas State Council of Carpenters, adopted at the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention, held in San Antonio, Texas, in May, 1928:

"Resolution No. 5.

Whereas, The "Home" for the Old Carpenters is in the process of completion at this time, and,

Whereas, It is plainly evident that there has been expended much personal effort on the project by the General Officers and the General Executive Board, and,

Whereas, We believe and agree that through the executive ability of General President Hutcheson, this magnificient Home has become a realization and an actuality, and,

Whereas, We believe that the membership at large does not and cannot appreciate fully the efforts and personal sacrifice, which has been injected into this project in an effort to make of it a success, and,

Whereas, It is our intention and idea to convey to the General Officers and the General Executive Board, our appreciation of the grandeur and completeness of the most wonderful buildings and grounds of the Home established for the aged carpenters, as we fully realize that the membership throughout the country cannot believe that this Home is as nearly complete in detail as it is possible to attain, to-wit: The lounge is one of the most magnificient in the country; the Auditorium seats 956, with the orchestra seats second to none, and a pipe organ, which is one of the best in the country, and a stage that will accommodate a large opera, and the Reading Rooms are all Sun Parlors and large enough to accommodate at least fifty, there are six of these; the Bed-Rooms are of sufficient size to accommodate two beds, with ample Hospital accommodations, the Dining Room will serve a thousand at a time with plenty of kitchen equipment, which is liberally supplied with a modern refrigerating plant, the power house is also complete and modern, the Laundry is a modern plant, the water supply is from a well 500 feet deep and is pumped into a tank 125 feet high, furnishing plenty of pressure to the already fireproof building. Further it is plainly manifest that this Home is the most complete in the ranks of Organized Labor, or in the ranks of fraternal orders, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Texas State Council of Carpenters does this day adopt and indorse this resolution, and that a copy be sent to the General Officers, the General Executive Board, and to the Editor of the Carpenters' Journal.

Texas State Council of Carpenters,
(Signed) J. Rex Anderson, Sec-Treas."

Mr. John Morrison, advertising agent for "The Carpenter" donated $2,000.00 towards furnishing the Reading Rooms.

The General President reported that the furniture and furnishings for the Home had been contracted for and were now in course of delivery at the Home. Referred to the Board of Trustees.

The General President further reported on arrangements being made for the successful holding of our Twenty-second General Convention at Lakeland, Fla.

July 17, 1928.

The regular quarterly audit of books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

July 18, 1928.

Troy, N. Y., D. C.—The sum of $324 was appropriated for relief of millmen on strike.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

July 19, 1928.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

July 20, 1928.

Audit of the books and accounts completed.

July 23, 1928.

Scranton, Pa., L. U. No. 261.—Request for additional strike benefits denied.

The General President reported that the following requests had been made for appropriations for organizing and other purposes and after having made an investigation of each case he submitted them to the Board for action:

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. No.1560.—Request for an appropriation of $2,000. Request denied.

Oakland County District Council, Mich.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Manitowoc, Wis., L. U. No. 849.—Request for an appropriation of $500 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Richmond, Ind., L. U. No. 912.—Request for an appropriation of $1,000 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Eugene, Ore., L. U. No. 2294.—Request for $200 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

New York, New Haven and Hartford District Council.—Request for an appropriation of $200 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Quebec, Can., L. U. No. 730.—Request for an appropriation of $600 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Statesville, N. C., L. U. No. 2258.—Request for an appropriation of $200 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Washington, D. C., L. U. No. 528.—Appeal from the decision of the First General Vice-President in regard to amendment to Section 2 of District Council Laws. The ruling of the First General Vice-President was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Pittsburgh, Pa., L. U. No. 165.—Protest because the General President did not comply with their request. Inasmuch as the question at issue should come from the District Council, the Board denied the request.

Appeal of L. U. No. 132, Washington, D. C., from the decision of the General President in the case of Thos. W. Woltz vs. L. U. No. 132, Washington, D. C. The decision of the General

President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Elmer F. Card, L. U. No. 747, from the decision of the General President in the case of Elmer F. Card vs. L. U. No. 747, Oswego, N. Y. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 180, Vallejo, Cal., from the decision of the General President in the case of George McGee vs. L. U. No. 180, Vallejo, Cal. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Santa Clara Valley, Cal., D. C.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes denied.

Middletown, O., L. U. No. 1477.—Requesting that all chain stores doing carpenter work have it done by members of our organization. The Board concurs in the principle and will do everything it can to put it into effect.

The General President reported that conferences had been held with the Lathers relative to the installation of Celotex and the correspondence of the General President under date of June 11, 1928, was approved.

The following report was received from the sub-committee of the General Executive Board:

July 23, 1928.

We, the undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board, made an audit of the Bonds, United States Certificates of Indebtedness and United States Treasury Notes in safe deposit vaults of the Indiana National Bank on the above date, and find the following in custody of General Treasurer Neale:

3rd Lib. Loan.	15	$5,000.00	4¼%	$75,000.00
3rd Lib. Loan.	9	500.00	4¼%	4,500.00
3rd Lib. Loan.	35	100.00	4¼%	3,500.00
4th Lib. Loan.	30	10,000.00	4¼%	300,000.00
4th Lib. Loan.	3	500.00	4¼%	1,500.00
Dominion of Can. Bonds**	100	1,000.00	4½%	97,400.00
Total				$481,900.00

**Dominion of Canada Bonds, principle of which is shown as $97,400.00 are securities of a par value of $100,000.00; the amount of $97,400.00 representing the cost price.

Deposit with U. S. Postoffice, $500.00.

Statement of Union Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio:

Deposit, $200,000.00.

One Certificate of Deposit No. 14136 at 4%, 6-11-1928, $50,000.00.

One Certificate of Deposit No. 14137 at 4%, 6-11-1928, $100,000.00.

One Certificate of Deposit No. 14138 at 4%, $100,000.00.

T. M. Guerin,
J. W. Williams,
Arthur Martel.
Committee.

The General Secretary was instructed to notify the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. that we claim the laying of asbestos shingles as the shingles now come on the job ready to apply.

Appeal of L. U. No. 225, Atlanta, Ga., from the action of the General Treasurer on account of the disapproved claim of S. D. Gray. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 1105, Springfield, Mass., from the action of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim of Andrew P. Peterson for wife's funeral donation. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Gus Boman, L. U. No. 488, New York, N. Y., from the action of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for wife's funeral donation. The General Executive Board referred the claim back to the General Treasurer for payment.

Appeal of Walter E. Allen, L. U. No. 30, New London, Conn., from the action of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for disability donation. The claim was referred back to the General Treasurer for further investigation.

L. U. No. 1925, Columbia, Mo.—Movement for the 44-hour week, effective September 15, 1928. Official sanction granted.

There being no further business to come before the Board, the meeting adjourned. The next meeting to be held at Lakeland, Fla., September 27, 1928.

Respectfully submitted,
Frank Duffy, Secretary.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Richard Riley of whom the accompanying photograph is a good likeness. He was last heard from on

July 19th at North Arlington, N. J. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts, kindly communicate with his wife, Mrs. Elfrieda Riley, 531 Park Place, Lyndhurst, N. J.

* * *

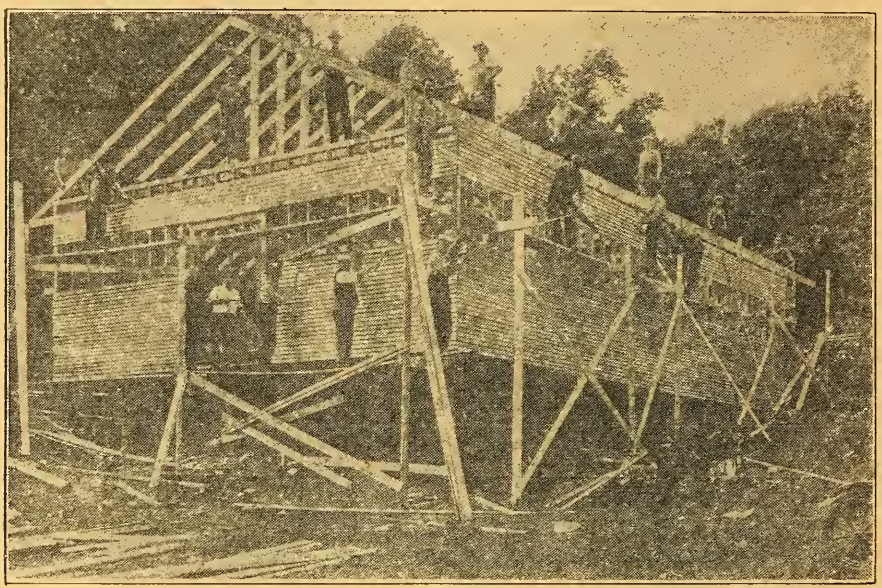
Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Brother Ronald J. McLennan of L. U. No. 1414, Bergenfield, N. J., who has been missing since the latter part of June. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts, kindly communicate with E. McDermid, 297 DeGraw Ave., Teaneck, N. J.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of any of the relatives of Brother A. W. Joudrey, a member of Local Union No. 284, Jamaica, N. Y., who was born on July 9, 1876. Any of this Brother's relatives or anyone knowing the whereabouts of any of his relatives, will kindly communicate immediately with Rec. Sec. Val. Schug, Box 46, Jamaica, New York.

Carpenters Donate Services

Pictured herewith is the framework of a recreation building at the Salvation Army fresh air camp for mothers and



children recently erected at Peoria, Ill. The members of Local Union No. 183, who are seen busily engaged on the structure donated their services thereby making the erection of the building possible. This act of charity received ample publicity in the daily press and much favorable comment toward Local Union No. 183.

Watch For This Man

We have been requested by Sec. Wm. M. Brewer, L. U. No. 253, Omaha, Neb., to notify our members to be on the lookout for a man who is travelling over the country, cashing checks on a Local Union that has been out of existence for five years. He uses checks that are similar to the checks used by that Local Union. They are on green paper and printed in the upper left hand corner is the emblem of our Brotherhood and the words, "Carpenters' Local Union No. 1631," over which is typewritten the words, "Accident Fund." The number of the check is in red ink. On the pay to the order line is typewritten the name Geo. Werner, then after the $ mark, the amount is written with ink. The words denoting the amount are written in with a check writing machine, the dollars in red and the rest in blue. The check is drawn on the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Omaha, Neb., by Carpenters Local Union No. 1631 and contains a signature of Claude Glandt, Treasurer.

It is known that this man has passed one of these checks in Omaha, two in Minneapolis, one in Milwaukee and one in Chicago.

Anyone coming in contact with this man, who is described as being short of statute and about 55 or 60 years of age, is requested to deal with him accordingly.

DEATH ROLL

CAMILLO DI GIUSEPPE, L. U. No. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.

WILLIAM HAWK, L. U. No. 3, Wheeling, W. Va.

JOSEPH MANIGRASSO, L. U. No. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.

THOMAS G. PRYSOCK, L. U. No. 3, Wheeling, W. Va.

HUGH THORBURN, L. U. No. 83, Halifax, N. S.

GIUSEPPE TARANTELLI, L. U. No. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Yes Brotherhood Means Something More Than A Name

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been reading quite a number of answers of the old timers in regard to Brother E. W. Johnsen's statement I think its wonderful to see the interest the old timers are taking in Brother Johnsen's remarks. I wonder if they are really as active in their Local Unions in educating the young timers to carry the good work on that they have laid before them. I think that the time isn't far off when if the young timers don't wake up they will have a bigger battle to fight than the old timers ever thought of having.

I am not an old timer nor am I a young timer. I am 45 years of age and feel right in my prime. I find in my past experience that there still remains a lot of work undone for the young timers to do. I find that when a young timer gets out and tries to do something for the good of the Brotherhood there will always be some of the old timers that will throw a monkey wrench in the machinery. I rather believe that Brother W. H. Silsbee of L. U. No. 281, Binghamton, N. Y., is just this kind of an old timer judging by the way he answers Brother E. W. Johnsen's statement in the July issue. I can't give him much credit for the way he discriminates against Brother Johnsen. I don't know Brother Johnsen any more than Brother Silsbee but I don't believe that Brother Johnsen meant it quite as bad as his statement may have sounded to some of the old timers. I think if he had it to do over again, he would think first as far as the Home and Pension are concerned. I am greatly in favor of them and think there should be something done on the next convention floor towards raising a sufficient fund for that purpose.

I think the old timers are entitled to all we can do for them but I think the old timers should educate the young timers to keep the conditions we have obtained. The trouble today is we have too many young timers that are uninterested. They have a good job making good money and that's all they look for. When meeting night comes they go either to the show or riding in their machines. They are not interested in their meetings. If they do happen to drop in once in awhile they want the Chair to rush it through and have it over with quick. So I say again to the old timers, see if you can't do something in your own Locals to get the young timers interested for if they don't pick up a little Union spirit it wont be long until there will be no Brotherhood left to pay a Pension or maintain a Home.

Wm. H. Grommes,
L. U. No. 1083, St. Charles, Ill.

Another Pension Plan

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In July issue of our Journal a Brother claims that the old timers want a Pension but they don't suggest some way of raising it. I am one of the old timers and I don't think he old timers should have anything to say about it. That belongs to the younger Brothers. It is up to them to find a way to raise and pay it.

However, I will give you my plan. Assess the members say one half of one percent of their scale of wages five day per week from April 1st to December 1st, if one half of one percent is not enough raise it if too much reduce it, this plan will equalize the assessment according to the wages received by the Brothers as the scale is much higher in some Locals than in others. With this plan every Brother would pay according to the wages he receives. Next appoint a Pension Agent and arrange to pay quarterly by check on the General Treasurer. This will keep down the overhead expenses. Authorize the General Treasurer to borrow from our reserve funds enough to pay the first quarterly payment of Pensions and the Home ex-

penses, transfer the 10c we are now paying for Home and Pension fund to the General Treasurer to pay the loan.

By the time the second quarter is due there will be enough in the Treasury to meet it.

C. W. Pressell,
L. U. No. 1024. Cumberland. Md.

Says Pension Would Be Humane

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Please allow me space in your most valuable Journal for a few lines. The Brother of L. U. No. 62, said, "Yes, the old timers have had their day, now let me have mine." I would ask that young buck who obtained his good times for him? I maintain that if it wasn't for the sacrifices of the old timers he never would have had the good times he is now enjoying. So why should he draw the line on a little donation for the old men to keep them out of the poor house?

I think the old timers deserve something more than a kick. Occasionally an item will appear in the Journal asking how a Pension fund can be accumulated, without an assessment being levied and I would ask how the money was obtained that bought the tract of land and built the Home in Florida? I am supposing it was taken out of the treasury and not obtained by assessment. There is not one man in ten who owns his own little home and has lifetime friends who would want to spend his last days in our Home. I will say, however, that such a Home is alright and has its uses, and if all union men were like Brother Johnsen, the Home would be too good for them but thank goodness they are not.

I have had my shoulder to the wheel for 26 years. I joined the Brotherhood in Tacoma, Wash., in 1902 and transferred to L. U. No. 316, San Jose, Cal., the same year and have been paying dues in that Local ever since. I am 75 years old, enjoying good health and am still able to do lots of hard work, but when I ask a contractor for a job, I am told I am too old, I can't do anything. All I ask is a trial but they won't give an old man a show. Don't you think it would be real humane for the U. B. of C. and J. of A. to donate a few dollars a month to the old timers? My best wishes for the prosperity of Organized Labor.

G. R. Wightman,
L. U. No. 316. San Jose, Cal.

The Old Age Problem

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In almost every issue of the "The Carpenter" for the past eight or nine months there have have been numerous articles concerning the aged members, and especially concerning the Home and Pension to take care of them after they have spent all their lives of usefulness working at the trade, and an average life in continuous service in the cause of the Brotherhood, and are no longer able to make a living working at the trade, and of then giving them the preference of a Pension sufficient for tobacco money, or a place in the Lakeland Home. This is all fine, and I am heartily in favor of it; but in my opinion it is of minor importance when we compare it with the problem of taking care of the semi-old members by working out some plan by which he can stay in the Brotherhood until he becomes an old member, and entitled to the Pension or a place in the Home.

At the present time and under existing conditions after a member has passed middle age (though he has worked at the trade from boyhood, and becomes master of it) there is no place for him unless the man in charge of the hiring knows him, and knows that he is efficient, and can do as much and go anywhere the younger men can go. There was a time when the old men were preferred to the younger ones on trim work, etc., but the trim on the modern work that is done by the Brotherhood today consists mainly of hanging heavy doors, and to stay on the job a man must be able to hang a high number in 8 hours; which minimum as a rule is such that the old man, or semi-old man will not undertake the job, and is therefore banned from the trim on the large work which is about all the Brotherhood controls. In like manner is he barred from the rough form work because he might not be able to drive quite as many nails in 8 hours or get around quite as well on the beams, etc., as the younger man and thereby as is argued increase the danger of accident not only to himself but to others by him being on the job, and is therefore barred from the job.

The old man is down and out financially. He has tried to get work on all the large jobs (which he knows is about all the Brotherhood controls) and receives little or no

encouragement except possibly, "come around later, may be able to put you on." He has heard this until he is disgusted and doesn't know what to do. He asks the Business Agent about the prospects on residence work, and usually gets about this reply, "There is some residence work; but most of the builders have their regular gang though you might get on." The old timer disheartened almost to the point of giving up the fight starts out the next morning, and by nine o'clock has visited ten jobs; one of them union, and the other nine non-union. He asks the union foreman for work. The foreman looks him over and sees a few wrinkles in his face and gray hairs in his head, and replies, "I am full up at present," and through respect says, "come around later." The old timer somewhat curious to know makes it convenient to pass by the job a few hours later, and finds another young man has been put to work. The old timer in meditating over the situation says to himself, "I must be too old."

In his visits to the non-union jobs he also asks about work, and on three of the nine was offered work at a wage from $2.50 to $3.00 per day below the union scale. He refuses to go to work; but continues to canvass the town from day to day, and finds conditions the same. His last dollar is gone. He must have work. He feels that the Business Agent should be able to place him somewhere, and finally decides that he is being discriminated against by the Business Agent and the foreman on the jobs. He feels that surely they could have given him work enough for him to get by, and decides to go to work on one of the non-union jobs at the price offerred; feeling that he has been driven from home. For truly to an old timer who has fought the union's battle for a quarter of a century or more feels that the union is his home, and when he has (as he believes) been forced to leave it to earn a living, he surely feels that he has been forced to leave that which he has helped to build up, that for which he has sacrificed the better part of his life, and perhaps has really lost more financially than he had ever hoped to gain, all to advance a principle that he believed would make better conditions for future generations, and feels that he has been driven from his craft home just as truly as a father who has been forced to leave home after he has spent the better part of his life in establishing it.

Some may say he was not forced out. He could have gotten permission to work on union work for the same wage he is getting on non-union work. True he could, but pride; knowing that he is a better mechanic than others on the jobs who are drawing the scale, and knowing that he has spent a lifetime in becoming a skilled mechanic, and the better part of his life in making union conditions what they are, he feels that he should be able to reap some of the benefits of the conditions that he has helped to make, and hesitates to ask permission to work below the scale, or offer to work below the scale on a union job, feeling that his experience and skill should offset his disability in years. And suppose he did get this permission. What would be the result? Under present conditions in most localities west of of the Mississppi from 75 to 90 percent of the resident work is non-union with a sliding scale of "I will pay you what you are worth from $5.00 to $8.00 per day," wielding a club of $3.00 per day over the men which club has a tendency to cause any energetic young man to run, and a hungry old man to trot. If a union contractor is successful enough by some preference or law figures to get a job in competition with one of those birds; his men must run a little faster to bring him out whole. Supposing the difference in all union and non-union crafts are about the same as that of the carpenters, therefore there is no place on the job for the old timer except possibly a little bench or cabinet work that may not have been gotten out at the mill, which rightly belongs to and should be given to the men who have done the rough hard work in the heat, or cold, and the old timer is left out because he can't go the gait on the rough hard work, (in the heat or cold as the case may be) and is forced (or feels that he is forced) to seek employment where he can work for what the boss sees fit to pay him, hoping of course to be able to get close to the top of the sliding scale.

I am an old timer myself now spending my 59th summer, was thrown on the cold world at eight years of age penniless and homeless. Have fought life's battles alone ever since and consider that I have been exceptionally fortunate. Have never asked for a handout, or ridden in side-door Pullmans, and am not

expecting to have to go to the Home or ask for a Pension. But naturally experienced at an early age what it meant to fight life's battles, and naturally developed confidence in myself, and believed that what the other fellow could do efficiently I could do at least passably. Therefore when I was out of work (before I learned any trade or knew there was such a thing as a union) the first place I saw work of any kind I asked for a job until I finally took up a trade, and heard of Organized Labor which I began to investigate.

At this time I was running an electric light plant in a town of about 5,000 population in which town I had lived for some seven or eight years, and knew all the people in the town. Work was scarce and I knew my job would only last through a season so I decided that the town needed a light plant. I had been reading all kinds of electrical books and believed I was equal to the job I was going to undertake. I decided to put in the plant. So with probably $100.00 to my credit began the promotion of the plant and by the time my job played out had gotten the project far enough along that men with capital saw that it was good, and organized a company, and took my project over with the understanding that I was to have charge of the construction, and run the plant after it was put into operation which agreement was carried out, and I had charge of the machinery for three or four years during which time I took a mechanical and electrical engineering course with the I. C. S. at the same time keeping my mind on the subject of Organized Labor. Though there was not a union of any kind (so far as I knew) within 75 miles of the town, I felt that it was my duty as a working man to belong to an organization of this kind, so I wrote to the nearest that I knew had an organization of electrical workers, and requested membership which request was granted, and I was made a member in full benefits without ever being initiated, and carried a card for four years as a full fledged member of that Local. After completing my course with the I. C. S. I started out to look for a better job, but to my surprise electrical engineers wages in this part were very low. Only being offered $50.00 per month to run the plant for a street railway 12 hours per day. I would not work for that wage. So having worked at the carpenter trade prior to this I decided to take it up again, and in the spring of 1901 or 1902 at Commerce, Texas a small group of us got our heads together and organized a Local. The following fall and winter myself and one by the name of Sam Phane found employment at cotton gins as engineers and kept up the dues on the members in order to hold the Local intact. I give this as one example of what the old timer has had to do. Could cite many instances where I and others have given up their bread and butter jobs thinking that in so doing the conditions would be better for the coming generations, and their chance better in their old age, and Brothers I believe that the problem of working out some way whereby the old timer can stay in the Brotherhood and make a living is equal to if not greater than that of caring for them after they are disabled.

G. M. Cagle.

L. U. No. 943. Tulsa, Okla.

The Golden Rule

Editor, "The Carpenter":

As matters now stand a man who wishes admission to our Home must have had "thirty continuous years," membership, regardless of circumstances over which many of our members have had no control.

Take the case of our first Local—No. 177, for instance. After years of paid up membership we lost our Charter.

Why not insert the Golden Rule along with those words, "thirty continuous years," so as to read that all members past the age of 65 years who have served the Brotherhood 20 years or more, will also be eligible for admission, the same as our city governments require of firemen and policemen.

Trusting the delegates to our coming convention will give the old boys a fair deal for fighting the wage battle from 20 cents per hour up to the present high standard of wages, and who are now down and out walking the streets on account of unjust compensation age limit. Our future is in their hands, and we trust we will be treated fairly.

T. E. Coleman,

L. U. No. 142. Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Pension Plan

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Have been reading the Journal for some time, in regards to a Pension plan and have devoted considerable time to the study of it and I wish to submit this plan.

That any member wishing a Pension pay the following amounts per month to the Local Secretary, to be remitted by him to the General Secretary each month along with the per capita tax.

To have a minimum Pension of $25.00 per month and increasing $5.00 for every 5 years of continuous membership until the age of 65 has been reached. Same to become effective January 1, 1930.

	Per Mo.
From 18 to 25 years of age	$ .50
From 25 to 30 years of age	.75
From 30 to 35 years of age	1.00
From 35 to 40 years of age	1.25
From 40 to 45 years of age	1.50
From 45 to 50 years of age	1.75
From 50 to 55 years of age	2.00
From 55 to 60 years of age	2.25
From 60 to 65 years of age	2.50

The monthly rates will continue the same per month until the member has reached 65 years as the rate at which age he starts in for the Pension.

As for myself now I am between 40 and 45 and my rate will be $1.50 per month and by the increase would draw a Pension at 65 of $45.00 a month while a man of 21 would draw a Pension of $65 a month. Hoping to see this submitted at the Convention at Lakeland in September, I beg to remain.

Milo F. Lee,
L. U. 1432. Laramie, Wyo.

The Old Timers Deserve a Pension

Editor of "The Carpenter":

I have been reading with much interest the letters in our Journal concerning the old member's Home and Pension problem which will come before our Convention at Lakeland, Florida. Now is the time for action. Some of our Brothers have made some very good suggestions concerning the Pension question. So much time has elapsed already that I hope we Brothers will be represented by intelligent delegates to this Convention so that this Home and the Pension will be settled to the satisfaction of all. I agree with some of our Brothers when they say that we can not do justice to our old timers for the many sacrifices they have made. This has been proved by the conditions today—eight hours, eight dollars and the many other advantages the young carpenter has.

How proud we old timers feel that we have fought the battle. Remember your obligation toward the Brotherhood that we have all taken. Pardon me for self expression but I am one of those old timers belonging to the Union for twenty-nine years with a clean record. Think of some who are members for forty, forty-two and forty-three years in good standing—don't you really feel that they deserve a Pension?

Lewis Speyer,
L. U. No. 158. Los Angeles, Cal.

The Home

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been reading about the Home and Pension in "The Carpenter" from time to time, and I find many arguments pro and con; and I often wonder why there are so many sides to so simple a question. True, the matter might seem complex, but after all it is just a matter of time and both Pension and Home will be worked out satisfactorily.

There has been much discussion regarding the old men; what to do for them and with them. The beginning of old age is not known. Some are old at fifty and others are not so old at seventy. Some argue that old age is a state of mind but regardless of what it is, when old age comes what would and could be done for the man who is unable to hold a job because he cannot keep up in the speed with the younger man? If the carpenter cannot show speed, he is let out for someone that has the speed even if he is not as good a workman as one would want to see; and as a matter of consequence the speedy man holds the job, and there is nothing that can change that. For that is the law of the fittest, if we should call it that.

But I think there is a glimpse of hope after all, for while I see that the Home is thousands of miles away from some of us yet, and old flivvers and a few gallons of gas will take anyone most anywhere he wants to go. As many old men who are not able to meet the competition in the labor field are yet able to do a good deal of work, and I am sure that at the Home of sixteen hundred acres

there would be plenty of work to do of all kinds, for who would say that of the average carpenter that all he could do is carpenter work? Nay, I am sure that not only that but help care for orchard and field, live stock and dairying, tractor and machinery. Why should we speak of delay, and not room for all that need go to the Home.

Now as I understand the first unit is now complete or nearly so, could it not seem reasonable that the old Brothers who would come first could and would help to build the other units as the demand comes. A few hours a day, or little by little they could see the work progress and the men would gladly take the hammer, the saw, the level, the plumb, yes, even run the concrete mixer and put in the steel. Able men, even old men, would rather be busy at something than be idle and would welcome work and do it gladly.

Why time the age of entrance to twenty-five or thirty-five years of membership? I am sure that there would be many men that have but ten or fifteen years on their record as members that a glimpse of hope held for them if they should be incapable to work many would and could advance from $500.00 to $5,000.00 if they only had a place to go where they would have a Home. From my observation as I look about where the children would care for the old folks I find this: Sally doesn't want her husband's father and mother around and Pete doesn't like Sally's mother and the father-in-law can go to____Florida. Yes, but as many of the Brothers carry life insurance of some sort if Sally and Pete don't care why not assign the insurance policy to the Home and then let the Home open its doors when the Brother knocks. With his cash or insurance policy or without, there is hope and there is possibilities so let us view the Home from the brightest angles possible. You will note I am not speaking for Pension, let that be the subject from some other Brother.

Wm. O. Lawrence,
L. U. No. 98. Spokane, Wash.

Our Label and Union Made Products

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Many proposed amendments and additions to our General Constitution and Laws have been submitted for the consideration of our Convention, but as far as I can see nothing has been suggested that might advance our Label. For information regarding our Label, we may read the report of First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove and also the literature issued from the office of Secretary-Treasurer John J. Manning of the Union Label Trades Department.

Where are all the Label boosters we used to have, who, in the past, have written many items for our monthly Journal? I hope they haven't become tired and given up, for we need them more than ever, now that the use of machinery in woodworking plants is crowding out the carpenter, cabinetmaker and millman. Our organization claims jurisdiction of the operation of woodworking machinery. We should not permit any machinery to be installed in union plants unless it bears the Union Label. The millmen and operators of this machinery should get busy and prepare some like resolutions for our coming Convention. In the meantime our members should start unionizing the plants of all essential wood products, and have our Label installed on them.

We should not sit idly by and permit the manufacture of machine made wood products behind the walls of prisons which is now being done in many of our states. As an organization of carpenters, we should fight to stop this means of causing unemployment in our ranks.

Let us also endeavor to get the smaller contractors lined up with us, because if we don't, the larger contractors, using machinery, will soon drive them out of business.

In a recent survey of the broom making industry, it was found that two-thirds of the total amount of production was manufactured behind prison walls. We as carpenters, should be interested in the making of broom handles as the Brotherhood has claimed jurisdiction of all wood handle making since the Washington, D. C., Convention in 1912.

An Old Time Label Booster
of Illinois.

The Boss Complex

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I never fail to read "The Carpenter" from cover to cover and absorb all the good things it contains. I am always interested in the letters sent in by the Brothers from all over the country. Now I am going to tell one that I hope will be

just as interesting to them as theirs have been to me. It's about that boss complex that appears in some of our Brothers once in awhile when they get to be boss.

I know very well that executive ability is recognized in men that get other men to work and make them like it. Men never do their best work when driven to it. A boss that tries to drive men by shouting at them is only wasting good breath. But he would get twice as much work out of them, if they respected him and knew they would get a word of appreciation for a job well done.

Most everybody has what may be called a "boss complex" which is the desire to run the affairs of others, some are extremely able, others are a flop, but still they insist upon having things done their way. The only way for a boss to get the most and best work from his men is to treat them fairly and cut out favoritism. The boss who maps out his work, selects the men for it that he thinks is best suited for the job and then does not interfere until the job is finished, is the boss who gets the most work done in the shortest time. It is never necessary to bluff or bluster to show that you are the boss, nor is it necessary to feel or act important, remember you don't know everything. Really important men—men who know their business, seldom do that. Remember from day to day all valuable things must be done by cooperation and cooperation can only be accomplished by the best efforts of all concerned and the mutual esteem and respect and confidence of the whole shop.

This should be remembered by all Brotherhood men when they snddenly become boss of a job they sometimes are unfitted to handle. Don't let your head swell, for today you may be boss, tomorrow you may be walking the streets, looking for a job, and the man you bossed yesterday, whom you did not treat fairly, is the boss today —so treat other men as you wish to be treated yourself. That's the way to play the game of live and let live.

Jack Rivers,
L. U. No. 385. New York City, N. Y.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 122

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On July 9th, Ladies' Auxiliary No. 122 together with Local Union No. 61, held a joint installation ceremony. Following the regular business meetings of both organizations, both bodies met together and the newly elected officers of the organizations were installed jointly.

We enjoy the letters from other sister Auxiliaries in our Journal, and we are doing our part to make the organization, larger, stronger and better.

Mrs. Grace Wills,
L. A. No. 122. Kansas City, Mo.

Ye Editor's Lament

Getting out a paper is no picnic.

If we print jokes, folks say we are silly.

If we don't they say we are too serious.

If we publish original matter, they say we lack variety.

If we publish things from other papers, we are too lazy to write.

If we are rustling news, we are not attending to business in our own department.

If we don't print contributions, we don't show appreciation.

If we do print them, the paper is filled with junk.

Like as not some fellow will say we swiped this from another.

And we did.

Today's The Day

Yesterday is dead; forget. Tomorrow has not come, don't worry. Today is here, use it. Yesterday we all made mistakes, we did not do many things we should have done. Tomorrow we do not know what will happen, what we will have to do or whether we will ever see it, so just don't think about it, but today, there's where opportunity comes in. We have a whole day to make good. Work and act as if it were the only day that you had and we guarantee that everything will be done to the best of your ability and on reviewing the day's work will be pleased with your efforts. Do your best today, the future takes care of itself.

An electrician was making repairs on the wires in a school house one Saturday morning, when a small boy wandered in.

"What are you doin'?" asked the boy.

"Installing an electric switch," was the reply.

"I don't care," the boy volunteered. "We moved away and I don't go to this school any more."

Easy payments help to keep one away from "Easy Street."

Chips *and* Shavings

Every crowd needs a leader—there are plenty of followers.

* * *

Keep your ambition warm—there is danger in allowing it to cool.

* * *

Promotions come to those who do well what they are paid to do and then some.

* * *

The service of a summons by radio has been declared legal by a New York court.

* * *

You never miss your wages until you're off the job. Work safely. Stay on the payroll.

* * *

Four "ins" that put you out of the running: Indifference, ingratitude, intolerance, indulgence.

* * *

Victories are sometimes detrimental to a man—in that they curb his ambition—make him too well satisfied with himself.

* * *

The available horsepower from water is estimated to be 450,000,000, of which only about 30,000,000 is used at present.

* * *

The building of the Great Wall of China was begun 214 B. C. Its length is 1,400 miles and the height varies from 15 to 30 feet.

* * *

If a human being could jump with agility in proportion to a grass-hopper he could clear the Flatiron Building in New York City.

* * *

Professor Nichelsen, President of the National Academy of Sciences, announces that the exact speed of light is 186,284 miles a second.

* * *

Cement as good as or superior to that of the present day was made by the early Romans, and the Saracens manufactured an excellent steel.

* * *

Liberty is a slow fruit. It is never cheap; it is made difficult because freedom is the accomplishment and perfectness of man.—Emerson.

The ground on which the White House stands at Washington is appraised at $10,500,000. The sixteen acres in the plot were originally purchased for $1,600. $1,600.

* * *

Bathtubs as an accident cause are more than twice as deadly as stepladders, according to a recent annual analysis made by an Illinois insurance company.

* * *

A workman engaged in tearing down the Southern Pacific Station at Oakland, Cal., discovered, when he attempted to kick an old tin can, that it contained 400 five-dollar gold pieces. The most recent date on any coin was 1886.

* * *

The postage stamp had its origin in Great Britain on May 6, 1840, the United States entering the field in 1847 with stamps of five and ten cent denominations, engraved with portraits of Franklin and Washington respectively.

* * *

Many of our members apparently never look at their due books until the Financial Secretary notifies them they are in arrears. Make it a practice to keep your dues paid to date or in advance. It will pay you to do so.

* * *

How can the cultured life, how can the spiritual life, be promoted to that higher standard that the Creator intended if the body is to be given to ceaseless toil in the whirl and noise and strain of a modern factory?—William Green.

* * *

Always the price of man's advance is his faithful use of what he has. And it is only as mankind learns how to perfect and purify life on the simpler outlines now vouchsafed to him that he can expect new revelations of purpose and power. In becoming trustworthy in what the race now has, it will become fit to receive more. So all through the sphere, from the matter of personal vocation to that of racial status, the fact of limitation appears as a friendly one, capable of wearing a frowning face only when we view it from a rebellious angle.

Craft Problems

Tamblyn Lessons

The estimating lessons by Gordon M. Tamblyn, which, as it was announced, were to be resumed in this issue of our Journal, have been postponed until the December, 1928, issue.

Carpentry

(By H. H. Siegele.)

LESSON VII

In the lesson previous to this one we were talking about rough and surfaced lumber, or yard lumber. In this and the next lesson we will deal with worked lumber. By worked lumber we mean, any lumber that has been prepared for some special purpose by working it over with a matching machine, sticker or moulder: finishing lumber, siding and flooring, and all kinds of mouldings come under this head.

There was a time in the history of carpentry, when a great deal of this material was worked over in the carpenter shop by the men who afterward put it into the building. While now and then a little of this work is still done, as it were, on the job, nevertheless the greater part of it is being done in these days by the mills. In the olden days the carpenter had to lug a large chest of tools around with him, in order to be able to match lumber, work beads into lumber, make mouldings, and do many other things that the carpenter of today seldom has to do. The little that he still does will soon pass into history, just as the greater part of it has already. And the big tool chests that used to have to be taken from job to job, are at the same time rotting or turning into relics in barn lofts or in attics. Consequently the carpenter of today needs very few tools compared with the tools needed by the carpenter of olden days, and the time is coming when the carpenter will need even fewer tools than he does now. But we will have more to say about tools in another lesson, and so we will turn to the illustrations.

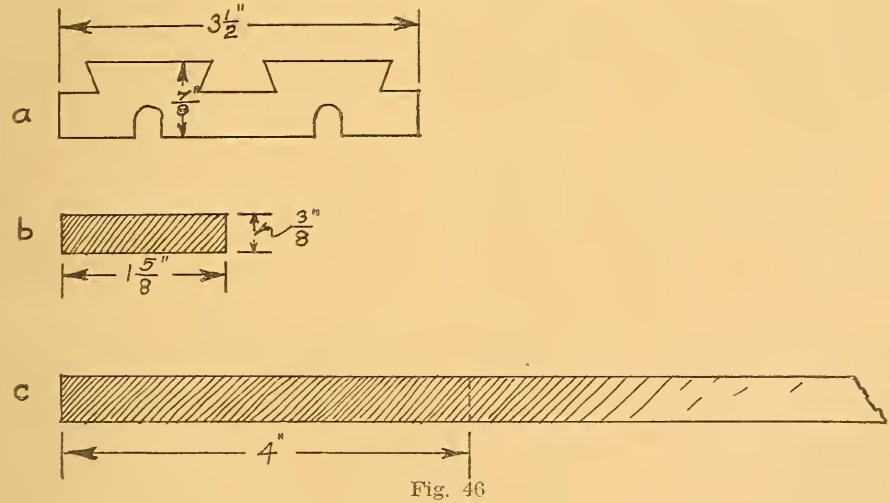


Fig. 46

Fig. 46 shows, a, the end view of a narrow widths of Byrkit (Burkett) Lath; at b. is shown the end view of a common lath, and at c. we are showing an end view of a common wood shingle, which measures 4 inches in width. The lines have been extended indefinitely to the right, in order to show that shingles are manufactured into various widths. Every 4-inch width, however, is considered a shingle accord-

ing to the standard rules of measuring shingles.

Fig. 47 shows, A, the end of a piece of shiplap which is commonly known as a piece of 1x8 shiplap. Shiplap is manufactured in various widths, and there is also a variation in the thickness. At B, is shown an end view of a piece of corn crib siding, and at C, a piece of 3¼-inch floooring.

Fig. 48 shows, 1, a piece of 1⅝ inches by 5⅛ inches flooring; 2, a piece of ceiling, center matched and beaded on both sides; and 3, a piece of ceiling matched and beaded on one side.

Fig. 49 shows, a, the end view of a piece of 5¼-inch lap siding; b, a piece of drop siding, and c, a piece of novelty siding.

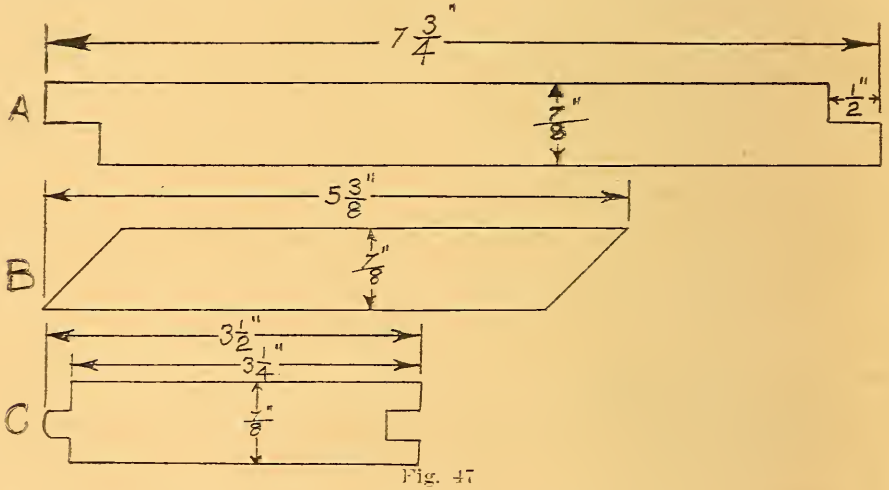


Fig. 47

We are giving below a list of expressions and terms applying to various kinds of lumber, and their abbreviations:

Air dried—A. D.
All lengths—a. l.
All widths—a. w.
Average—av.
Average length—av. l.
Average widths—av. w.
Beaded one side—B1S.
Beaded two sides—B2S.
Better—Btr.
Bevelled—Bev.
Bill of lading—BL.
Board—bd.
Board foot—bd. ft.
Board measure—b. m.
By—x.
Casing—Csg.
Ceiling—Clg.
Center matched—CM.
Clear—Clr.
Cooperage stock—Coop.
Common—Com.
Crating—Ctg.
Cubic foot—cu. ft.
Custom sawed—Cust.
Dimension—Dim.
Double strength—D. S.
Dressed and center matched—D&CM.
Dressed and headed—D& H.
Dressed and matched—D&M.
Dressed two sides and standard matched—D2S&SM.
Dressed and standard matched—D&SM.
Dressed two sides and center matched—D2S&CM.
Dressed two sides and center or standard matched—D2S&M.
Drop siding—D. S.
Edge—E.
Edge and center bead one side—E&CB1S.
Edge and center bead two sides—E&CB2S.
Edge and center V one side—E&CV1S.
Edge and center V two sides—E&CV2S.
End center matched—ECM.
End matched, either center or standard—EM.
End standard matched—ESM.
Factory lumber—fcty.
Feet—ft., or (').
Feet board measure—ft. b. m.
Feet surface measure—ft. s. m.
First and second—FAS.
Five shingles to two inches—5 to 2.
Flat grain—F. G.
Flooring—Flg.

Foot—ft., or (').
Framing—Frm.
Free of knots—f. o. k.
Furniture stock—Furn.
Grooved roofing—G. R.
Hardwood—hdwd.
Heart—Hrt.
Heartwood—Hrtwd.
Hollow back—H. Bk.
Implement stock—Impl.
Inch—in., or (").
Inches—in., or (").
Kiln dried—KD.

Partition—Pn.
Pattern—Pat.
Plain—Pln.
Quartered—Qtd.
Random—rdm.
Random lengths—r. l.
Random widths—r. w.
Resawed—res.
Ripped—rip.
Roofers—Rfrs.
Roofing—Rfg.
Round—rnd.
Rustic siding—R. Sdg.

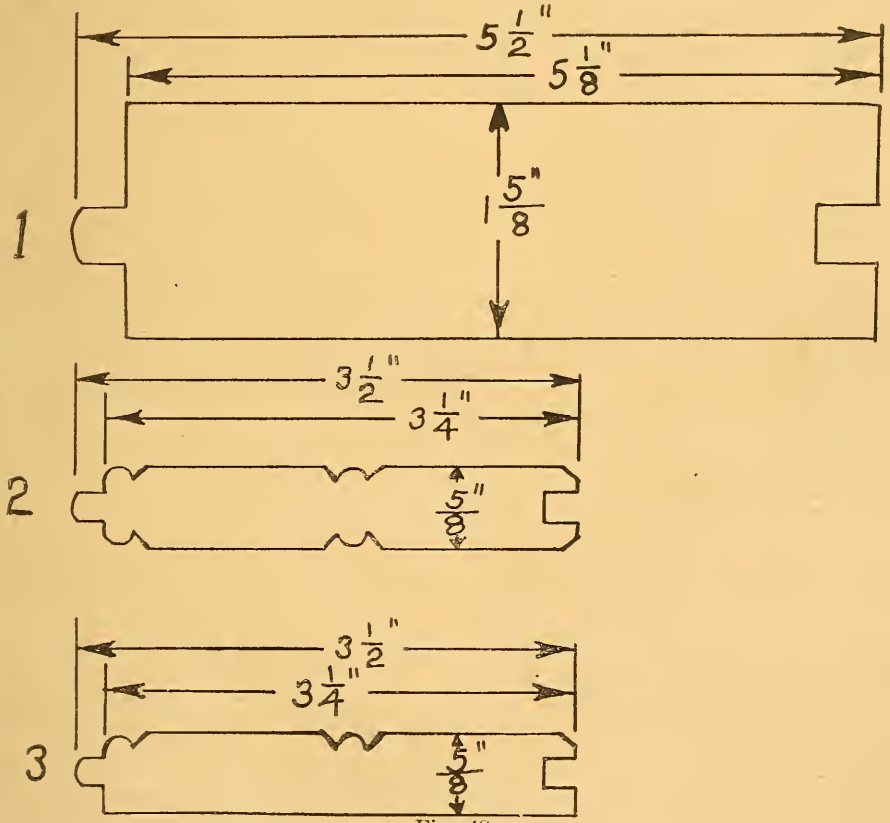


Fig. 48

Knock down—k. d.
Lath—Lth.
Length—lgth.
Lineal foot—lin. ft.
Lining—Lng.
Longer—lgr.
Mill run—MR.
Mixed lengths—m. l.
Mixed widths—m w.
Moulding—Mldg.
Number—No.
Order—Ord.

Sap no defect—s. n. d.
Sapwood—Sap.
Seasoned—Sd.
Select—Sel.
Shiplap—Shlp.
Shipment or shipments—Ship.
Siding—Sdg.
Single strength—S. S.
Six Shingles to two inches— 6 to 2.
Softwood—Sftwd.
Sound—snd.
Sound wormy—S. W.

Square—sq.
Square foot—sq. ft.
Squares—sqrs.
Square edged and sound—Sq. E&S.
Square edged siding—S. E. Sdg.
Stained—stnd.
Standard—Std.
Standard bead—SB.
Standard matched—S. M.
Stepping—Stp.
Stock—stk.
Surfaced and matched—S&M.

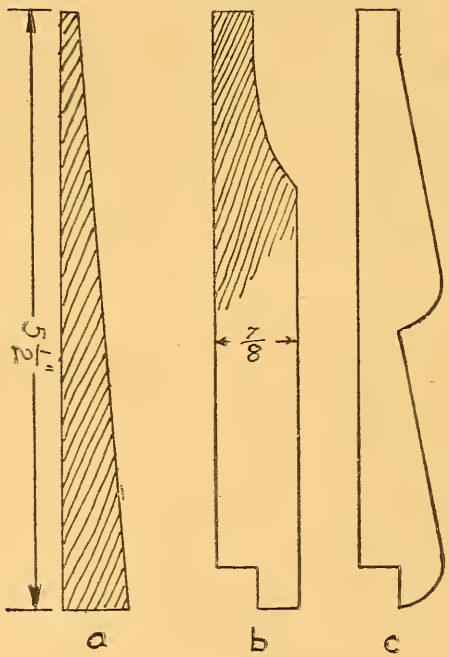


Fig. 49

Surfaced four sides—S4S.
Surfaced four sides with a calking seam on each edge—S4SCS.
Surfaced one edge—S1E.
Surfaced one side—S1S.
Surfaced one side and one edge—S1S1E.
Surfaced one side and two edges—S1S2E.
Surfaced one or two sides and center matched—S&CM.
Surfaced one or two sides and standard matched—S&SM.
Surfaced two edges—S2E.
Surfaced two sides and center matched—S2S&CM.
Surfaced two sides and center or standard matched—S2S&M.
Surfaced two sides and standard matched—S2S&SM.
Surfaced two sides and one edge—S2S1E.
Timbers—Tbrs.
Tongued and grooved—T&G.
Top, bottom and sides—TB&S.
Thousand—M.
Thousand feet board measure—M. b. m.
Thousand feet surface measure—M. s. m.
Vertical grain—V. G.
V one side V1S.
V two sides—V2S.
Wagon stock—Wgn.
Weight—wt.
Wider—wdr.
Wider all lengths—w. a. l.
Width—Wth.

The Steel Square

"Carpenters' Geometry"

(By L. Perth.)

LESSON X

Angles

The laying out of angles is usually done by means of a "protractor," an instrument used by draftsmen. However the carpenter may be called upon to lay out a certain angle on the job. This may be very easily accomplished by the use of the steel square.

Laying Out Angle of 45 Degrees

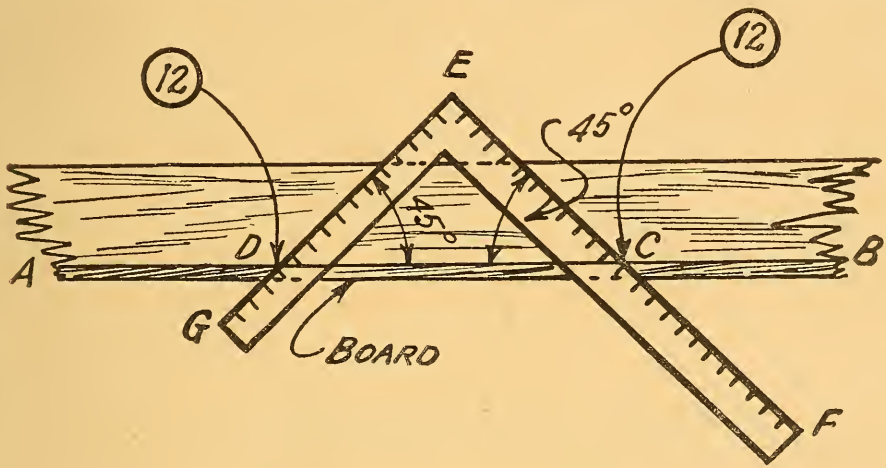
Let us suppose that a board is to be cut at an angle of 45 degrees at point "C" on its edge AB.

Lay square on the board as shown with 12 inches on the body coinciding with point "C" and 12 inches on the tongue intersecting line AB. Then the angle formed by the outside edge of the blade with the edge of the board at point C will be an angle of 45 degrees. Equally the angle formed by the tongue and line AB at point "D" will also be an angle of 45 degrees.

Any equal distances may be used on the arms of the square but care should be taken that these distances are laid off on the same edge of the instrument and applied to the same line. It is quite possible to commit an error by applying the distance on the body to one edge of the board and the distance on the tongue to the opposite edge. In that case the obtained angles will not be equal to 45 degrees.

Angles of 45 degrees are called true miters and bisect a right angle into two equal parts. It may be recalled from the

previous lessons that the diagonals of a square or a regular four sided polygon form angles of 45 degrees with the sides of the polygon. It may be easily remembered that a line connecting any two equal distances from the heel will form angles of 45 degrees with the arms of the steel square.



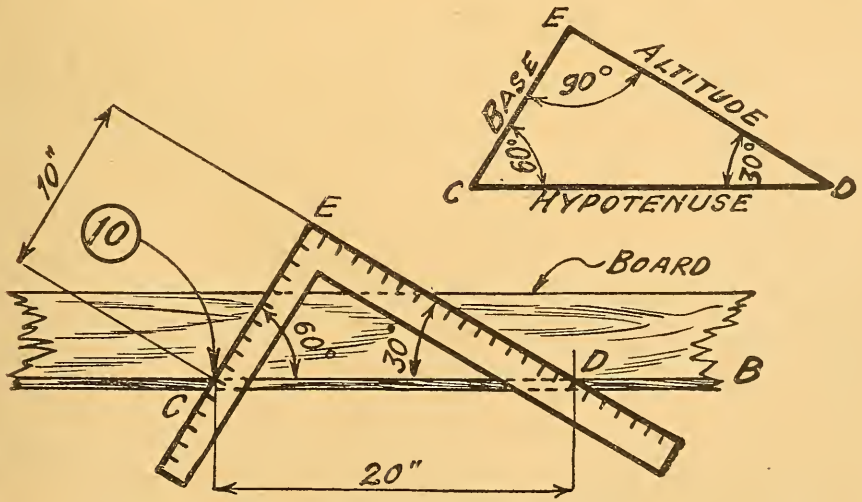
LAYING OUT ANGLES OF 45°

Fig. 41.

and 60 degrees is very clearly illustrated in Fig. 42.

On line AB lay off any convenient distance CD say in this case to be equal 20 inches.

Place square so that 10 inches on the tongue will coincide with point "C" on the board edge AB and the outside edge



ANGLES OF 30 AND 60 DEGREES.

Fig. 42.

Angles Of 30 And 60 Degrees

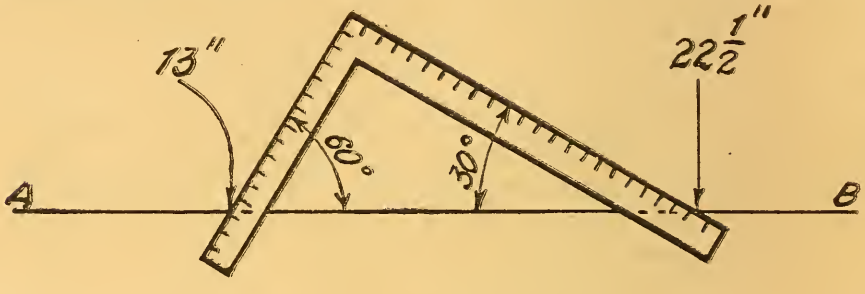
The method of obtaining angles of 30 of the blade should intersect line AB at point D. Then the angle formed by

the tongue and line AB will be equal 60 degrees at point "C" and the angle bounded by the outside edge of the blade and line AB will be that of 30 degrees.

In illustration, Fig. 42, line CD forms a triangle with the arms of the square, and a triangle having two angles of 30 degrees and 60 degrees is a right angled triangle that is the third angle equals 90 degrees.

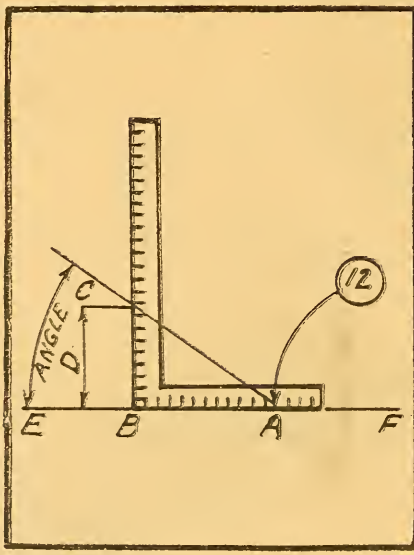
tenuse CD equals 20 inches the side CE will be equal to one-half of that distance, that is 10 inches. If the hypotenuse should be 17 inches long the base or side CE should be 8½ inches.

The application of the steel square to the problems of finding angles of 30 and 60 degrees is based on the above property, and the following general rule may be formulated:



ANGLES OF 30° AND 60°
USING FIGURES 13 AND 22½

Fig. 43.



ANGLES BY THE STEEL SQUARE

ANGLE DEGREES	DISTANCE "D"	ANGLE DEGREES	DISTANCE "D"
5	1 1/16"	35	8 13/32"
10	2 3/32"	40	10 1/16"
15	3 7/32"	45	12"
20	4 3/8"	50	14 5/16"
25	5 19/32"	55	17 1/8"
30	6 15/16"	60	20 25/32"

Fig. 44.

One of the properties of such a triangle is that the "hypotenuse" or the side opposite the right angle is twice as long as the base, i. e., if the length of the hypo-

RULE: "To obtain angles of 30 and 60 degrees on a given line lay off on this line any convenient distance. Half of this distance taken on the tongue of the square

should coincide with one extremity of this line and the outside edge of the square should intersect the other end of the distance.

"The tongue then will form an angle of 60 degrees and the blade 30 degrees with the given line."

Angles of 30 and 60 degrees may also be obtained by using 13 inches on the tongue and 22½ inches on the body, as shown in Fig. 43.

Table of Angles

The Table in Fig. 44 showing an easy and practical method of determining the principal angles by means of the steel square will be found extremely practical and helpful.

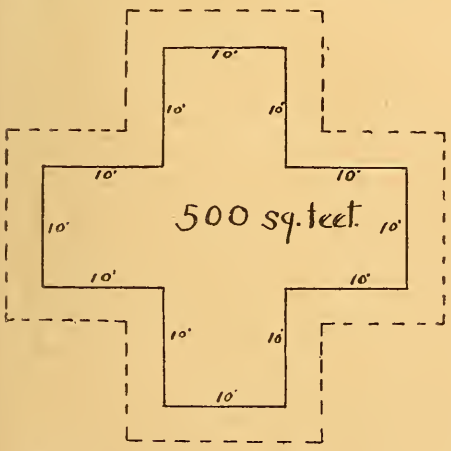
By referring to the diagram it will be noted that the distance on the tongue is fixed for all angles as being 12 inches at point "A" which is the point of intersection of the two sides of the angles.

In the column "Distance D" in the table are shown the various distances to be taken on the blade for the various angles.

Thus, if an angle of 35 degrees should be required, set the tongue of the square along line EF. In the column under the heading "Angle degrees" find the required angle which in this case is 35 degrees and opposite this figure in the second column "Distance D" will be found 8 and 13-32 of an inch. Draw line AC and BAC will be the required angle.

A Cross Problem

I would like to submit this problem for solution. What is the width between the



cross and the dotted line so that the inclosed space shall be equal to the cross in area? The coss is 10 feet on each face or the width of a strip around the cross; that shall have the same area as the cross itself.

The craft problems are the first thing that I look for.

Member of,
L. U. No. 642, Richmond, Cal.

Regarding Brother Matson's Arc Problem

Brother Matson, of L. U. No. 131, in the April number, asks something that cannot be done.

He gives the length of an arc (a), and the chord (c) of the same arc and wants to know the radius. It is necessary to know either the rise or length of arc in degrees.

He wishes a mathematical solution, not a geometrical one by construction.

Brother Matson does not state if the arc is greater or less than a semi-circle.

The same chord may be the chord of two arcs in the same circle.

Take the case of a chord of ten feet, and a radius of ten feet, you would have two arcs in the circle that they would apply to.

One arc of 60 degrees.

And one of 300 degrees.

In the June number, Brother Foenar in offering a solution, says "Now to find the correct length of the radius, one must find the rise of the arc. That is easily obtained by using the rule. The rise of an arc is equal, to the square of the chord, of half the arc, divided by the diameter."

Where does he get the diameter? If he has it, one-half of it is radius or answer.

Also in the June number, C. H. Synyard quotes Trautwine, page 180. The formulas on page 180, require that the rise or the length of the arc in degrees are known.

It cannot be done on Brother Matson's data.

Member of,
L. U. No. 642, Richmond, Cal.

Answers To Brother Gustafson's Door Problem

Editors Note: Brother Burt Gustafson certainly wins the argument with his foreman as the evidence submitted shown by letters we have received are all in his

favor. We are publishing a few of the letters received and wish to thank the many contributors for their defense of Brother Gustafson.

* * *

In answer to Brother Burt Gustafson, Chicago, Ill., in regard to right or left hand doors, will state that according to the rule established by the manufacturers of hardware, he is right. Here is the rule—The hand of a door is always determined from the outside. The outside is the street side of an entrance door, the corridor side of a room door—and the room side of a closet door.. The outside of a communicating door, from room to room, is the side from which,when the door is closed, the butts are not visible. If, in standing outside of a door, the butts are on the right, it is a right hand door. If in the left it is a left hand door.

L. E. Hart,
L. U. No. 1290, Hillsboro, Ill.

* * *

In reply to Brother Gustafson's door query, would say it is a left hand door, and for authority I quote Frank D. Graham in Audels' Carpenters' & Builders' Guides Vol. No. 4, Page 1207.

"Right and left hand doors hung on one way hinges. The hand side of a door is that side upon which the door hangs. If a door is marked R it means it hangs on the right hand side of the Frame (Jamb) and opens naturally, away from you." If the opening were marked L. R. (meaning Left-hand Reverse) it would be hung on the same jamb but swings toward you.

"The outside of a door is that side from which the butts are not visible."

Herbert L. Lipsett,
L. U. No. 1692, Los Angeles, Cal.

* * *

I read with much interest the articles contributed by different members, especially those dealing with craft problems, I enjoy these very much and get lots of good information which is a benefit to me.

In answer to Brother Burt Gustafson, Local No. 58 in the July issue with reference to right and left hand doors, would like to explain or give the information as the way that I understand it, hoping that this will settle the argument between this brother and his foreman.

The hand of a door is the hinge side or edge, regardless of whether the door opens inwards or outwards. In standing outside of a door the butts are on the right, it is a right hand door; if on the left, a left hand door.

The hand of a door is always determined from the outside. The outside is the street side of an entrance door and the corridor side of a room door. The outside of a communicating door, from one room to another, is the side from which, when door is closed the hinges are not visible, and it opens from you. The outside of a closet door is the room side.

A right hand door is marked "R" and is to be hung with the hinges to the right, swinging in, from you. If door is marked "RR" it means that it is to be hung on the same jamb but opening towards you.

A left hand door is marked "L" and the hinges are to be placed on the left jamb. It opens from you. If marked "LR" it means that the hinges are to be placed on the opposite edge of the same jamb so that the door will open towards you.

If door is marked "R" it means right hand. If marked "RR" "right reversed." Similiarly "L" and "LR" stand for "Left Hand" and "Left Reversed."

H. C. Gattis,
L. U. No. 779, Waycross, Ga.

* * *

Regarding Brother Burt Gustafson's of L. U. 58, Chicago, argument with his foreman about the hand of doors, I will give you Yale & Towne's decision as stated in their catalogue No. 18 Handy Edition which corresponds with the diagram in the July issue of "The Carpenter." Here is their explanation:

"Many years ago finding that no absolute rules then existed whereby to determine the hand of doors we formulated the following rules which now represent the established standard of the trade.

"The hand of a door is always determined from the outside. The outside is the street side of an entrance door, the corridor side of a room door. The outside of a communicating door from room to room is the side from which when the door is closed the butts are not visible, swinging from you to right is right hand, swinging to left is left hand.

Frank Crandall,
L. U. No. 985. Gary, Ind.

Building Out Old Doors

(By H. H. Siegele.)

It is not an uncommon thing for a carpenter to be called upon to build out old doors—occasionally even new doors are built out—in order to make them conform with the other doors in a building. We will say for example, that we have a few 2-6 by 6-6 doors to be used in a building that is being remodeled, and in which it is desired to use 6-8 doors. In order to make the 6-6 doors conform with the 6-8 doors they will have to be built out 2 inches. The proper place to do this building out is at the bottom, for this part of the door is not so conspicuous as the top, and the bottom rail being wider helps to camouflage the addition. By the first illustration we are showing a door built out—the piece marked A, having been glued to

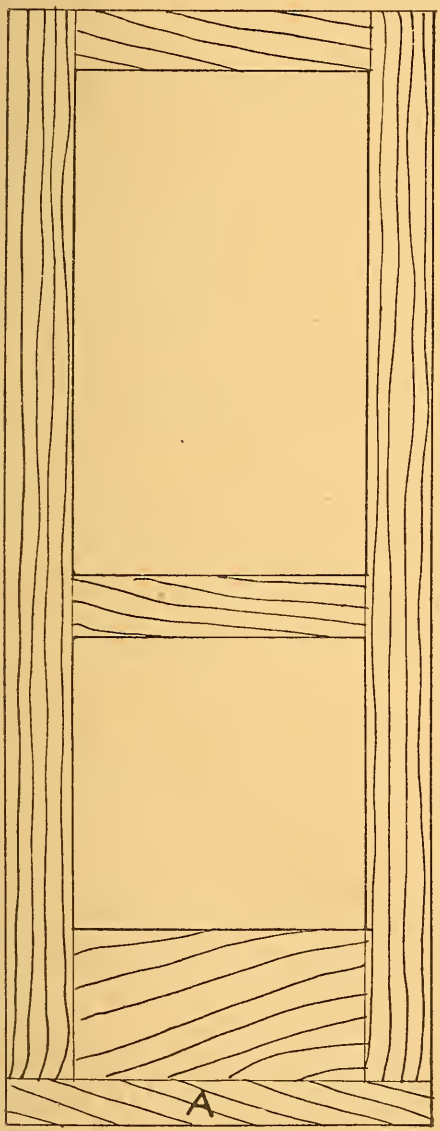


Fig. 1.

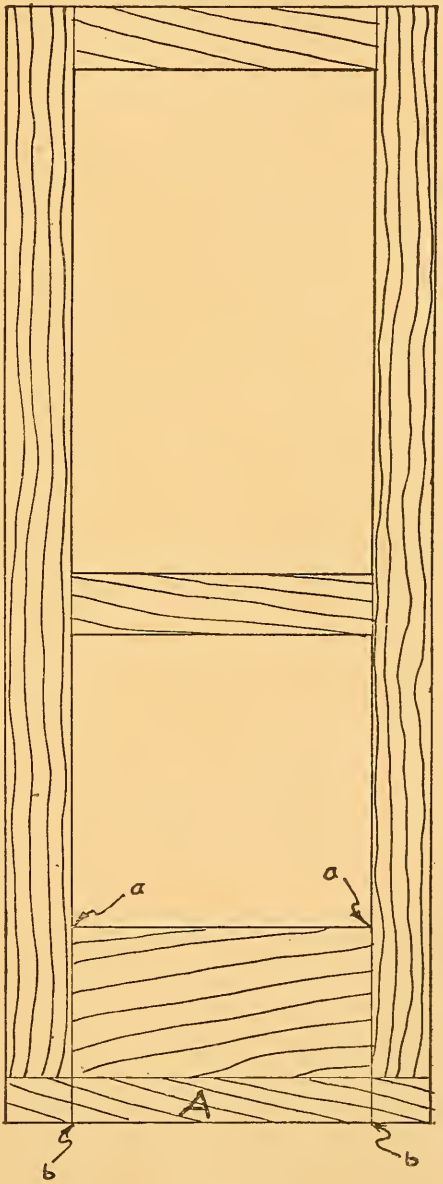


Fig. 2.

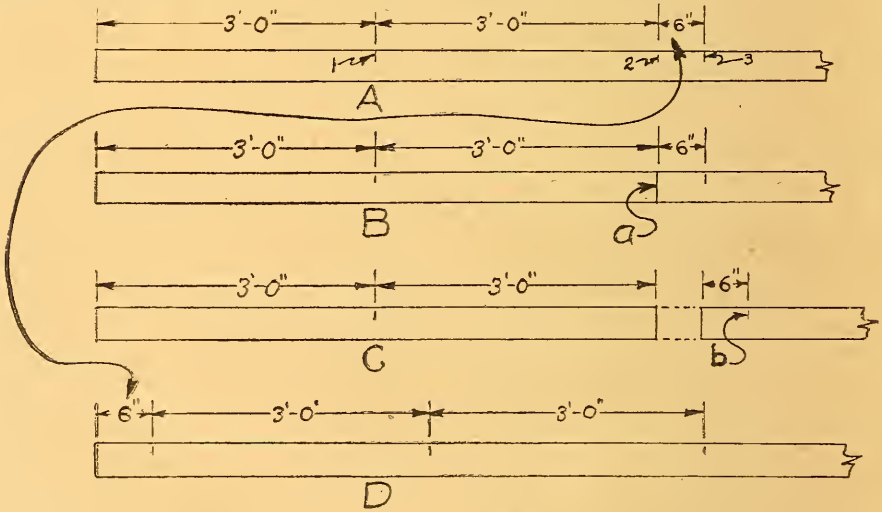
the bottom of the door. This done, the joints on either side of the door should be scraped and sandpapered until they are perfectly smooth. Then, as shown by the second illustration, cut two grooves with a knife point between the points a a and b b. The purpose of these grooves is to show the effect of joints between the bottom rail and the styles. If the joint between the door and the piece marked A, has been made perfectly smooth and the grooves (very small) have been made perfectly uniform, then after the door has been painted, the addition to the bottom will not be noticeable.

Avoidable Blunders

(By H. H. Siegele.)

A blunder, and its remedy, that few mechanics fail to make sooner or later in their experience as builders, is illustrated herewith.

For convenience we will say we want to cut a piece of timber 6 feet 6 inches long. But the blunder is liable to be made on all measurements that end with a fraction of a foot, or inches. Because the mechanic is sure to meet with embarrassments, if not a solo of star-spangled banners)—we will repeat, but when he comes to nailing the timber into place he finds that it is cut too short. On investigating, he finds that the 6 inches, instead of being on the timber he has cut, it is on the piece he cut off, as shown at b, illustration C. How to avoid this blunder is pointed out by the indicators connecting illustration A with illustration D. Where the order of measuring has been reversed. The 6 inches are measured first, then 3 feet and 3 feet more, thus making it impossible to mistake the mark, for there will be no misleading marks near enough to cause confusion.



the 3-foot rule is becoming the most commonly used rule among carpenters, we will assume that we are to make our 6 foot 6 inch measurement with a 3-foot rule. The usual way of measuring is shown at A: 3 feet and 3 feet and 6 inches. At the end of each of these measurements the mechanic makes a pencil mark, as indicated by the figures, 1, 2 and 3. Then he reaches for his square, applies it, but instead of applying it at the pencil mark numbered 3, he applies it at number 2. What are the results? He marks the timber as shown at a, illustration B. The timber marked, he cuts it, but when he (and if the blunder is made on a pattern, as in an instance we know, a pattern rafter, then

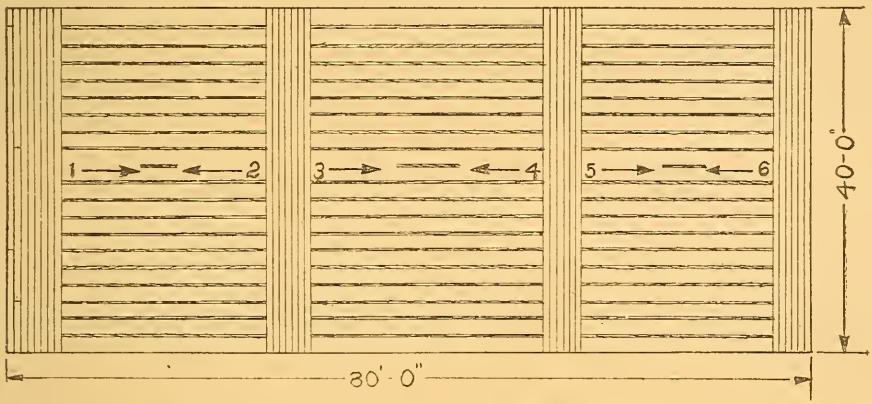
This method of making measurements, where inches are involved, must be practiced and repeated until it becomes automatic—in other words, until it becomes a habit. But it pays.

Knowing

(By H. H. Siegele.)

During the late war, when the government was building its cantonements, there were many instances where the

little scheme illustrated herewith would have increased the efficiency of many gangs, had this scheme been employed. It was not the fault of the gangs that in many cases it was not used, when it would have been to their advantage, but the fault was with the foremen—had the foremen known how to handle large numbers of men on sheathing flat roofs, or putting down rough flooring, they could have saved a great deal of time for their employers with this scheme. We are referring to the cantonement work, because it was during our experience with such work that we discovered this scheme, which was not altogether new to us then. We knew that by starting to sheath a flat roof from either end, that is, say, from point 1 and point 6 as shown by the illustration, a gang too big to work to advantage at one end could be split into two gangs, one at each end and working toward each other. This method still left only one finishing; namely, when the gangs met. But during the cantonement work there were occasions when the gang had to be split up twice or three times in order to make it possible to work them all to advantage. For instance, we have eighteen men—by splitting the gang so as to make six



gangs and starting them as illustrated: Three men at number 1, working in the direction of the spear; three men at number 2, working in the direction of the spear, or toward number 1. In the same manner working gang number 3, and gang number 4, and number 5 and number 6. If the gang is smaller, say twelve men; start three at either end, and six half way between, three working each way from the center.

Think—this scheme is not a hard-and-fast one, but it can easily be worked over to suit the circumstances.

Roof Framing Lessons

Brother Otto Engstrom, L. U. No. 413 has compiled a treatise on the art of roof-framing and other building problems relative to everyday practice. This he offers to all carpenters in blueprint form. Every sheet is copyrighted and it has the approval of engineers and architects. Price is 50 cents coin or postal money order and may be obtained by addressing Brother Engstrom, Lock Box 842, South Bend, Ind.

Steel Square Pocket Book

The fourth edition of the "Steel Square Pocket Book," by Dwight L. Stoddard, is now ready for distribution. This edition has been revised and enlarged and the type mater has been entirely reset. It contains 176 pages and 184 illustrations and is bound in a flexible fabrikoid cover.

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The price of this book is $1.00 and may be had by addressing Bro. Stoddard at R. R. 4, Box 141, Indianapolis, Ind.

New High Speed Hacksaws

The L. S. Starrett Co., Athol. Mass., has added to their well known line of hacksaws No. 840 high speed blades for hand use and No. 850 for power sawing. These blades are made of special steel and have given a brilliant account of themselves.

Starrett high speed hacksaws come in ten and twelve inch lengths for hand service and twelve. fourteen and seventeen inch lengths for power service. Information on performance and prices may be readily secured from the L. S. Starrett Company.

Book Review

Miniature Boat Building—A concise and complete practical treatise covering in detail the construction of working models of eleven famous racing sail and power boats and their power plants: model making in general. its history. latest simplified construction methods. etc.. by Albert C. Leitch. naval architect at Brooklyn navy yard. author of "Motor Boat and Boat Motors." Illustrated by 500 progressive dimensioned drawings and full size diagrams showing clearly every step in the construction of the boats described. 242 pages octavo. price $3.00. The Norman W. Henley Publishing Company, 2 West 45th Street. New York City, N. Y.

Keep On Doing

There's lots of joy in living if you strike the proper gait:
If you'll always come up smiling in the face of every fate.
If you're keeping step and whistling some lively little tune.
You'll be living gay and happy as a sunny day in June.
Keep a level head. don't worry. help your brothers on the way:
Let the sunshine of good humor shine upon you ev'ry day:
Speak a cheerful word at all times. never "knock" your fellow man.
And you'll surely be rewarded—just keep doing all you can.
There is lots of joy in living if you live your life aright.
Lots of sunshine and of roses. keep your eyes turned to the light.
Look behind the clouds of trouble; there's a silver lining there.
And you'll find it if you're only living life upon the square.
Scatter good cheer like the thistle scatters seed before the wind.
And the petty woes and troubles soon will be left far behind.
Be a "Booster" every minute, help along your fellow man.
And you'll surely be rewarded. just keep doing all you can.

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Do Not Overlook

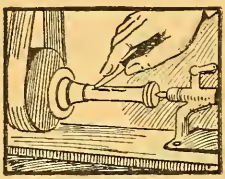
THIS TIME SAVER— The Take-About Sander will save you many hours on the tedious hand sanding, scraping, and planing jobs.

Larger than the Take-About, this sturdy machine sands ten times faster than by hand. It is so easily portable that it is a valuable help for the surfacing of small areas, stairs, closets, nooks, and the hard-to-reach places. Special handle attachment can be ordered for floor work. Sands floor edges right up to the baseboard with the grain! Pays for itself in a short time.

Write us for interesting bulletin.

PORTER-CABLE MACHINE CO. 1700 N. Salina St. Syracuse, N. Y.

Wood that comes in Putty Form



It Hardens to Work With Tools

Where intricate shaping is desired. Plastic Wood can be moulded, either by itself or on wood, metal or other material, and chiselled, planed, or turned in a lathe to save time and make a good job better. Waterproof and weatherproof.

PLASTIC WOOD

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

At Hardware and Paint Stores.

1 lb. can $1.00. ¼ lb. can 35 cts.

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MESSAGE TO

CARPENTERS

Get the repair work in your locality on

SLEEPING PORCHES,
SUN PARLORS
PIAZZA FLOORS AND ROOFS

DON'T use a cheap grade of roof and deck cloth and save a few cents on the job. You will be afraid to go back.

DO— get the best and make friends who will send you other customers.

USE

"BAYONNE"

ROOF AND DECK CLOTH
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Send For Instruction Book T.

John Boyle & Co., Inc.

112-114 Duane St., NEW YORK
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No. 1E Aluminum Level.

24"— $6.65
26"— $7.00
28"— $7.35
30"— $7.70
POST PAID

The Famous EMPIRE LEVEL

The only Level with the Interchangeable vial cases—the feature that makes it possible to change broken glasses quickly and easily. The most perfect Level made. You need it.

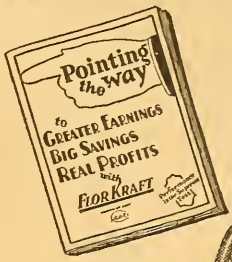
EMPIRE LEVEL MFG. CO., MILWAUKEE

Free

If you send us your order mention this magazine and we will send you a genuine Empire Vial case free.

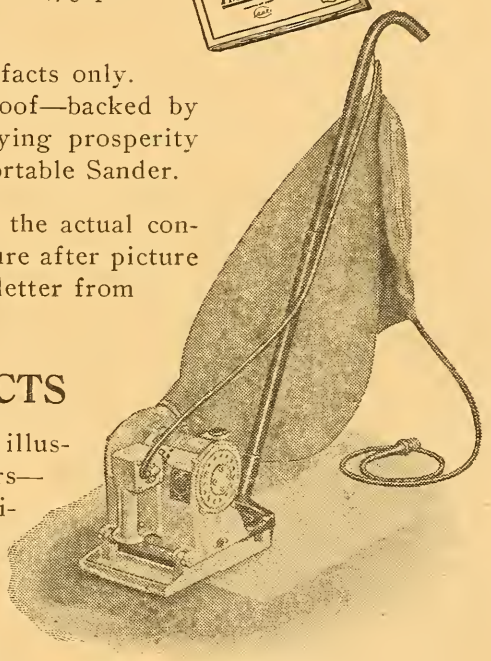
FREE! Get Your copy of "Pointing the Way"

HERE you read the definite certain way to build a permanent, prosperous business of your own. A business paying you $5,000 to $12,000 a year. You will read about men just like you who started right in making $25 to $75 per day.



"POINTING THE WAY" deals in facts only. Every statement is supported by proof—backed by the testimony of men who are enjoying prosperity with the aid of the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander.

You will see picture after picture of the actual construction features of the Clarke; picture after picture of it actually on the job; letter after letter from the men who use it.



MONEY MAKING FACTS

"POINTING THE WAY" profusely illustrated—enlivened with full colors—teeming with money-making and business-building facts—is the most remarkable work ever published about the opportunity in the sanding field.

Get away from the humdrum discouraging outlook of just making a living—get the facts of real opportunity presented in "POINTING THE WAY." It's free—but shows you financial independence. Mail the coupon, and do so today.

Do not buy any sander—at any time—at any place—at any price—until you see what work the Clarke can do for you.

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.,
Dept. C-29, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.
For eleven years, Originators and Manufacturers of Portable Sanding Machines.

POWERFUL - FAST CUTTING
CLARKE
VACUUM PORTABLE SANDER
TRADE MARK

Answers All Calls

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.
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Chicago, Ill.

Please send me illustrated copy of "Pointing the Way to Greater Profits" which shows actual Proof of Performance, and money-making facts of the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander.

Name .....

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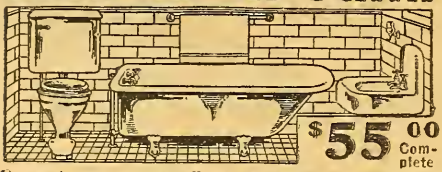
City ..... State.....

YOU SAVE 40%

ON THIS NEW MODERN GUARANTEED

Bath Room Outfit



$55.00 Complete

Our customers say we sell the best goods at lowest prices and give the best service. You save most because we give you

WHOLESALE PRICES

on the best **PLUMBING and HEATING SUPPLIES.** Everything **GUARANTEED** or we *Refund Your Money.* Get our Catalog. Compare our prices with anyone else selling high grade Goods and you will see how much you save.

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Send your plan for us to figure, or rough sketch of job.

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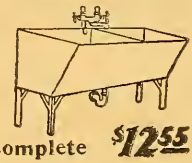

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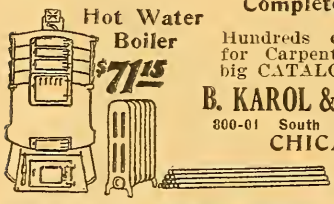

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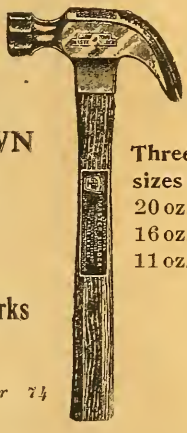
LEADERS

The leaders in the craft choose Germantown Master Builder Hammers and Hatchets because they are the best money can buy.

If your dealer does not carry Master Builder Tools, send for our catalog.



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Three sizes
20 oz.
16 oz.
11 oz.

Griffith Tool Works

Philadelphia, Pa.

Hammering away for 74 years.

The "INTERLOX" Thinks

Don't use a stick or guess at a measurement. Quick, accurate, durable and rustproof. Use it once and you will never work without it. Write today for liberal selling inducements to mechanics.

MASTER RULE MFG. CO., INC.
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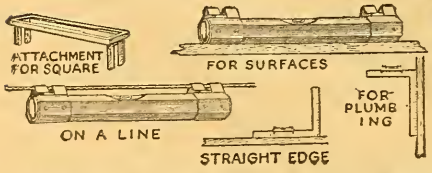
Invented by a Brotherhood Man

The famous

"Interlox" Master Slide Rule gives both inside and outside measurements instantly.



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Made of Aluminum. Wt. ½ oz. Put up One in a Metal Case

BUILDING MECHANICS: Being delayed with my new model and wishing to have them used by as many practical Mechanics as possible in 1928, I will until further notice mail postpaid to any address in the U. S. one or more of these improved "OCTAGON LINE AND SURFACE LEVELS" for 50c each. Cash, Money Order, or Check. Write name and address plainly.

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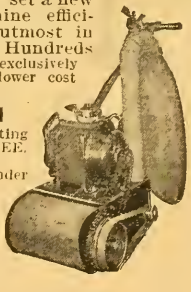
"IDEAL" FLOOR SANDERS

The Key to Greater Profits

Ideal Electric Sanders have set a new standard in sanding machine efficiency. They represent the utmost in economy and long service. Hundreds of leading contractors use them exclusively because they do better work at lower cost —which means more profit.



Five Days Free Trial

We will prove our claim by letting you operate one for five days—FREE, without obligation.

You can also get an "Ideal" Sander on our Easy-Payment Plan.

Get started now and cash in on this busy season. Write us today for full details.

BOETTCHER CO.
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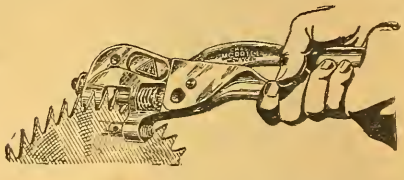

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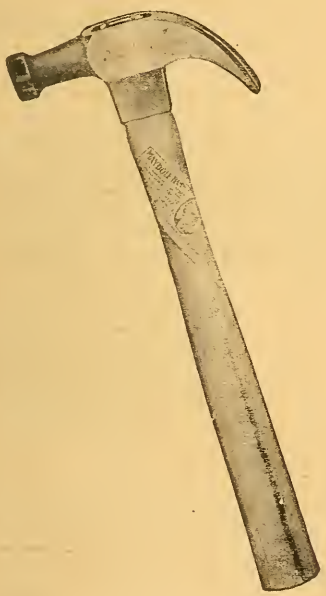
Set Saws Just Right

"Saw Points" Telling You "How To Joint, Set, And File Saws." Sent Free Upon Request.

CHAS. MORRILL, Inc.
96 Lafayette St. New York.

"The most hammer *for* your money"



"GIVE me a Maydole. Its hang is **right.** It has a head of real tool steel, press-forged, claws and face tempered separately to stand a lifetime of hard driving and pulling.

"And the handle,—clear, second-growth hickory seasoned for months in the open air. It's on that head to **stay.**

"Believe me, the Maydole is **all** hammer."

Your hardware dealer has Maydole Hammers of the style and weight that suits you best. Ask him to show you. See for yourself why it's the most hammer for your money.

Write for free copy of useful Pocket Handbook 23 "A".

YOUR HAMMER SINCE 1843

Maydole Hammers

The David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N.Y.

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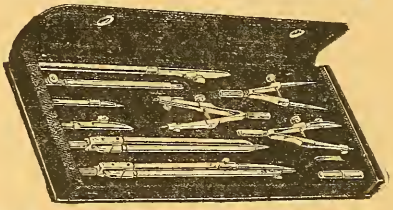
This Genuine Ivorine Pocket Rule

Copy This Jack → and Get This ← Rule

Just copy Jack—that's all. That may tell me what kind of a draftsman you would be. If you are 16 years old or older and will mail me your sketch at once, I will send you free and prepaid a Draftsman's Ivorine Pocket Rule shown here. Hurry. Send your sketch to me today.

Draftsmen Needed In Auto-Work—Electricity—Aviation Motor Bus Work—Building



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Successful Draftsmanship

Write to me. I will send you my new book. Not a catalog. My Pay-Raising Plan and money-making advice. I can prove that men trained by me make from $3,000 to $9,000 per year.

In addition to sending you at once, free, my Pay-Raising Plan, I show you above the fine imported drafting instruments you get as soon as you become my student. You get also 14 other drafting tools and a drafting table, included in my course.

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After training you I help you get a job without charging you a cent for this service. Employers come to me for men.

Earn While You Learn

I give you special work and tell you how to make money. You can start making extra money soon after beginning my training.

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No experience nor high school education necessary. My practical home study course is so simple, your spare time is all that is necessary.

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If my training does not satisfy you after you have finished, you get every penny back.

I train you at home!

If you earn less than $70 a Week Write to Me for My Pay-Raising Plan

Send sketch and get free Rule

Engineer Dobe

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Send me free your Ivorine Rule, your two books, "Successful Draftsmanship" and "My Pay-Raising Plan," also plan to earn money while learning and proof of big money paying positions.

*Name*_____ *Age*_____

*Address*_____

*Post Office*_____ *State*_____

The **Reid-Way**

VACUUM CONVERTIBLE

SANDER

ONLY ONE MOVING PART

Now made DUSTLESS by powerful vacuum action. Instantly convertible from bench sander to jointer or floor sander. Only one moving part! No belts, chains, gears, to wear out. Plugs in any light socket. Eliminates hand sanding on all classes of work. A high grade, heavy duty machine at moderate cost. Write for free circulars.

THE REID-WAY CO.

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AJAX *folding metal* SHEATHING AND ROOFING BRACKETS

THE QUICKEST EVER AND AS SAFE AS THE EARTH UNDER YOUR FEET.

Send for particulars.

AJAX BUILDING BRACKET CO.

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WOODWORKING MACHINES

CABINET SHOP SPECIAL No. 10

$290 with motor

Make money on the side with this Parks! Fits in corner of your basement. Strong, compact, complete machine. Write for circular.

THE PARKS WOODWORKING MACHINE CO.
1549 Knowlton St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
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INVEST 78 CENTS A DAY
MAKE $10,000 PER YEAR

This is possible with a FREE-O-DUST SUPER SURFACER

Your investment amounts to 78c per day for one year only. Many owners tell us they easily make from $35.00 to $45.00 per day with one machine. On the basis of $35.00 per day, working 300 days per year, your yearly income would be over $10,000.00.

Make your start now. Write for full details of our FREE TRIAL OFFER and special time payment plan

Electric Rotary Machine Co.

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You need a

HUTHER Dado head

Developed from our own patents, this adjustable groover cuts either with or across the grain. Cutters may be used singly, in pairs or in any combination necessary for desired cut.

Send for one on approval. It may be returned at our expense if unsatisfactory.

Huther Bros. Saw Mfg. Co.
Rochester, N. Y.

Makers of Better Saws for More than Fifty Years

Not Now!

ONE man said, "I'll send in that Schlueter coupon someday but not now." He's still where he was when he said that.

Others have sent in the coupon—and they're making more money to-day. Get in the "real money" class yourself. Mail the coupon and find out how—NOW.

LINCOLN-SCHLUETER
FLOOR-MACHINERY CO., INC.
230 West Grand Ave.,
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Gentlemen: Tell me how I can make more money with the Improved Schlueter Floor Surfacing Machine.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

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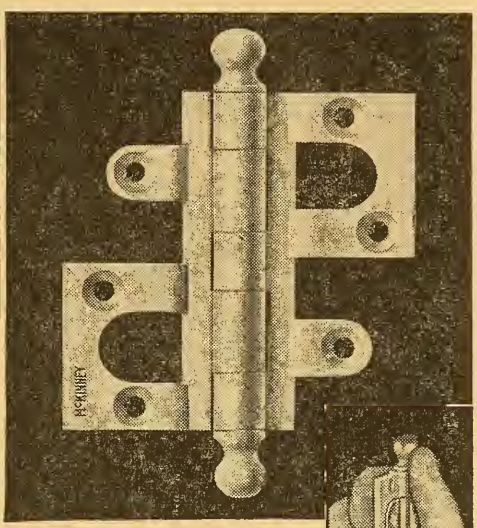
This Hinge

is setting new records for quick door hanging



McKINNEY "NON-MORTIS" BUTT enables a man to hang a door

in less than 10 minutes . . . . No mortises to cut

THE leaves of this McKinney "Non-Mortis" Butt close one within the other to the thinness of a single leaf. You do not mortise either the door or the jamb. Just mark the location for your butts and screw them in position. Result: a true hanging door, a neat appearing job and a remarkable saving of time and labor.

McKinney "Non-Mortis" Butt comes in two weights and in all standard finishes. Data Sheet on the new "Non-Mortis" Butt shows photographs and gives complete information. The attached coupon will bring it to you by return mail.

McKINNEY MFG. CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Please send me a copy of Data Sheet on "Non-Mortis" Butt-Hinge prepared especially for contractors and carpenters.

Name .....

Address ..... C 9-28

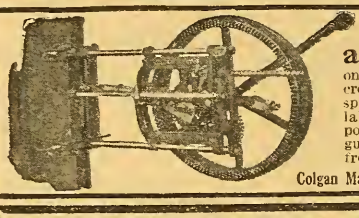
OPEN TOP CARPENTERS CASE

Sheet aluminum covered chest which is a combination of good looks, strength and durability.

Size 32x15½x7, $10.00 Delivered

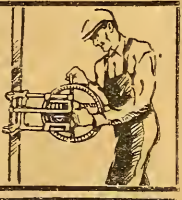
Send for complete catalogue of tools

J. M. Waterston — 428 Woodward Ave. Detroit, Mich.



No Danger of Spoiling a Mortise

when you use the Champion Mortiser. It removes only the amount of wood desired whether in knotty, cross-grained, full of dowel pins or end wood. No splitting or chipping. Saves time and back-breaking labor. Can be carried anywhere. Weighs only 25 pounds. Try it on our 15-day trial offer. Year's guarantee. Money back if not satisfied. Send for free literature.



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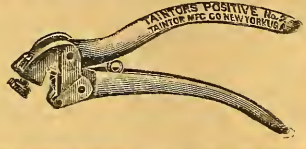
ONE MILLION MEN Have Used TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SETS

Are You One Of Them?

Sold By Leading Hardware Dealers Everywhere
Send for Book: "Care of Saws," free to members of The Brotherhood.

TAINTOR MFG. Co., 95 Reade St., New York



Harvest Time

Carpenters have begun to bring in fall profits selling and installing Federal Weather Strip under our attractive agency plan. Many carry home $50 extra every week from now to December. You can do it, too. Easy to sell to all classes of buildings in your neighborhood. Best practical protection for comfortable rooms, and low heating costs.

FEDERAL METAL WEATHER STRIP

Write at once for agency offer.

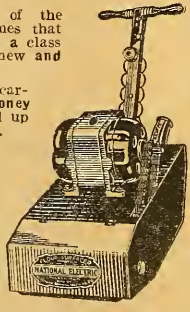
Federal Metal Weather Strip Co.
4540 Fullerton Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

MONEY TALKS

The extra surfacing speed of the National Electric—2 to 3 times that of other machines—puts it in a class by itself. And the work on new and old floors is better!

We are helping hundreds of carpenters make the most money out of floor sanding and build up a fine business for themselves.

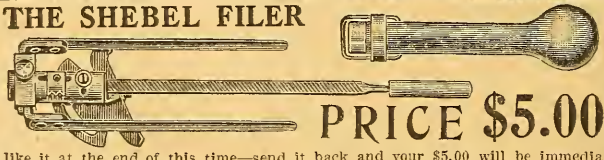
Write today for full information on our proposition for this better, lower priced machine.



5-Day Free Trial
5-Year Guarantee
10 mos. to pay.

National Sanding Machine Co.,
4561 Diversey Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

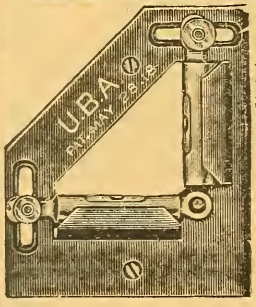
THE SHEBEL FILER



PRICE $5.00

Why not work with a saw that cuts exactly to your liking. It is an easy matter to have such a saw always, if you file it with a SHEBEL FILER. If you doubt it—try it. This costs you nothing. You take no chance. Let us prove it. Send us $5.00 or we will mail you one C. O. D. by parcel post, with complete directions and 3 files. Then use it for a week. If you don't like it at the end of this time—send it back and your $5.00 will be immediately refunded.

ANTHONY P. SHEBEL, 322 Reed St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.



Size 3¼ x 4 inches

The UBA

An Ajustable Combination Level And Plumb *That* Can Be Applied To Any Length Straight Edge Or Board. The Level With An *Instant Adjustment And Immediate Results.* For Leveling, Plumbing Grades And Pitches Finished Rust Proof With Clear Or Green Double Marked Bulbs. Order From Your Dealer Or Direct From Us Mention Dealers Name.

Price $1.25

In United States And Canada

UNION LEVEL MFG. CO.
4649 So. Ashland Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

THE WALKERVILLE HARDWARE COMPANY, Ltd.
Walkerville, Ontario, Canada.

Get into the Floor Surfacing Business While the Field Is Fresh

$25 to $30 a day easily earned with an AUTOMATIC—

the result of 16 years' manufacturing experience. Force Feed Lubrication—SKF Ballbearings — Whitney Silent Chain —Roller Pressure Regulator.— ALL Dust taken up on forward operation with New Vacuum Nozzle. All working parts inclosed. Write today—Let us tell you how to get started in this paying business. Free trial.

Write us about "Our Year To Pay" Plan.

The Little Automatic Surfacing Machine (on table) is a wonder for removing varnish from desk tops, counters, etc., or for all sorts of new work.

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38 Jackson St.
Dept. W
Waukegan, Ill.

DOES $35.00 per day interest YOU?

Then write for DENNIS Agency today IT PAYS BIGGER PROFITS

Because—quick application and low price enables you to double volume of weatherstrip contracts.

Because—no grooving or removing of sash or doors—saves labor, time and expense.

Made of Spring Bronze that lasts indefinitely. The patented "S" shape provides a snug weatherproof seal that conforms to all warping, shrinkage and expansion of sash. No special tools needed. Comes in convenient Window and Door sets, and bulk.

Easily Installed in New or Old Buildings

Every property owner can be sold DENNIS metal strip at wood strip prices. A proven success endorsed by Contractors, Builders, Architects and Owners. Write now for details.

DENNIS
ONE PIECE - DOUBLE CUSHION
BRONZE WEATHERSTRIP

MAIL TODAY FOR FREE SAMPLES

W. J. Dennis & Co., 2110 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send FREE Samples and your Sales plan for Agents. My occupation is_____

Name _____

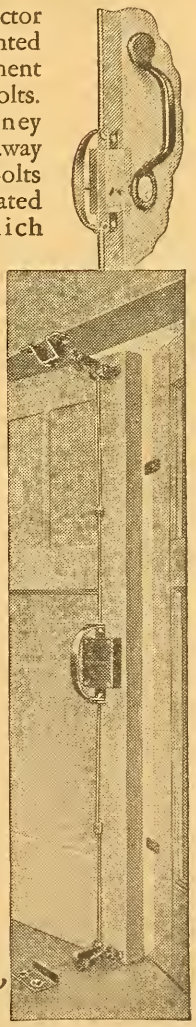
Street _____

City _____ State_____

. . . . and this latching bolt for garages —

McKINNEY QUICKLOCK

opens both doors at the turn of one key



Every carpenter and contractor should be well acquainted with this latest development in garage door latching bolts. It's called the McKinney Quicklock and it does away with foot bolts, chain bolts and padlocks. It is operated by a cylinder lock which is furnished. One turn of one key releases a pair of sturdy gripper jaws and enables both doors to swing free. A slight push then engages the jaws and the garage is securely locked. Easy to install, easy to operate and nothing to get out of order. The Quicklock is one of the most economical goodwill builders you ever came across—retails for $5 complete. The attached coupon brings you our new illustrated folder showing inside and outside detailed views, and instructions for installing. Fill it in now.

McKINNEY *Quicklock*

McKinney Mfg. Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
I would like to know more about the McKinney Quicklock. Please send complete information to:

*Name*_____

*Address*_____ C9-28

When two houses *are practically alike*

located in the same block . . . cost within a hundred dollars of each other to build . . . and one has oak floors throughout and brings $5,500 . . . while the other hasn't oak floors and brings $5,000 . . . it's time to get out the pencil!

Oak floors are everywhere taken for granted in expensive houses. No other type of floor offers so much in enduring, substantial beauty.

But some lower-priced houses are still being built *without oak floors*. This is mistaken economy nine times out of nine. The amount saved by putting in cheap floors actually becomes a loss when the house is sold. Give a woman the choice between a house with oak floors and one without, and she will pay a premium for the former.

Let your building supply and lumber dealer co-operate in selecting the proper grade of oak for any flooring job— to show you the greatest profit.

This advertisement is published by the OAK FLOORING BUREAU, 1251 Builders' Building, Chicago. A bureau maintained by the flooring industry. Write us for helpful literature. And if you would like specialized advice on any flooring problem, our technical staff is at your service— without obligation.

Oak Flooring advertising will be carried on during 1928-29 on an increased scale. Look for the advertisements in "House & Garden," "House Beautiful," "Good Housekeeping," "Better Homes and Gardens" and "Literary Digest."

OAK FLOORS
pay both the builder and buyer.

MODERNIZE YOUR HOUSE

"GABELOUVRE" THE IMPROVED ATTIC VENTILATOR.

"GABELOUVRE" in plain English an Attic Ventilator, is made entirely of metal. Yet it costs less than wood if you include cost of lumber, labor, etc. It is also neater and more modern in appearance.

Furnished complete ready for use. Simple to install, gives maximum ventilation, easily controlled. Lasts a lifetime.

Send today for complete details of installation!

Ventilouvre Co., Inc.
886-C Main St.,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

BIG PROFITS IN THIS NEW BUILDING PRODUCT for your Spare Time

BOARDTILE
an improvement—not a substitute

Looks and wears like tile. Costs one third to one half as much installed. As easy to put on as building boards.

Enormous possibilities for contractors and others.

Send for FREE Sample and Attractive Agency Discount.

Send coupon today.

Gibbs Boardtile Corp.,
344-50 N. Ogden Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me sample and complete details regarding Boardtile and your special agents proposition.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Monarch

BENCH BAND SAWS

INSURE precision accuracy on the most delicate patterns. Light and sturdy; safety guarded; motor operated from lamp socket. A convenient, money making necessity for the modern carpenter shop.

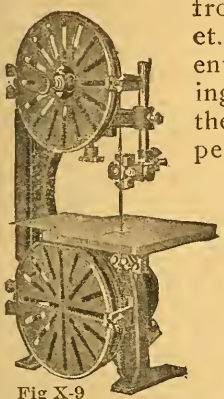


Fig X-9

Write for special bulletins on band saws, mortisers, planers, jointers, variety wood workers, hoists saw tables, and saw mills.

Mention machines which interest you.

AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO.
136 Main Street HACKETTSTOWN, N. J.

NO RISK — NO OBLIGATION — NO COST

TEST this "STERLING" Convertible Level for 10 DAYS!

All we want you to do is use this instrument on your own job for 10 days. See for yourself what it can do under all circumstances. Easy terms if you decide to keep it. For complete information and folder K-29, pin this ad to your letterhead and mail right away.

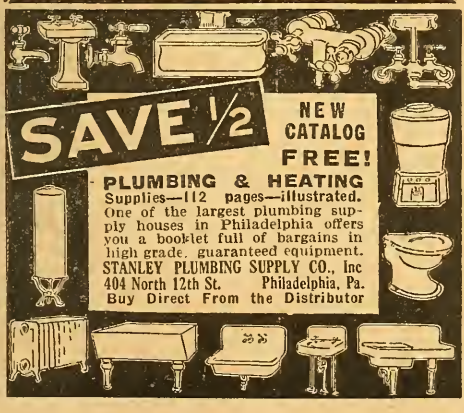
Model No. 40

Patented

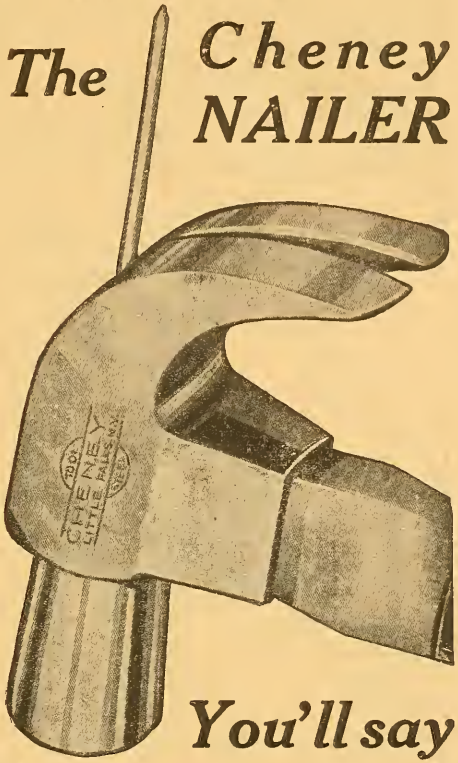
No Deposit Required

WARREN-KNIGHT CO.
136 N. 12th St., Phila., Pa.

Makers of "Sterling" Transits and Levels



The Cheney NAILER



You'll say it's pretty slick

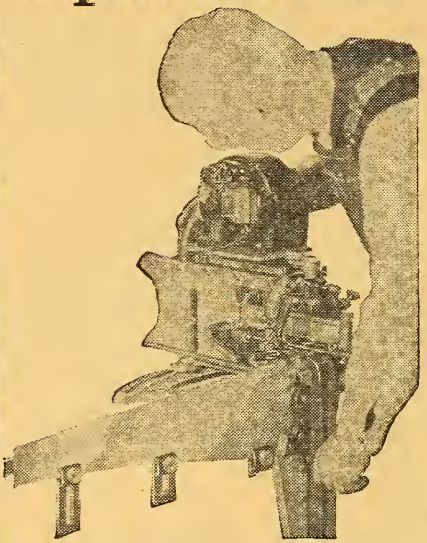
Just slip any nail into the nail-holding niche of a Cheney NAILER and set it with a single blow wherever you want it. No more stretching on tip-toes to reach your work and hold the nail, no more thumb-pounding, no more unnecessary scaffolding.

The Cheney NAILER—and every 16 oz. and 20 oz. Curved Claw Cheney Hammer has the nail-holding arrangement—is the handiest tool you ever laid your hands on. Perfectly turned out of quality materials—perfectly balanced, the Cheney NAILER is the greatest hammer improvement of the age.

But, you be the judge of that. Ask your dealer for one today.

PRENTISS VISE CO.
106-110 LAFAYETTE STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Cash for Your Spare Time



Carpenter Makes Big Money!

"I am a carpenter working every day. However, I file about 100 saws a month, nights, with the Foley Automatic Saw Filer."

OSCAR PORR, 18 Andrew St., Bayonne, N. J.

You get an average of 50 cents each for filing hand saws on the Foley. Much more for band and circular saws. Easy for you to make $60.00 to $75.00 extra a month.

FOLEY AUTOMATIC SAW FILER

You can build up a steady, year-around business of your own filing saws automatically. Easy work—no eye strain. Start in spare time. Have a year-around income. Be independent.

The Foley files and joints, automatically, all kinds of hand saws, band saws ⅛" to 4½" wide, and cross-cut circular saws 5" to 24" in diameter. No canvassing. We help you get started. Write for *Free Plan* and demonstration offer. No obligation. Address—

Foley Saw Tool Co., Inc.

469 Foley Bldg., 11 Main St., N.E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Ask about our Automatic Grinders for wood and metal cutting saws.

METAL WEATHER STRIPS

ACCURATE

Made of Zinc, Copper, Bronze and Brass

We carry a complete stock of Plain Rib, Corrugated and Double Rib, Brass Saddles, Thresholds, Brass Channel Water-Bar, Spring Bronze, Dust Plates. We also sell the Tools for the complete installation. Send for Price List.

Accurate Metal Weather Strip Co.

310 East 26th St. New York City

CARPENTERS

AUDELS CARPENTERS & BUILDERS GUIDES

Every Carpenter, Builder, Woodworker, Mechanic and apprentice should own these guides. These books answer hard questions and explain easy methods of doing better work. Easy to read and understand. Fully illustrated with 3700 diagrams and pictures showing modern working methods and plans. A complete home-study course for the apprentice; a quick, ready-reference for the journeyman. (*1600 pages, 4 volumes, flexible binding, gold edges, pocketsize.*)

TRADE INFORMATION

Every job covered—valuable, up-to-date information on:— **How to Use The Steel Square, Care of Tools, Saw Filing, Joinery Work, How to Calculate and Draw, House Framing, Stairs, How to Make Furniture, Lay out work and Foundations, Interior Trim, Outside Work, Roofing, How to Paint**— *with thousands of new short cuts and good ideas.*

SHIPPED FREE

Not a cent to pay until you see the Guides. No obligation to buy unless you are satisfied. Fill in coupon in *pencil.* Send now—today—get this great help library for carpenters and builders.

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

Theo. Audel & Co., 65 W. 23 St. New York

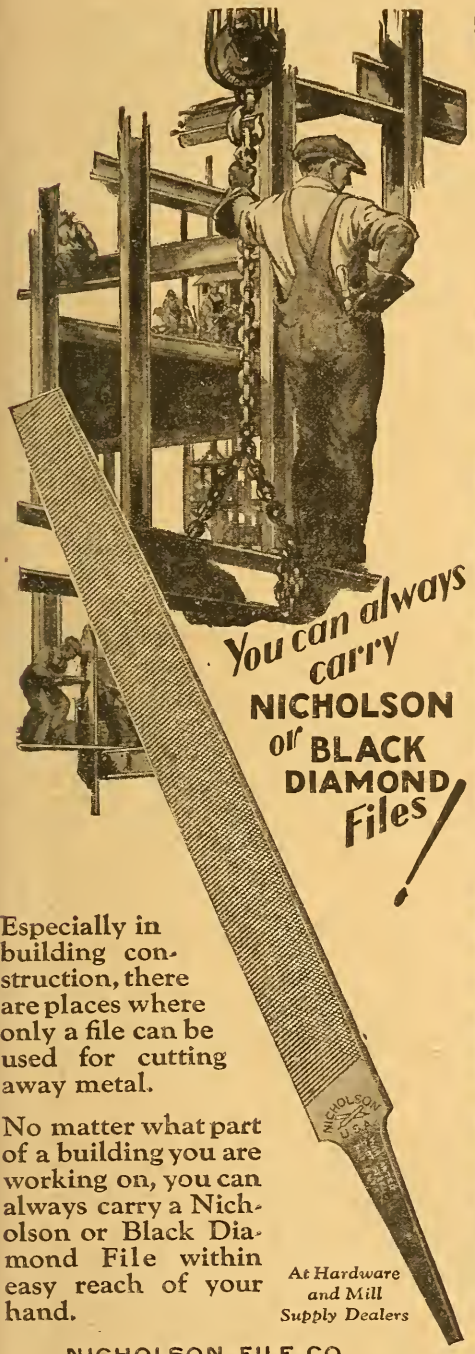
Send me AUDELS CARPENTERS and BUILDERS GUIDES. 4 numbers, $6, for *free examination.* If satisfactory, I will send you $1 in 7 days, then $1 monthly until $6 is paid.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Employed by 9T58



You can always carry NICHOLSON or BLACK DIAMOND Files

Especially in building construction, there are places where only a file can be used for cutting away metal.

No matter what part of a building you are working on, you can always carry a Nicholson or Black Diamond File within easy reach of your hand.

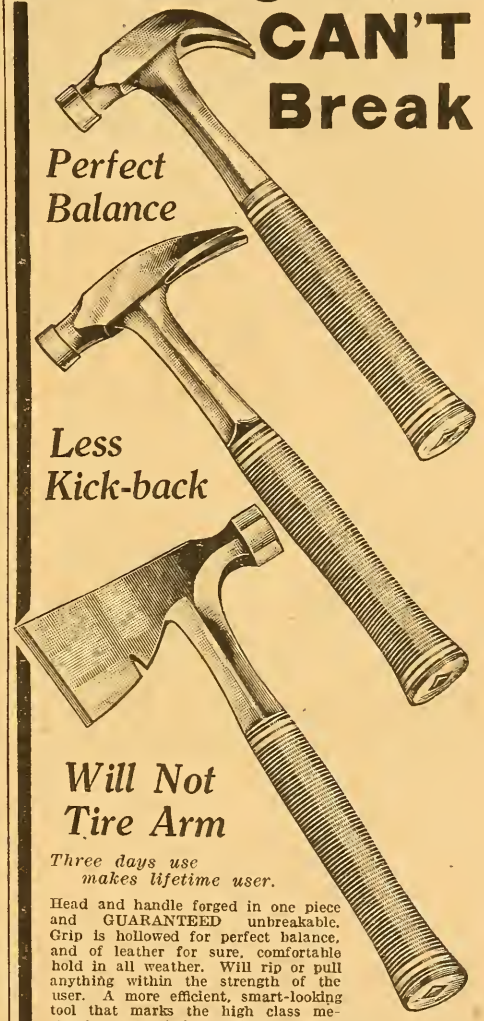
At Hardware and Mill Supply Dealers

NICHOLSON FILE CO.
Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

Providence Factory
Nicholson File Co.

Philadelphia Factory
G. & H. Barnett Co.

Estwing Tools CAN'T Break



Perfect Balance

Less Kick-back

Will Not Tire Arm

Three days use makes lifetime user.

Head and handle forged in one piece and GUARANTEED unbreakable. Grip is hollowed for perfect balance, and of leather for sure, comfortable hold in all weather. Will rip or pull anything within the strength of the user. A more efficient, smart-looking tool that marks the high class mechanic, and eliminates danger, delay and expense.

Try one and you will never use any other.

Estwing Mfg. Co. **Rockford, Ill.**

Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to servo you. Or send money with order, inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered which pays postage; or pay mail man.

	East of the Rockies.
☐ Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
☐ " " " 16 " "	2.00
☐ " " " 20 " "	2.25
☐ Straight " " 12 " "	2.00
☐ " " " 16 " "	2.00
☐ " " " 20 " "	2.25
☐ Half Hatchet No. 2, Smooth Face	2.25
☐ " " " Scored "	2.25
☐ Util-ax 28 oz. with Leather Sheath	2.25
☐ Scout Ax, 24 oz. " " "	2.00
☐ Camp Knife " " "	2.00
☐ Ball Pein Hammer, 16 oz. Head	1.75

Genuine RU-BER-OID

SHINGLES — ROOFINGS

Make certain that the shingles and roofings you buy carry the label "*Genuine* Ruberoid." ¶ There are weights, styles and colors to provide the protection and beauty you desire for every type of building you roof or re-roof. ¶ See the dealer who handles *Genuine* Ruberoid or write for samples, addressing The RUBEROID Co., Dept. 24, 95 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

CAN YOU DO THIS With A Wooden Rule?

Both Rigid and Flexible

THE FARRAND RAPID RULE

You Can Measure Circumferences with the FARRAND RAPID RULE

Is a six-foot measuring stick of nickeled steel—not a limp tape. Coiled in a neat, nickel-plated cup about the size of a watch. Instantly available for any purpose where TAPE or RULE can be used. Figures large and dark, imposed on slightly concave, light-reflecting surface, and are easily read in dim corners.

A Modern Tool For Modern Craftsmen

RULES NOW MADE IN FOLLOWING SCALES

72 inch with 1-16 in. graduations
6 feet with 1-100 ft. graduations
2 meters with millimeter graduations

PRICE $5.00

Ask Your Dealer or Write

HIRAM A. FARRAND, Mfr.
Room 639D. 149 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Or You Can Measure Straight-Away With One Hand

SAND'S WOOD AND ALUMINUM LEVELS

STANDARD OF PERFECTION AND ACCURACY

Built for the artisan and discriminating mechanic of the craft

CARPENTERS ALUMINUM LEVEL

No. 24-24" 6 Glasses, $6.00.

Also made 26" 28" 30" lengths. Reversible. Can be used in any position. Will plumb any end or level any edge up.

Sand's Levels Tell The Truth

Sold by hardware dealers everywhere, or sent direct on receipt of price. Parcel post charges prepaid. Send for complete catalogue.

SAND'S LEVEL & TOOL CO.
Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

Bevel Cuts *with*

"Have wished many times that the hours I spent sawing by hand could have been done with your power saw."

Model "B"

This is what a Wisconsin builder writes us. Model B has tilting base for bevel cuts up to 60 degrees. 11" diameter blade cuts 4⅛". giving saw ample capacity for deep bevel cuts on 2" and 3" lumber. Rip and depth gauges. ¾ h. p. G. E. Universal Motor for A. C. and D. C. Perfect Safety Guard.

THE MOST COMPLETE HAND SAW ON THE MARKET

Wodack Saws

Model C weighs only 24 lbs. but cuts up to 4⅛" lumber. ¾ h. p. G. E. Universal Motor for A. C. or D. C. Perfect Safety Guard.

Something New

Combination Lock Mortiser and Router. Cuts face plate and barrel for 60 door locks in 1 hour. Router sold separately if desired. ½ h. p. G. E. Universal Motor. Ask us.

F. L. ROGERS & CO.

27 S. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.
Agencies Everywhere.

It's Easiest to Sell a House Insulated with Cabot's Quilt

The home buying public is "insulation conscious."

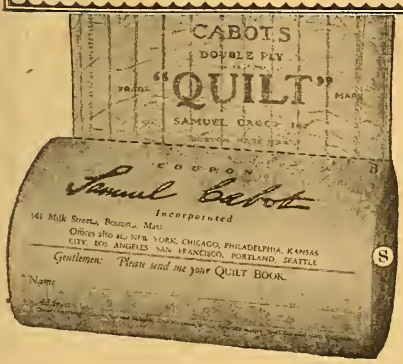
Millions of dollars have been spent to educate the public on the value of insulated homes. This education has taken the form of advertisements in the Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal, Good Housekeeping, Vogue, etc.; in the leading newspapers, and over the radio.

Cash in on this! Put Cabot's Quilt in the next home you build. Show it to your customers and tell them that it has more insulating value than any wall-board of equal thickness and cost. We can prove this last statement.

Send in coupon below for full information without any obligation.

Cabot's Quilt

In Successful Use for Over 30 Years



"The Boss Didn't Even Know My Name"

"He said my face was more or less familiar and he remembered seeing me around, but he didn't even know my name until the I. C. S. wrote him that George Jackson had enrolled for a course of home study and was doing fine work.

"'Who's George Jackson?' he asked. Then he looked me up. Told me he was glad to see I was ambitious. Said he'd keep his eye on me.

"He did too. Gave me my chance when Frank Jordan was sent out on the road. I was promoted over older men who had been with the firm for years.

"My spare-time studying helped me to get that job and to keep it after I got it. It certainly was a lucky day for me when I signed that I. C. S. coupon."

How much longer are *you* going to wait before you take the step that will bring you advancement and more money?

It takes only a moment to mark and mail this coupon and send it to the International Correspondence Schools at Scranton. Isn't it better to do this today than to wait a year or five years and then wish you had?

Mail the Coupon for Free Booklet

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
"The Universal University"
Box 8833-C, Scranton, Penna.

Without cost or obligation, please send me a copy of your booklet, "Who Wins and Why," and full particulars on the subject *before* which I have marked X:

☐ Architect	☐ Window Display
☐ Architectural Draftsman	☐ Plumber and Steam Fitter
☐ Architects' Blueprints	☐ Electrical Engineer
☐ Contractor and Builder	☐ Electric Lighting
☐ Building Foreman	☐ Mechanical Engineer
☐ Concrete Builder	☐ Show Card and Sign Lettering
☐ Structural Engineer	☐ Industrial Management
☐ Structural Draftsman	☐ Secretarial Work
☐ Heating and Ventilation	☐ Business Correspondence
☐ Plumbing Inspector	☐ Bookkeeper
☐ Foreman Plumber	☐ Stenographer and Typist
☐ Sheet Metal Worker	☐ Higher Accounting
☐ Surveying and Mapping	☐ Common School Subjects
☐ Civil Engineer	☐ Mathematics ☐ English
☐ Electric Wiring	☐ Illustrating ☐ Cartooning
☐ Telegraph Engineer	☐ Railway Mail Clerk
☐ Practical Telephony	☐ Civil Service
☐ Mechanical Draftsman	☐ Mining Engineer
☐ Toolmaker	☐ Gas Engine Operating
☐ Machine Shop Practice	☐ Textile Overseer or Supt.
☐ Chemist ☐ Pharmacy	☐ Traffic Manager
☐ Navigation	☐ Automobiles
☐ Salesmanship	☐ Airplane Engines ☐ Spanish
☐ Advertising	☐ Agriculture ☐ French
☐ Business Management	☐ Poultry Raising ☐ Radio

Name.....

Street Address.....

City ..... State.....

Occupation.....

If you reside in Canada, send this coupon to International Correspondence Schools Canadian, Limited, Montreal

OSHKOSH B'GOSH

UNION MADE OVERALLS

"Must make good or we will"

Left — (small figure) No. 887, heavy white boat-sail cloth.

Right — (large figure) No. 881, made of 8 ounce dark blue Mill-shrunk, No-fade denim.

Also — No. 882, made of 8 ounce, hickory stripe.

The kind of an overall you've always wanted

Made for long service of the strongest materials. Note the famous "Vestbak" back construction, exclusively Oshkosh B'Gosh and the most comfortable back made. Nail pockets of extra heavy 12 ounce duck with button-back tabs. Three hammer loops. Two putty knife and rule pockets. Hip pockets lined with heavy material. Extra wide legs with long, double-knees. Broad suspenders. Nearest dealer's name on request.

OSHKOSH OVERALL CO., Oshkosh, Wisconsin

Putting it right up to a carpenter

YOU said: "Make it eight feet long and 24 inches wide; then it's easy to handle above and below the scaffold."

All right, here it is, Gyplap in this new and handy size. You wouldn't make it any different if you cut it yourself.

Perhaps you know all about this fireproof sheathing. Gives a neat, strong, durable job. Its tongue-and-groove joint helps to bar out wind and weather.

For the carpenter who takes pride in his work, Gyplap opens a new field of opportunity. May we send you full information and neat pocket sample? Costs nothing to find out, just mail the coupon.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices:
Dept. 404, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

GYPLAP

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

The *FIREPROOF* Sheathing

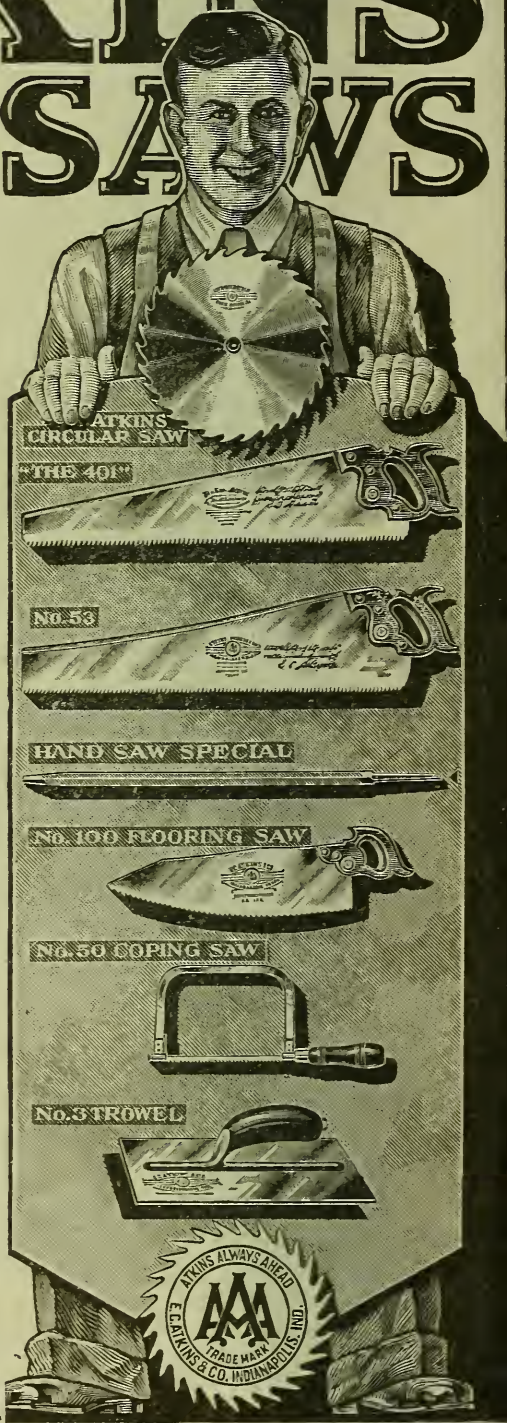
Made by the United States Gypsum Company

Mail this today!

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY, Dept. 404, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
Please send me a sample and folder telling about Gyplap.

Name..... *Address*.....

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS



THE ORIGINAL ATKINS IMPROVED PERFECTION SAW HANDLE SCIENTIFICALLY ELIMINATES WRIST STRAIN

The popularity of our famous Nos. 53, 65, 400, and 401 Saws, with the IMPROVED PERFECTION HANDLE proves that they are years ahead of other makes of saws; they may be imitated but they will never be equalled for Atkins controls the exclusive patented feature.

THE BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

Atkins SILVER STEEL Saws with their two-way taper grinding, mirror or damaskeen polish, equipped with the Perfection Handle are masterpieces for the craftsman-carpenter, and they are everywhere known as the best.

MATCH THEM IF YOU CAN

Leading manufacturers of saws, saw tools, saw specialties, grinding wheels, machine knives, files and circular saws for electrically driven machines.

Mail us 25c for fine high grade nail apron and receive with it SAW SENSE and useful souvenir.

E.C. ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

Home Office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

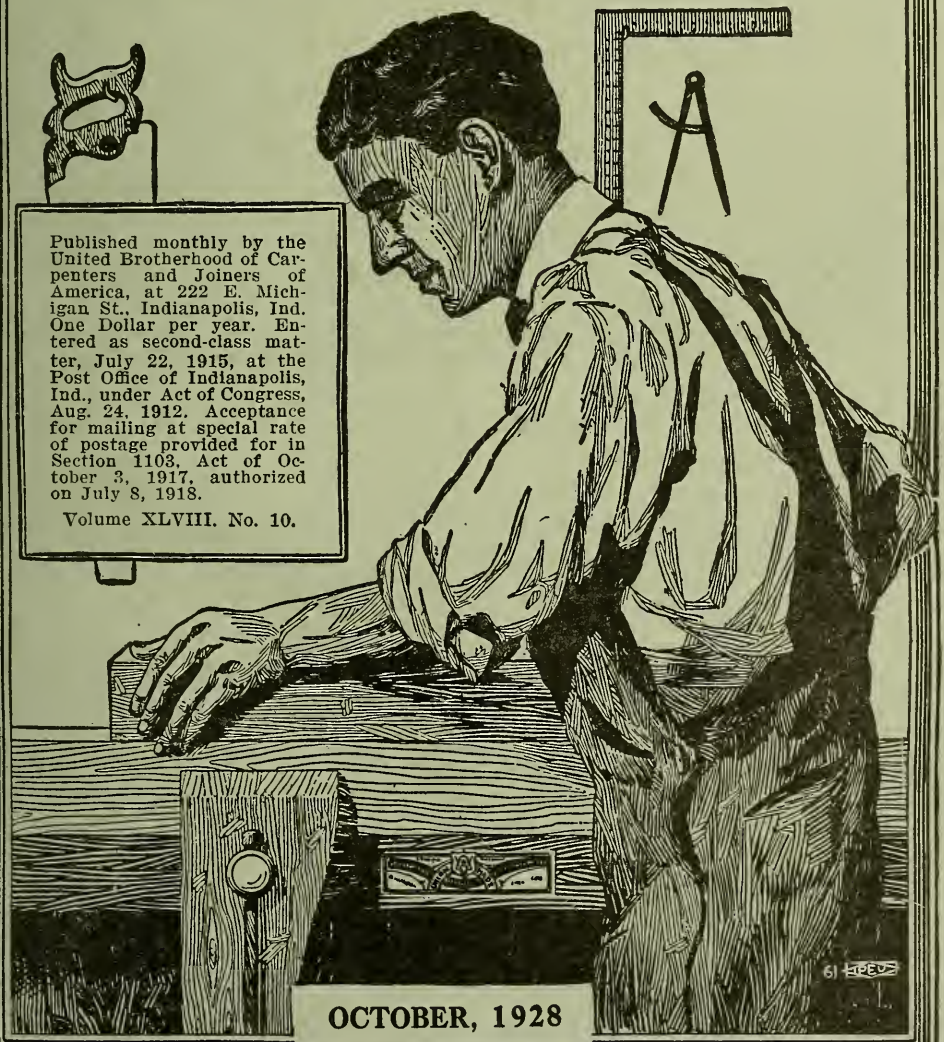
Canadian Factory, Hamilton Ontario

Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster N.Y.

Branches Carrying Complete Stocks In The Following Cities:

Atlanta, Memphis, Chicago, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York City, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle, Paris, France, Vancouver, B.C.

The Carpenter



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Volume XLVIII. No. 10.

OCTOBER, 1928

Pay envelopes fattened by the Sheetrock idea

Sheetrock comes in standard sizes; ⅜ inch thick, 32 or 48 inches wide and 6 to 10 feet long

BECAUSE work means money to a carpenter, Sheetrock has helped to put many an honest dollar into the worker's envelope.

It has done this by providing a convenient and thrifty material for alterations and repairs. Much of this work would never have been done except for Sheetrock.

Nice stuff to work with, too. Has the USG patented folded edge for extra nailing strength. Provides a smooth, even surface for any decoration. Saws and nails like lumber. Does not buckle. Comes in convenient lengths.

Sheetrock is fireproof; it resists heat and cold. Makes the kind of a job you can stand back of. Satisfies the owner of the building.

The Sheetrock Time Book is free to carpenters. Get yours by mail, use the coupon.

Sheetrock bears the inspection stamp of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices:
Dept. 4, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

SHEETROCK

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

FIREPROOF...INSULATING

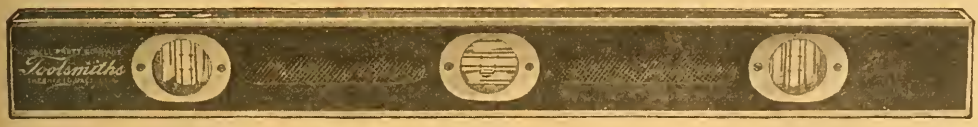
Made by the United States Gypsum Company

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY, Dept. 4, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
Please send sample of Sheetrock and Time Book.

Name.....*Address*.....

City.....*State*.....



Six-Glass Levels
Light as a feather!

A new level .... light weight .... fitted with twin vials in both the level and two plumbs.

Full Aluminum Binding

Dove-tailed aluminum binding on four edges; doweled aluminum end-plates.

Six Tested Vials—Individual Adjustment

Vials are drawn to a true arc and carefully tested for accuracy. Regardless of position, one is always ready for instant reading. An adjustment for each glass.

Removable Glass Windows—High Luminosity

Vials are protected on both sides by removable glass windows, held in place by metal plates. These can be readily cleaned, when fogged, by removal of two screws holding side-plates. Construction is such as to reflect the maximum available light where needed.

Seasoned Wood—Well Finished—Knurled Hand Grips

Wood is carefully selected for its light weight and straight grain, is thoroughly seasoned and given a pleasing mahogany oil and lacquer finish, which effectively keeps out moisture.

The Mark of a Complete Line of Super-Performance Electric Drills

No. 6024	24 inch, each	$6.60
No. 6026	26 inch, each	7.00
No. 6028	28 inch, each	7.40
No. 6030	30 inch, each	7.80

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY *Toolsmiths* GREENFIELD, MASS. U.S.A.

GOODELL-PRATT

1500 GOOD TOOLS

A new screw driver

DID you ever see a screw driver that could be—pounded with a hammer—twisted with a wrench—used to cut off hundreds of rivets—used as a pry bar—and still be uninjured when you finished?

That is the kind of treatment the new Stanley One Hundred Plus Screw Driver will withstand successfully.

Stanley "One Hundred Plus" Screw Driver

Made in four sizes—4, 5, 6 and 8-in. blades. Just the sizes for your most difficult work.

STANLEY TOOLS

STANLEY

that thrives on abuse

Perhaps we shouldn't call this a screw driver. It can be used in place of several tools.

1—The tough hickory handle with leather washers at the top is the strongest known handle for a socket chisel. This makes it possible to pound the screw driver with no effect on the handle.

2—A special wing construction on the blade fastens the handle and blade together so firmly that even when a wrench is applied to the handle it cannot be twisted off from the blade.

3—The tips will not chip off when used on the most stubborn screws. Special care to secure equal flatness on both sides of the tip reduces the tendency to turn out of the screw slot.

4—The blade is tempered correctly its entire length and can be used as a pry without danger of bending. (The temper of the blade is such that the steel is exceedingly tough, but soft enough so that a damaged tip can be redressed with a file.)

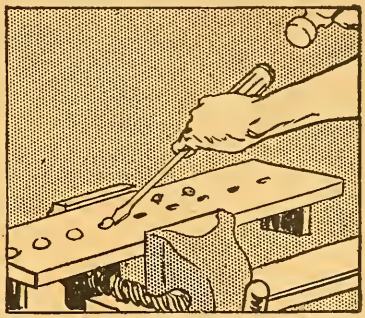
In combining all these features we did not lose sight of the fact that this tool is primarily a screw driver and as such, its comfortable, fluted grip makes it most efficient.

Ask your dealer to show you these new Stanley One Hundred Plus Screw Drivers.

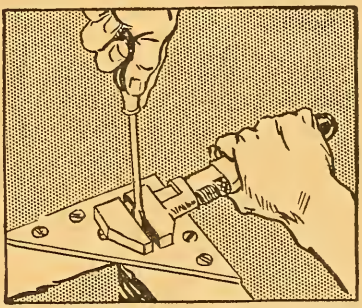
THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL PLANT
New Britain, Conn.

TOOLS

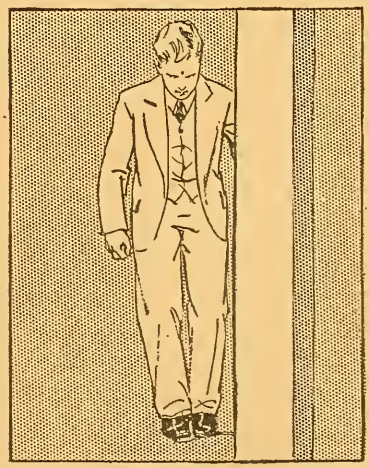
SEVERE TESTS...



Cut off dozens of rivets set in a piece of boiler plate. Tip remained undamaged after test.



Tightening screws by using a wrench on the flat of screw driver did not damage the tip.



Test of prying strength of an 8-inch size. Blade inserted 2 inches in a post; 190-lb. man stood on the handle. The blade bent considerably but resumed its natural straight position when the man's weight was removed.

SENT

Our gift to every carpenter. Sent absolutely free. For we want you to see for yourself . . . at our expense how easily and quickly you can learn to read blue prints . . . and get the knowledge that will make you more money. Don't send a penny. Just mail the coupon.

You Can Become a Building Expert

Plan Reading. Every man who has got very far ahead in any building trade can read blue prints. No man can expect to be a first rate foreman or superintendent until he knows what every line on a plan means and how to lay out and direct work from the architect's plans. By the Chicago Tech. Method you quickly learn to read any plan as easily as you read these words.

Estimating. Of course a man who wants to be a contractor or to hold a big job in a contracting organization must know how to figure costs of labor, material, and everything else that goes into any kind of building. The Chicago Tech. Course covers every detail of this important branch—shows you just how it is done from actual blue print plans.

Superintending. How to hire and direct men, how to keep track of every detail of construction as it goes on, how to get the work done in the least time at the lowest cost is also fully covered in the Chicago Tech. Builders' Course.

Also special courses in Architectural Drafting for builders, taught by practical men. These explained in Special Catalog "D" sent on request.

The Book Tells How

"How to Read Blue Prints" is written in plain, every day English. It is easy to understand . . . and will prove to you immediately how quickly you can get the training that has given other men the chance to work with their heads . . . and to make more money than just the wage scale.

We know this is true. For 22 years we have been training men . . . in their spare time, at home . . . to advance and succeed in the building field. Many have now got good contracting or building businesses of their own. Many are salaried men, foremen or superintendents.

This book is really a Free Trial Lesson in Plan Reading . . . written by a practical building expert. It costs you nothing . . . will teach you how to read Blue Prints . . . and may point the way for you to big money. It will show you how

Chicago Technical School for

Send the Coupon to Dept. N-101, Chicago Tech. Bldg.,

FREE Blue Prints and 2 Books

easy our instruction is . . . how quickly you can become an expert . . . can get the practical knowledge that you must have to get ahead quick.

Another Book FREE

We will send you also a book about the Chicago Technical School for Builders. It is free too. It tells you all about our method of training by correspondence. It shows you how you can make your spare time pay you a handsome profit in a very short while. It tells all about our practical instructors . . . shows every branch and department of our Builders' Courses . . . gives you photographs of our men and departments . . . tells what others have done and what you can expect to do.

Chicago Technical School for Builders is one of the oldest and best equipped schools of its kind in America. Many big builders owe their first step to success to our training. Hundreds of practical men from the building trades attend our day and evening classes at our school for builders here in Chicago. You get this same training . . . from the same practical instructors . . . in your own home by mail.

—Do You Know—

—how different materials are shown on blue prints?

—how "sections" and "elevations" are shown on the plans?

—how to lay out a building from the plan?

—how to take off quantities from the plan?

—how to figure building costs?

—why some lines on plans are shown dotted and others full?

Train by Mail

Go right on with your work. Your spare time . . . as little or as much as you wish . . . is all you need. Our practical lessons and actual blue print building plans come to you by mail. And the cost is little.

Send the coupon . . . today. It will bring you with the **free** Blue Print Plans and the two books, full information about the Chicago Technical School for Builders. Shows what we have done for hundreds of other men, gives the facts about their success. Tells how some became superintendents in a few months. How others established contracting businesses of their own. Gives all details of this practical builder's course with descriptions, photographs and illustrations.

Start now. It costs you nothing to find out what this practical builder's course is . . . and what it can do for you. If you want to make more money in the building game . . . get the facts about the Chicago Technical School for Builders.

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CHICAGO TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR BUILDERS
Dept. N-101, Chicago Tech. Bldg.,
118 East 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me without obligation your Free Books and Blue Prints for men in the Building Trades. It is understood no salesmen will call on me.

(Write or print name plainly.)

Name .....

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ASBESTOS SHINGLES

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Made in TAPERED and UNIFORM THICK

In a number of sizes, colors and shapes to fit every style of architecture at a reasonable cost, hundreds of carpenters are applying these shingles and making a lot of money.

We will give you special prices on carload lots which will enable you to secure a lot of business for this valuable type of roofing, they are

FIREPROOF WEATHERPROOF CURLPROOF

Rigid Fireproof Roofing NOT Flexible Impregnated Felt.

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SHINGLE, SLATE and SHEATHING CO.

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FOR SAMPLES and Special Carload proposition, return this clipping.

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Ask for—"How Jim Built a Business."

No plane is more solid than the Sargent Auto-Set

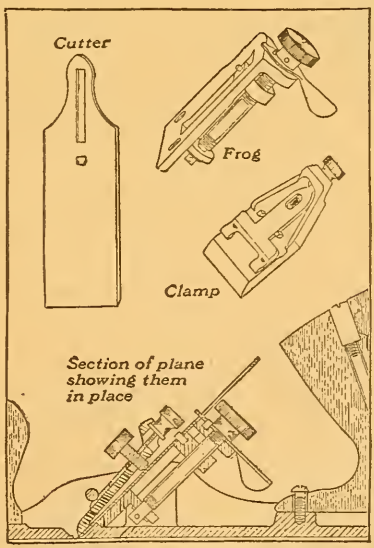
Sargent Auto-Set Jack Plane No. 714, 14 inches. Other sizes from 7 to 22 inches.

THESE illustrations explain why the Sargent Auto-Set is used by master craftsmen everywhere.

Look at the photograph. How long and lean the plane is! No excess weight—not an ounce more than is needed. How free and roomy the grips are! The Auto-Set doesn't cramp your arms or bruise your knuckles. Note the adjusting screw—easy to work, and accurate. And the lever that gives instant sidewise adjustment to the cutter.

But the Auto-Set does not sacrifice efficiency to its clean-cut beautiful design. No plane is more solid or rigid. In the diagram you can see how the frog and the clamp hold the cutter in a relentless grip, clear down to the very bottom of the plane. It *can't* chatter, *can't* waver. With the grain, across the grain, or against the grain, the Auto-Set cuts smoothly through the toughest wood. For it is built as solid as a single unit. As rigid as if the cutter and bed of plane were one piece.

The Auto-Set is one of the finest tools you can own. Ask your dealer to show you one. If you have other plane preferences, tell him so. In the long line of Sargent planes there is *just* the one you want. Send for our free booklet.



The Auto-Set feature permits you to remove, sharpen and replace cutter without changing original adjustment.

SARGENT

Tools & Hardware

SARGENT & COMPANY, *Manufacturers*, 55 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.
Please send me, without cost, the booklets on Sargent planes and squares.

Name_____

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Up! Out of the way

OVERHEAD DOORS are built for the needs of the modern garage, built for the needs of the man who demands beauty and efficiency, who is not satisfied with makeshift and compromise. There are thousands of men in this class, and they are turning to Overhead Doors. Builders using "Overhead Doors" have the satisfaction of knowing that they have kept in step with progress. Remember. the efficient garage door is always THE OVERHEAD.

A Successful Garage Door Must

1. Stay open.
2. Not blow shut.
3. Not use valuable space.
4. Be easily and quickly operated.
5. Lock and unlock from either side.
6. Not twist, sag or pull out of shape.
7. Require no change in building to install.
8. Stay closed.
9. Open out of the way.
10. Not scrape on the floor.
11. Not wedge or jam in snow or ice.
12. Seal opening at top, bottom and sides.
13. Harmonize with any style of architecture.
14. Make available every inch of the opening.

The "Overhead Door" incorporates all of these features.

THERE IS AN OVERHEAD DOOR COMPANY IN YOUR STATE AND A RELIABLE REPRESENTATIVE IN YOUR COMMUNITY, THOROUGHLY VERSED IN DOOR ENGINEERING

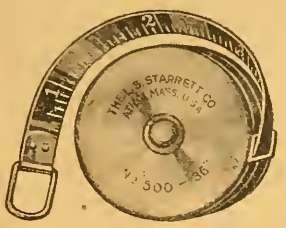
The "OverHEAD DOOR"

DISTRIBUTORS EVERYWHERE

OVERHEAD DOOR CORPORATION

KICKAPOO STREET
HARTFORD CITY, IND.

Starrett
Stainless Steel
Tape No. 520



Starrett
Pocket Steel
Tape No. 500

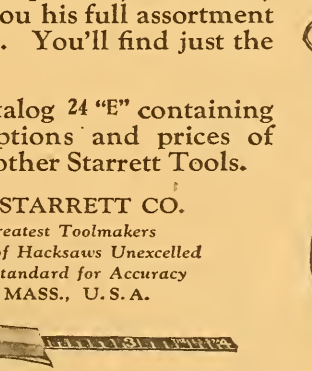
Look at this tape

—the Starrett No. 530, for example, in its sturdy, handsome black imitation leather case—you'd never believe you could buy such a fine steel tape at such a modest price.

Every Starrett Tape is easy to read, accurate and long lived—the most tape for your money. Ask your tool dealer to show you his full assortment of Starrett Tapes. You'll find just the ones you need.

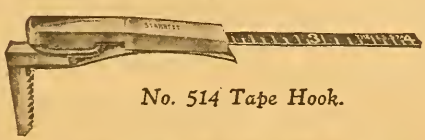
Write us for Catalog 24 "E" containing complete descriptions and prices of these and 2500 other Starrett Tools.

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.
World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy
ATHOL, MASS., U. S. A.



Starrett
Steel Tape
No. 530

No. 620 Tape. Handsome, strong metal-lined leather case, nickel trim.



No. 514 Tape Hook.

Use Starrett Tools

My Personal Message

to the Union Carpenters at this time is a hearty thanks—not only for the practical suggestions offered from time to time by which I have profited, but for their steadily-growing use of Estwing Tools. I also want to thank my many fellow workmen who have written me, enthusiastically praising the results of my efforts to give the carpenters better tools.

I will not say anything about these tools now, but will let some of your brother carpenters say it for me in a few of the many typical letters received. They are reproduced below.

E. H. Estwing

Curved Claw Hammer

Perfectly balanced. No tiring rebound. Pulls anything within the strength of the user. Cannot break.
12, 16, 20-oz. head.

Ripping Claw Hammer

Best for Electricians, Gas Fitters, etc. Grip is a non-conductor of electricity, heat or cold.
12, 16, 20-oz. head.

Half Hatchet

Most useful Carpenter Hatchet. Thin bit, easy cutting, easy grinding. Side blows, pulling or splitting cannot harm them.
No. 2—Smooth Face.

"I am well satisfied with my Estwing tools. I like the handle because my hand doesn't slip on it, and the balance is just fine."

J. C. Franklin, Mexia, Texas.

"My Estwing is the most perfect balanced hammer I ever used. The ability of its claw is wonderful, and restful on the arm. Now I want you to send one of your half-hatchets."

Harry Simmons, Kingston, N. Y.

"I bought one "unbreakable" hammer in February, 1926; have used it every day for every kind of work. It has the best "feel and hang" of any hammer I ever used, and I have used many kinds."

E. W. Hintz, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

"We have one carpenter that breaks more wooden handles than any six men. He was the first to buy your hammers. He has given up trying to break it, and it is the best hammer."

F. J. Weiss, Ludington, Michigan.

"I wouldn't trade either my 16-oz. or the 20-oz. hammers for six of any other make, as they are the finest well-balanced hammers made."

Frederick W. Arzt, Homestead, Fla.

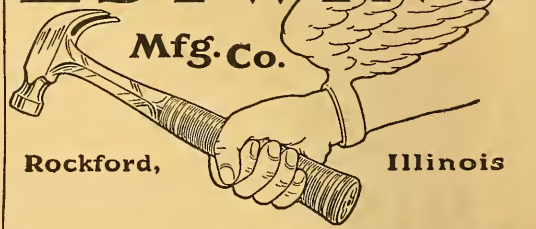
I take pleasure in announcing our new guarantee of— *FREE replacement that the Handle and Hollow Grip will never break, loosen or fly off.*

And, that instead of the former 30 days we now give— *A 60-day trial to prove that the Edge, Face and Claw are perfect. Any time during the life of the tool after the sixty days the owner is invited to send it direct to the factory for satisfactory adjustment and refund of return postage on all fair claims.*

Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order; inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered, which pays postage; or pay mail man.

	East of the Rockies.
☐ Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
☐ " " " 16 " "	2.00
☐ " " " 20 " "	2.25
☐ Ripping " " 12 " "	2.00
☐ " " " 16 " "	2.00
☐ " " " 20 " "	2.25
☐ Half Hatchet No. 2, Smooth Face	2.25
☐ Util-ax 28 oz. with Leather Sheath	2.25
☐ Scout Ax, 24 oz. " " "	2.00
☐ Camp Knife " " "	2.00
☐ Ball Pein Hammer, 16 oz. Head	1.75

ESTWING



Mfg. Co.

Rockford, Illinois

Easy Money for Carpenters!

Clean up
$20.00 to $30.00 Side Money
Every Week Selling and Installing

U-TACK
Metal Weatherstrips

Simply show these new, nationally advertised metal weatherstrips to home owners in your neighborhood—call attention to their amazingly low prices and explain that within an hour or two you can install them on every door and window in the house—and you will get more jobs than you can handle.

The Easiest Money You Ever Earned

You know every home owner wants metal weatherstripping on his house. And you know why so few of them have it—because up to now it has been too expensive—only well-to-do people could afford it. The new, patented U-Tack strips cost so little that everybody can afford them. That's why it's so easy to sell U-Tacks and get the installation job.

And there are two profits for you in every U-Tack job you land—a liberal profit on the sale of the strips and a profit on the installation.

U-Tack Metal Weatherstrips are made of genuine spring bronze and come in convenient lengths for doors and windows. Each strip has clean cut nail holes punched clear through and special copperized rustless nails are furnished with each set.

Fitting and attaching is simple, quick and easy—no special equipment necessary—no removal of window sashes, doors or hardware. Average time required is only about 15 minutes per door or window.

Fill in and mail coupon today for samples, illustrated folder, full description and special money making proposition to carpenters. Be the first in your neighborhood to talk and show U-Tacks and cash in on the tremendous demand that exists. Write now—it's easy money.

U-TACK METAL WEATHERSTRIP CO.
6677 Delmar Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

U-TACK
Metal Weatherstrip for Windows and Doors

Easy Money Coupon Mail Today

U-Tack Metal Weatherstrip Co., 6677 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

Send me without cost or obligation, samples of U-Tack Metal Weatherstrips, illustrated folder and money-making proposition to carpenters.

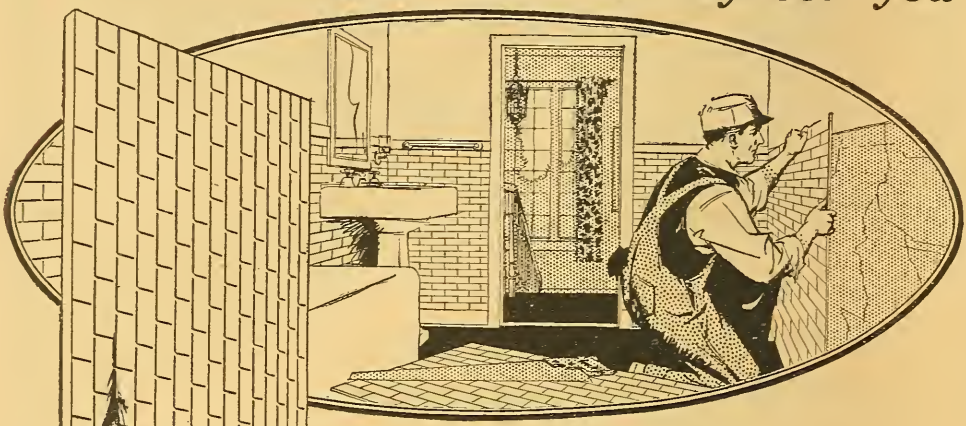
Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State.....

Cornell Tile Board

will make money for you



NOW that the bathroom is sharing in the growing use of color, there is a splendid apportunity for you corpenters to "get busy" and tile the bathroom walls of the homes in your respective neighborhoods, with *Cornell Tile Board.*

When enameled in color to harmonize with the rugs and window curtains, the deep, clean-cut tile patterns stand out with all the glistening beauty of ceramic tile.

Take advantage of this vogue for color. Make real money tiling kitchens and bathrooms this inexpensive way.

Write us for samples and the name of your nearest Cornell dealer.

Cornell Wood Products Company
190 N. State Street, Chicago, Illinois

Cornell
TILE BOARD
Panelized Timber

Just heft it–

Ask your tool dealer to hand you a Maydole in the style and weight you like—heft it, swing it—see for yourself why this hammer is the choice of experienced carpenters. Hang, toughness, strength and wear are built in . . . driving or pulling, there's more in a Maydole than any ordinary hammer.

Ask your hardware dealer to show you the style and weight you prefer. Write us for a free copy of Pocket Handbook 23 "A".

YOUR HAMMER SINCE 1843

Maydole Hammers

The David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N.Y.

2181

You Can't beat these Sweet-Orr,

TUG-O-WAR

WORK SUITS AND PANTS

A photograph of an actual contest showing a pair of Tug-O-War work pants that withstood 561 pounds of husky men pulling on one leg and 602 pounds on the other. The pants won.

For wear...comfort...looks

Since 1871 we have been making work clothes. It's no wonder we know what men want and that we can produce the best for the lowest cost. TUG-O-WAR work suits and pants are manufactured of strong, good-looking materials. They are built to last, and by long experience are designed to show extra strength at every place where there may be strain. Pockets are put where you need them, of the right size and in the right places, and the buttons and seams are sewed to last. Sweet-Orr garments give satisfaction to men today as they did to their fathers and grandfathers. Don't experiment. Get the tried and true. A pair free to each of 6 men that can rip a pair of TUG-O-WAR pants. Ask your dealer for details.

GO TO THE ORIGINATOR

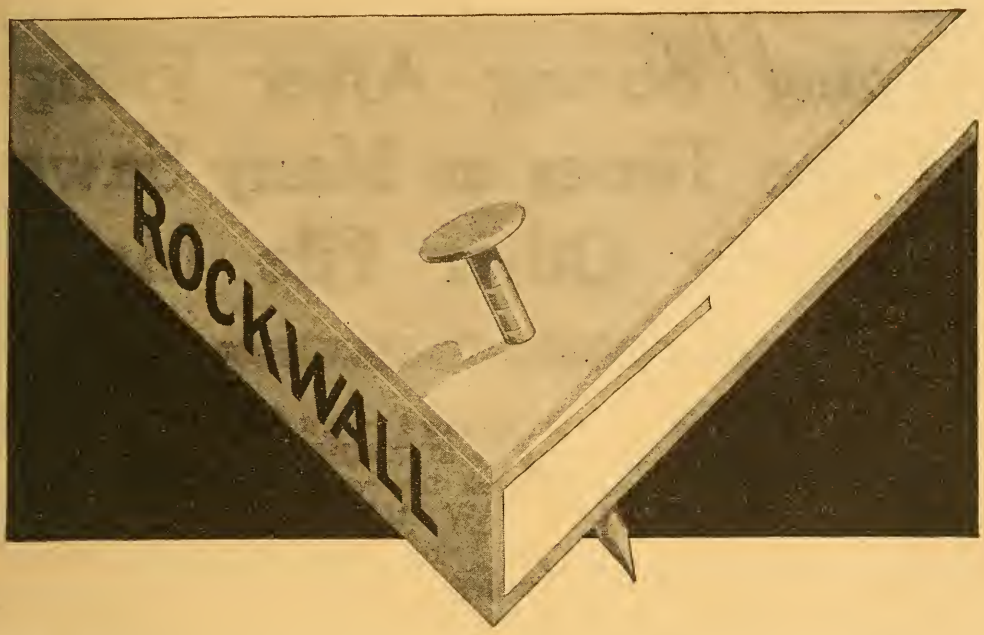
James Orr, one of the founders of this Company, invented the overall, and for nearly 60 years we have been making overalls and constantly improving them. We believe this is our best guarantee for downright quality. When you need overalls go to the originator.

SWEET-ORR & CO., Inc.

15 Union Square, New York

"FIRST TO ADOPT THE UNION LABEL"

For illustrated folder print your name and address in the margin below and mail.



Get the Strong, Covered Nailing Edge

USE ROCKWALL GYPSUM PRODUCTS ON YOUR NEXT JOB

THE square turned-in nailing edge of Rockwall Wall Board makes tight, trouble-proof joints. Think of the money you will save not to have splintered edges or damaged sheets. When you use Rockwall Wall Board you can be sure of turning out a job that will stand the most rigid inspection.

Each panel is a solid sheet of Nova Scotia Gypsum Rock surfaced with tough, durable, gray fibre which makes a pleasing effect even without any additional finish.

Rockwall Wall Board is finished alike on both sides. You can face either side out — as there is no difference in covering, sizing, no markings to cover up. Rockwall produces a strong, even wall surface ready for papering, painting, or texturing. Rockwall Wall Board is fire-resistant, sound-proof, and warp-proof. Made of the same fine quality of Nova Scotia Gypsum which goes into Rockwall Plaster, Lath, and Tile. Eastern dealers can supply you.

ATLANTIC GYPSUM PRODUCTS COMPANY
NEW YORK BOSTON PORTSMOUTH

ROCKWALL

GYPSUM WALL BOARD

Try a set of

Numetal
PATENTED
WEATHER STRIPS

on your own door or window

then you'll realize the great possibilities of this profitable side line for

Carpenters

We are offering carpenters a wonderful profit-making side-line, which may be developed into a permanent, paying business . . . the installation of *Numetal* Weatherstrips.

In order that you may see for yourself what a desirable thing they are, we are making you this special offer: We'll send you a complete set for 1 door for $2.00 or 1 window set for $1.40—Postpaid with complete directions. Send for one or both sets (complete with nails and screws) and see how easy *Numetal* is to install—and how practical it is. Not a coil strip—but highly tempered spring metal—cut in any length.

Door Set $2.00

Window Set $1.40

Post Paid

Use coupon below and complete instructions and illustrated folder will be sent. Leading hardware, lumber and building supply dealers handle *Numetal* Weatherstrips. You can get local service.

MACKLANBURG-DUNCAN CO.
Manufacturers
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

DEMONSTRATION OFFER (C-5)

MACKLANBURG-DUNCAN COMPANY,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

☐ Enclosed find $2.00 for which send me postpaid, *Numetal* Weatherstrip equipment for one door, size_____inches wide x_____ inches high.

☐ Enclosed find $1.40 for which send me postpaid *Numetal* Weatherstrip equipment for one double hung window, size_____inches wide x_____inches high (full dimensions inside window frame.)

☐ Please send me full instructions and illustrated folder regarding how carpenters can build up a profitable side-line.

NAME_____

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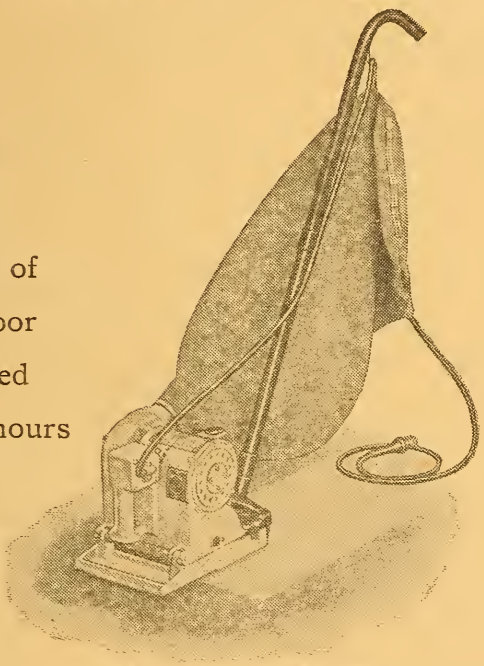
MAIL THE COUPON
GET THE FACTS

The Only Way You Can't Make Money with the Clarke is Not to Own One

800
to
2000
sq. feet of
new floor
surfaced
in eight hours



300
to
1000
sq. feet of
old varished
floor resurfaced
in eight hours

DUSTLESS AS A VACUUM CLEANER

YOU CAN EASILY CARRY IT WITH ONE HAND

RUNS FROM A LIGHT SOCKET

The Clarke works on floors—in the shop—on bench sanding

"Pointing the Way" will show you how—gives the facts—illustrates by photographs the work—and contains proof that shows absolutely and without question that you can make *much more money by having* a powerful, fast cutting Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander working for you.

CLARKE SANDING MACHINE CO.

Dept. C-210, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.

Originators and for eleven years, Manufacturers of Portable Sanding Machines.

This Coupon Can Put a Lot of Money in Your Pocket

MAIL IT TODAY

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.
Dept. C-210, 3817 Cortland St.
Chicago, Ill.

Please send me illustrated copy of "Pointing the Way to Greater Profits," which shows actual Proof of Performance, and money-making facts of the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander.

Name .....

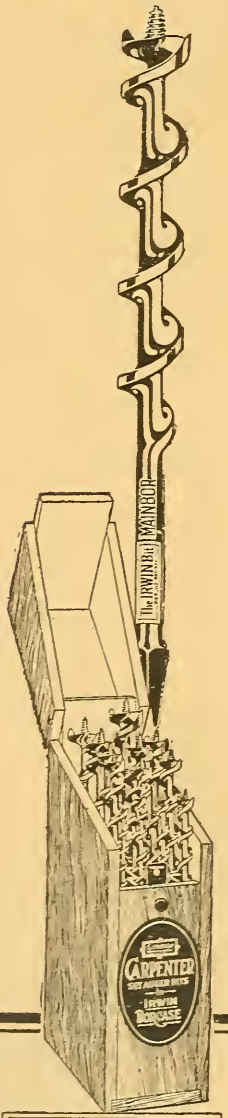
Address .....

City..... State.....

wanted

50,000 CARPENTERS

To Try This Fast Cutting IRWIN AUGER BIT



A SINCERE trial is all that is needed to convince anyone of the speed, toughness and superior cutting qualities of this Irwin Mainbor No. 62-T, specially designed and manufactured for carpenters, and other woodworking artisans.

Made to cut quick and clean. Made to save time. Made to save effort.

Just try this Irwin Bit—you're sure to like it.

Special Offer

To those carpenters and woodworkers who have never used the Irwin Mainbor Bit we will send postpaid, for 25c, one Mainbor No. 62-T in the one-half inch size, that lists at 65c.

This is well below the cost of production. In fact we make the price of 25c just to cover the cost of handling and mailing, and to eliminate the idle inquiry.

We want to receive requests for this sample bit from sincere workers—interested in learning of a better tool. Just mail the coupon, with 25c, and we will send the sample bit postpaid. Only the one size will be sent, and only one will be sent to an individual.

If you don't feel, after buying the bit, that it is the best you have ever used—send it back, tell us why and we will refund your money by return mail. Send the coupon today.

THE IRWIN AUGER BIT CO.

Wilmington, Ohio

"Largest Makers of Woodboring Tools in the World"

COUPON

The Irwin Auger Bit Co., Wilmington, O.

Enclosed find 25c for which please mail postpaid. one of your Mainbor No. 62-T, size one-half inch.

Name .....

St. Address .....

City & State.....

It's the Lost Time that Hurts!

Here's a new idea that will help materially to turn otherwise idle hours into profitable working time. And the idea is practical and most satisfactory to the home-owner.

Re-Roofing *with* RED CEDAR SHINGLES *over the* Old Roof

The advantages of this new method may be summarized as follows:

The dirt and litter of old shingles is eliminated.

The building has complete protection during process of re-shingling.

Insulation against heat and cold is vastly increased, both by the double layer of shingles and the air spaces between.

There is a decided gain in home comfort. Cold rooms are made warmer and more liveable. Upstairs bedrooms are cooler in warm weather. Fuel saving is surprisingly great.

And best of all, from the standpoint of the carpenter or shingler, the work can be done even in inclement weather, when otherwise it would be impossible to work outdoors.

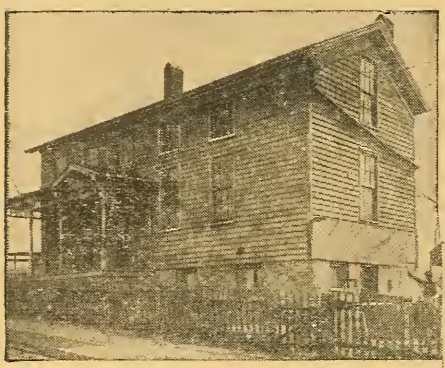
Many carpenters and shinglers have found it most profitable to sell this idea to the home-owner and have thus provided employment not only for themselves, but for many others as well.

Ask your local lumber dealer for full particulars and literature, or write direct to

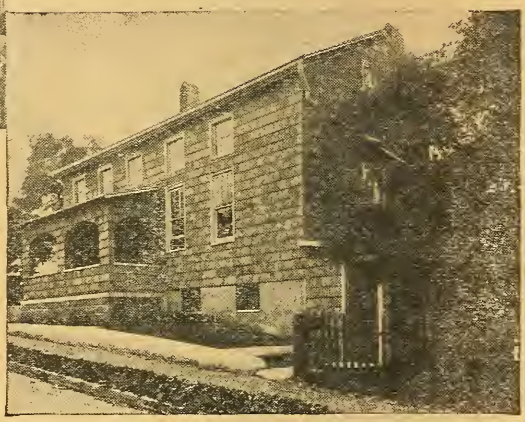
RED CEDAR SHINGLE BUREAU

4455 Stuart Building Seattle, Wash.

How You *can get more* Building Jobs . . .



Before Modernizing



After Modernizing

THE MONEY spent for modernizing this house meant work for carpenters! Lumber is chiefly used in modernizing it—sash, shingles, roofing, sheathing, flooring, interior trim—called for the carpenter's services.

The United States Department of Commerce figures that at least 12,000,000 houses in this country need modernizing . . . millions of possible jobs for carpenters! The Home Modernizing Bureau, financed by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association and manufacturers and associations of other building industry groups, is actively promoting the remodelling and rebuilding of all these structures.

Look over the old buildings around your town and see for yourself how many need to be modernized. A local Home Modernizing Campaign will result in hundreds of new jobs for you.

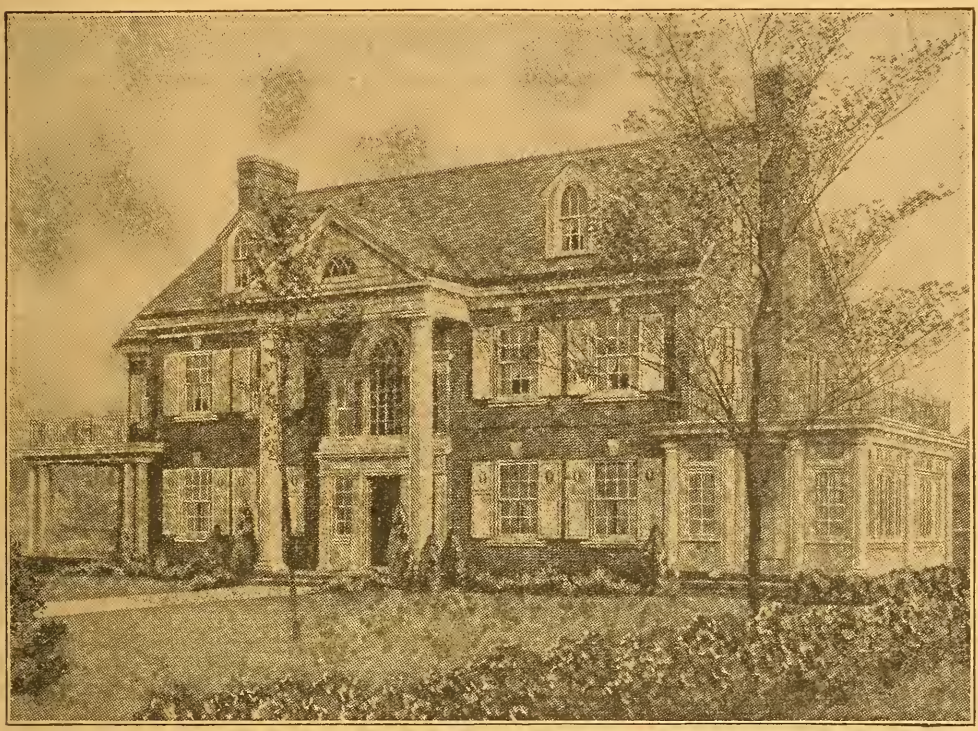
It will pay you to take a leading part in the formation of a Local Home Modernizing Bureau. Talk it up to all the members of your Local . . . be sure your Union is well-represented on the Bureau in your community. Better yet, see that your Local is the first to take steps to form a Home Modernizing Bureau. You'll be surprised at the response!

The National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 702 Transportation Bldg., Washington, D. C., will gladly furnish information about the Home Modernizing Movement and how you can take a leading part in the formation of a Local Bureau in your own town. Write now for particulars and a free copy of the new booklet, "A FEW BOARDS." You'll want to read it.

NATIONAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

"American Standard Lumber from America's Best Mills"



One of the nine beautiful Masonite Homes in Whitcomb & Keller's Sunnymede, South Bend, Indiana.
Architect: H. Russell Stapp

No wonder carpenters like this *thermostatic wood!*

CARPENTERS always find it easy and profitable to work with Masonite, the thermostatic all-wood board for structural insulation. It comes in broad, smooth boards that go up in a jiffy for sheathing, plaster base, roof insulation. And what a great all-around remodeling material it is! Send today for a sample of Masonite, and for book of Specifications and Details.

MASONITE CORPORATION
FORMERLY MASON FIBRE CO.
Dept. 8108, 111 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
Mills: Laurel, Mississippi

Masonite
THERMOSTATIC WOOD FOR
STRUCTURAL INSULATION
Made by the makers of MASONITE PRESDWOOD
REG. U S PAT. OFF.

© M. F. Co.

Another Weyerhaeuser achievement-*Wasteless Lumber!*

trimmed square at both ends··packaged····ready to use····

The Mark of 4 SQUARE Lumber

4 SQUARE

Packaged *and* Guaranteed

These items can now be purchased under the 4-Square label. Each carefully manufactured for the particular purpose for which it is intended.

FINISHING LUMBER
BEVEL SIDING · DROP SIDING
COLONIAL SIDING
SOFTWOOD FLOORING
CEILING AND PARTITION
SHELVING · STEPPING
CASING · BASE · MOULDINGS

You can do your best work with 4-Square Lumber

FROM the moment you open a package of 4-Square Lumber you start to *build.*

The old tedious preparatory job of "squaring up" the ends has been done for you at the mill.

Every piece of lumber in the 4-Square package is of the right species and proper grade, full length—of exact standard size and width. Its face is fresh and unmarred. The ends are square and smooth. The convenient package protects it. It's a pleasure to handle and work with lumber like that.

And Weyerhaeuser guarantees this lumber—each package plainly labeled. No wonder skilled carpenters everywhere are expressing their approval of this improved lumber. It eliminates disappointments and enables them to do better work—more easily.

Distribution of 4-Square Lumber is now being arranged through local lumber dealers. Ask *your* dealer about it or, if he is unable to supply it, write to us.

WEYERHAEUSER FOREST PRODUCTS · SAINT PAUL, MINN.

General Sales Offices: WEYERHAEUSER SALES COMPANY, Spokane, Washington

District Sales Offices: MINNEAPOLIS · KANSAS CITY · CHICAGO · TOLEDO
PITTSBURGH · PHILADELPHIA · NEW YORK

"Why don't you tell every carpenter?"

asks this veteran hammer user

"That screw wedge in the Plumb Hammer is the greatest thing I've seen in twenty years of carpentering. Just by turning the screw I can tighten a wobbly head, after hard work and shrinkage loosen it. Why don't you tell every carpenter?"

—J. P. McCARRY, Bridgewater, Pa.

Just a turn of the screw tightens a Plumb Tool. This is Hammer H F 81, 1 lb. Priced at $1.50.

HOW often have you picked up your hammer and found that the head wobbled .... had to waste time, rewedging it .... and spoiled the tool's balance by doing so?

The tightest-wedged handle is bound to loosen from steady pounding and shrinkage.

So Plumb discarded old methods of wedging and set out to invent a wedge that would retighten a handle when it finally loosened.

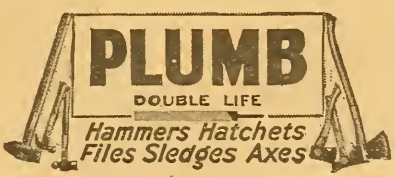
The Screw Wedge is the result of that experimenting. It eliminates loose handles for all time.

At the first sign of looseness, you just turn the screw, and the head is tight again.

Always safe! Always as perfectly balanced as when new.

The Plumb Red Handle and Black Head Hammer is the mark of expert workmen. They know quality and value. They buy tools to last a lifetime. Ask to see a Plumb at your hardware store.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Inc., Phila., U. S. A.



YOUR DEALER NOW HAS THE NEW DISSTON SAWS

. . . and you will want to see them

GO to the store where you buy your tools. See the new line of DISSTON Hand Saws . . . new in every feature . . . lighter, thinner, faster-cutting, smoother-running, easier on your arm.

You'll like their better balance, their easier "hang", and other improved features which the good mechanic notes at once.

You will like the larger hand-holes, with their more comfortable grip. All handles have covered tops, with a beautiful new weatherproofed finish.

You will find your own favorite models in these new and finer saws, in both regular and lightweight (ship) patterns, more beautiful, more efficient, than ever before.

And, when you use your new Disston Saw, you will see how the improved Disston True-Taper Grind saves your strength at every stroke.

See these new saws!

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.
Canadian Factory: Toronto

"THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE"

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

Established in 1881
Vol. XLVIII—No. 10. INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1928 One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

The employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the Lufkin Rule Company of Saginaw, Michigan, who manufacture a number of tools used by carpenters such as rules, tapes, combination squares, trysquares and other measuring devices.

This concern recently constructed a large addition to their plant on which were employed non-union carpenters.

ANNUAL REFERENCE NUMBER

This is the annual reference number of our official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter." It contains valuable information of vast importance to our members. The General Secretary is required by law to publish this information in the October issue each year. It is therefore advisable for each member to file this month's copy carefully away and thereby have it as a ready reference for the coming year.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND ITS PREDECESSORS

THE NATIONAL LABOR UNION

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and Second Vice-president, The American Federation of Labor.)

IN August, 1864, the Trades Assembly of Louisville, Ky., issued a call for a convention to be held in that city to organize an international body of the Trades Assemblies of the United States and Canada. Little attention was paid to it. However, it had the effect of arousing some interest among the leaders of the labor movement. Correspsondence passed between them on the matter and a conference was arranged to be held in Louisville, Ky., in 1865, to consider—

> "The best means of securing the attention of the Trades Unions to matters of greater concern than they had hitherto considered."

Those present were:

R. F. Trevelleck, Ship Carpenters' Union of Detroit, Mich.; Wm. H. Gudgeon, Shipwrights' and Caulkers' Union of Cincinnati, O.; Thos. Knowles, Shipwrights' and Caulkers' Union of Buffalo, N. Y.; Alex Burleigh, Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union of Indiana; Wm. Bailey, Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union of Missouri; J. W. Krepp, Glass Cutters' Union of Pittsburgh, Pa.; S. S. Whittier, Carpenters' and Joiners' Union of Massachusetts; Wm. Clafflin, Carpenters' and Joiners' Union of St. Louis, Mo.; James Boyer, Coach Makers' Union of Kentucky; Wm. Harding, Coach Makers' Union of Brooklyn, N. Y.; M. Sinsnick, Printers' Union of Detroit, Mich.; John Blake, of the Working Man's Advocate, of Chicago, Ill.

At this conference it was decided to hold a convention in Baltimore, Md., on August 20, 1866, and a call was issued to that effect.

Sixty delegates were present from the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, Georgia, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri.

John Hinchcliffe, of the Railroad Men's Protective Union of Illinois, acted as chairman, and C. W. Gibson of the Eight Hour Association of New Haven, Conn., acted as secretary, and J. B. Overton of the Trades Assembly of Baltimore, Md., and John D. Ware of the Coach Makers' International Union of Philadelphia, Pa., acted as assistant secretaries.

It was decided that the organization be known as the "National Labor Union." The convention declared "for the formation of unions in all localities where same do not exist, also for the formation of international unions in every industry as the first and most important duty of the hour."

It further declared for the establishment of mechanics' institutes, lyceums and reading rooms, as a means of educating the workers on the important questions of the day.

It went on record as opposed to strikes except as a last resort when all other means for an amicable and honorable adjustment had failed.

Other matters considered were: the apprenticeship system, public lands, co-operative associations, the eight-hour day, female labor, etc. The main issue all through the convention was that of politics; it continually bobbed up in one form or another and caused much serious apprehension among the delegates. After a prolonged and animated discussion, the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 35 for, to 24 against:

> "Whereas, the history and legislation of the past has demonstrated the fact that no confidence whatever can be placed in the pledges or professions of the representatives of existing political parties so far as the interests of the industrial classes are concerned; therefore, be it
>
> "RESOLVED, That the time has come when the working men of the United States should cut themselves aloof from party ties and predilections, and organize themselves into a National Labor Party, the object of which shall be to secure the enactment of a law making "eight hours" a legal day's work by the National Congress and the several state legislatures, and the election of men pledged to sustain and represent the interests of the industrial classes."

It was further decided that steps be taken to put the National Labor Party into operation at the earliest possible date.

* * * *

The Second Convention was held in Chicago, Illinois, from August 24 to 31, 1867. Sixty-nine delegates were present.

The report of the president emphasized the need of funds, recommended salaries for the president and secretary, complained of the difficulty of determining who were members and who were not of the National Labor Union "as the constituency of that body had been indistinctly defined and but questionably established," suggested a per capita tax to be levied on all affiliated unions, and recommended the establishment of an official journal.

The formation of a National Labor Party was fully reported on; the objects of which were:

1. To secure, by proper legislation, the labor reforms necessary to the prosperity of the Nation.
2. To nominate candidates for the various offices to be filled.
3. To support them at the ballot-box.
4. To vote for no candidate not unequivocally pledged to support the principles of the labor reform organization.

Other things discussed and acted upon were: the platform of the National Labor Union, national welfare, medium of exchange, public lands, public employment, Negro labor, apprenticeship, tariff, mechanics' lien, political action, etc.

J. C. C. Whaley, of the Printers' Union of Washington, D. C., was elected president; C. H. Lucker, of the Journeymen Tailors, was elected secrtary, and O. J. Swegels of the Eight-Hour League of Buffalo, N. Y., was elected treasurer.

* * * *

The Third Convention was held in September, 1868, in New York City. Eighty-two delegates were present.

The constitution was revised.

Party politics again took a leading part in the deliberation of the convention. The House Painters' Union of Newark, N. J., gave notification of its withdrawal from the National Labor Union and delegate Ignatius Batory of the Labor Reform Association of Baltimore, Md., and a member of the Molders' Union Society, tendered his resignation on account of the action taken to form a National Labor (Political) Party. A Department of Labor in the United States Government was advocated and the question of immigration thoroughly discussed.

Wm. H. Sylvis of the Molders' International Co-operative and Protective Union was elected president. John Vincent of Typographical Union No. 6; New York City, was elected secretary. Alfred W. Phelps of the National Carpenters' Union, New Haven, Conn., was elected treasurer.

* * * *

The Fourth Convention was held in Philadelphia, Pa., in September, 1869.

Ninety-eight delegates were present. The seating of Mr. West from the "Political Association of New York" was objected to, but after considerable discussion he was seated.

Politics took up much of the time of the convention. The organizing of colored workers into labor unions was approved. The organizing of female labor also was approved, and equal pay for work equally well done was demanded.

Richard F. Trevelleck, of the Ship Carpenters' Union of Detroit, Mich., was elected president.

* * * *

The Fifth Convention was held in Cincinnati, Ohio, from August 15 to August 22, 1870. Eighty-six delegates were present; some from social and political organizations.

Complaint was made that a representative made an effort to use the colored laboring men in the interests of the Republican Party. Accusations also were made that a representative prominently and notoriously identified with the Democratic Party was also present, and, after considerable discussion, "a solemn protest was entered against anything in the shape of politics influencing the deliberations of the convention."

The president in his report recommended that the organization declare itself "a distinct political party dominated as the Labor Reform Party," with power to call national and state conventions to nominate candidates for office. This caused an extended debate and was finally adopted.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted—

1. Calling on "all working men of the country to do all in their power to open many of the closed avenues of industry to women and welcome their entering into just competition with men in the industrial race of life."

2. Demanding the same rate of wages for women as for men for equal work done.

3. Favoring reduction of the hours of labor.

4. Inviting common, or unskilled laborers, to co-operate in improving the conditions of the productive classes.

5. Inviting farmers and working men to unite.

6. Ordering that a record be kept of the votes of congressmen, etc.

Richard F. Trevelleck of Detroit, Mich., was re-elected president. John W. Browning of the Bricklayers' Union of New York was elected secretary, and A. W. Phelps of the National Carpenters' Union, New Haven, Conn., was re-elected treasurer.

* * * *

The Sixth Convention was held in St. Louis, Mo., in August, 1871. Twenty-three delegates were present.

During the year demand was made as to whether the National Labor Union was a political or an industrial body, and this brought the question before the convention. From the number of delegates present, it was plainly evident that interest in the organization had declined; something had to be done.

The separation of the political from the industrial organization was decided upon; the National Labor Party to hold its convention in Columbus, Ohio, in February, 1872, and the National Labor Union to hold its convention in Cleveland, Ohio, in September, 1872.

Richard F. Trevelleck of Detroit, Mich., was re-elected president; C. B. Johnson of the State General Council of Miners' and Laborers' Benefit Association of Pennsylvania, was elected secretary, and A. G. Cameron of Labor Union No. 2 of Chicago, Ill., was elected treasurer.

* * * *

The Seventh Convention—if it can be so called—met in Cleveland, Ohio, September 16, 1872. Only five delegates besides President Trevelleck and Treasurer Cameron were present. It was decided that correspondence be opened with the presidents of the various State, National and International Trades and Labor Unions requesting them to meet in conference with the officers of the National Labor Union to take into consideration the expediency of calling a National Industrial Congress to discuss questions of a non-political character. Nothing resulted therefrom.

Later attempts were made to revive it under the name of the Industrial Congress, but without success. It then consolidated with an organization known as the Industrial Brotherhood and continued as such in a haphazard way for two years when, owing to the depression in trade, lack of interest taken in it and the indifference of its members, it went out of business altogether.

FIRE STATISTIC FACTS

(By Joseph P. Quinlan, National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.)

WE ARE living today in a period in which many of our ideas are the result of subtle propaganda. Some of these ideas are erroneous in fact, but when repeated often enough, one becomes accustomed to them and perhaps unconsciously accepts them.

A case in point, which is of direct interest to carpenters, is the national advertising that "every three minutes somebody's house burns." This statement is carried in much of the advertising of various companies manufacturing a material competing with lumber, but principally used for streets and roads. The inference in the advertised statement quoted above is, of course, that employing this material instead of lumber, homes would not be burned.

Let us analyze the statement. First of all it is stated that 175,000 homes catch fire every year. This is a "catchy" statement. The reader of the statement is permitted to draw the inference that these 175,000 homes that catch fire are completely burned or at least seriously damaged. As a matter of fact, the great majority of fires cause little damage. The annual report of the chief of the New York fire department shows that approximately 60 per cent of the total number of fires in New York City in 1927 caused damage of less than $10.00. Contrast this fact with the inference behind the statement that "every three minutes somebody's home burns."

Again the statement "every three minutes a home burns" is intended to impress the reader with a seeming fast rate of destruction, but in the three minutes what actually happens, granting that the figures are true, is that a home burns, causing slight damage, and that actually in the same three minutes that one home is being partially burned nine complete new homes have been constructed.

Grant even the assumption that 175,000 homes catch fire each year. These homes include those built of brick, concrete, tile and other substitutes for lumber. Yet the inference is that if homes were built of material other than lumber, they would not be susceptible to damage from fire. This, of course, is an erroneous conception, as outside of the exterior walls, most residences are the same.

Based on statistics of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, who collect the most accurate and scientific data on fire losses, there are more fires per thousand masonry-walled buildings than in those of lumber. The Underwriters publish statistics as to the number of fires by type of construction for eighty-one cities. In these eighty-one cities in 1926, there were 266,636 brick and stone buildings in which 6,719 fires occurred, a ratio of 25.2 fires per thousand buildings. In these same cities there were 962,938 wood buildings in which there were 15,638 fires reported, or an average of 16.2 fires per thousand buildings. In other words, fires occured with 56 per cent more frequency in masonry buildings than in those constructed of lumber. Whatever the cause, whether it be the carefulness of the occupants of the lumber-built homes or some other reason, the fact, nevertheless, is fires do occur with greater frequency in masonry buildings.

The Underwriters' statistics further show that in seventy of the eighty-one cities there is a greater ratio of fires in masonry buildings. These increases range from only 2 per cent greater to as high as 2,535 per cent for the city of Walla Walla. New Rochelle, N. Y., had thirteen times as many fires in masonry buildings; Boise, Idaho, ten times; Eau Claire, Wis., nine times; Haverhill, Mass., seven times; Bay City, Mich., and Auburn, N. Y., six times; Grand Rapids, Mich., Jamestown, N. Y., Bridgeport, Conn., Arlington and Brockton, Mass., five times; Waukegon, Ill., Lowell and Methuen, Mass., E. Cleveland, Lakewood and Springfield, Ohio, four times. The above are but a few of the cities listed in the Underwriters' report, but are indicative of the actual situation as regards the possibility of fire in lumber as compared with masonry construction.

Carpenters should be watchful of this propaganda to build of other materials than lumber because of the so-called fire hazard. More than 96 per cent of fires start in the interior of buildings according to the Underwriters, and in the light

of this fact it is difficult to understand just how using a substitute for lumber for exterior wall construction, will reduce fires. Unfortunately, many readers will absorb such statements as quoted earlier without placing them under the light of reason and may even be influenced in their choice of a home by such a statement. If such be the case it would affect to a considerable degree the opportunity for employment at his trade that the carpenter now has.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND WORLD PEACE

(By William Green, President, American Federation of Labor.)

THE American Federation of Labor is composed of working men and women, representatives of all the trades and occupations, within the United States and Canada. It is a voluntary organization and its membership includes all classes of labor, both skilled and unskilled. All those who toil are eligible to membership and to the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges which go with this membership. The American Federation of Labor has succeeded in blending into a cooperative organization many millions of men and women of all creeds and nationalities.

In this respect it has proved to be the economic melting pot of America. Religious and political freedom are guaranteed, recognized and respected. It is a singular fact that while in many localities men and women will divide on religious, political and social lines within the Organized Labor movement these men and women will fraternize, unite and organize for the advancement of a common purpose and the achievement of a fixed goal.

This great organization of working people has created two supreme tribunals through which their deliberate judgment and mature opinion may find expression. These tribunals are known as the Convention of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. The Convention of the American Federation of Labor is held annually and delegates, representing the millions of workers who make up the Organized Labor movement, meet for the purpose of drafting laws and rules to govern the affairs of the organization, to consider and adopt policies for the guidance of the officers and members, and to elect the officers for the specific term of one year. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is charged with the administration of the affairs of the organization, with the execution of the instructions of the convention and with the responsibility of acting upon emergencies which may arise.

All declarations upon economic, social, political and industrial questions are made by the conventions or the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and may be regarded as reflecting the predominating sentiment of the membership which these tribunals represent. By this method the American people may know the opinion of this great cross-section of American public life. This opinion weighs heavily in the councils of the Nation and is given its true significance by those who seek to know public sentiment on questions of national and international importance.

There is no subject which appeals more strongly to working men and women than the subject of Peace. It has so thoroughly occupied their thoughts and attention that at practically every convention of the American Federation of Labor held since 1887, consideration in some form has been given to this all-absorbing topic. The proceedings of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor are replete with declarations and pronunciamentos upon peace and the attitude of the American Federation of Labor toward peace.

Much of the history of the world is found in the history of its wars. So destructive and devastating have been the great wars between nations that statesmen and the peoples of the nations of the world have been forced to turn their thoughts toward peace and a peaceful solution of national and international disputes. Labor has led in this movement. Because of their numbers and social status the workers have been more deeply and vitally affected by war and the ravages of war than other groups of society. The burdens and sacrifices inci-

dent to war have fallen most heavily upon the shoulders of working people. They have been called upon to serve in the armies in the field, to man the ships upon the seas, to give valiant service in various branches of the Government, to serve in a most intensified way in manufacturing war materials and to work and labor in helping to pay the heavy debts incurred as a result of the war. The loss of the bread-winners and the support of families, in the field of battle, has caused immeasurable suffering among the widows and orphans of working men.

This suffering is augmented by the fact that the families of working men depend upon their daily earnings for subsistence, consequently, when this source of income ceases because of the death of the father and husband these helpless women and children are without means of support and are forced to enter the ranks of labor. The tragic and pathetic feature of all wars is the intense suffering, both physical and mental, which the women and children (the innocent victims of war) are called upon to endure. This phase of war touches the heart and conscience of mankind very deeply. If there was no other reason calling for the abolition of war the silent appeal of the women and children throughout the world ought to move mankind to action in an earnest effort to find a way to end war.

It cannot be denied that the movement in behalf of world peace was given great impetous through the results of the great World war. It was the tragedy of tragedies. It was a climax to the horrors of all previous wars. The death and destruction wrought, through the employment of modern war machinery and modern war methods, was so widespread and so horrifying that the civilized world was amazed and overwhelmed when it counted the cost. The average person shudders when he contemplates the tragic possibilities which would inevitably result in case of future wars.

The working people are very practical. They have learned from experience that all problems pressing for solution must be dealt with in a very practical way. They know that international peace is a problem in which all the peoples of the world are deeply interested. They believe that if it is to be solved in a way that is satisfactory all who are interested and concerned must put forth honest and sincere effort toward a solution of the problem. We cannot have international peace by merely wishing for international peace. We must study the underlying causes of war. We must know human nature.

The cause of world peace must and will suffer if the power of government is vested in dictators or if the governments become autocratic. The danger of war must always be found in those nations where a few exercise dictatorial powers and entertain imperialistic views. In such nations the people become merely a pawn in the hands of autocratic rulers. Democracy is the hope of the world.

We cannot dwell upon this subject without thinking about the methods which must be employed as a substitute for war. We must find a way by which disagreements and disputes between nations may be settled through peaceful methods. Disputes and disagreements between nations will ever prevail.

It is inconceivable that any nation would invade the territory or domain of another nation for selfish reasons or for the purpose of territorial acquisition, but if such an unexpected development would arise wherein another nation would be the aggressor, attempting to invade the United States, to impair our country's sovereignty or to attack us in an aggressive war campaign I am confident the working people of the United States would respond to the needs of the Government. We would be willing to defend our country, our liberty and our freedom.

We value all this so highly that we are willing to sacrifice and suffer, if need be, in defense of our homeland. It was this spirit which inspired the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor to give to the Government their patriotic support during the great World war.

The American Federation of Labor will, in the future, as it has in the past, protest against injustice and wrong wherever practiced or wherever perpetrated. It will gladly co-operate with every agency organized and established upon a sound, practical, workable basis, through which efforts are put forth to bring about agreement between the nations of the world which will provide for the settlement of international disputes through negotiations and arbitration tribunals.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS
Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
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SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
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GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Room 808, 625 Market St.,
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, containing the quarterly Password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of October, November and December, the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also are six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify General Secretary Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Travelling Members, Attention!

The Jacksonville, Fla., District Council advises all carpenters that building construction work in Florida in general and in Jacksonville in particular, is at practically a standstill, with little or no prospects of improvement during the coming fall and winter. Give Florida a wide berth.

* * *

Newspaper reports stating that there is a large amount of work in Decatur, Ill., are false and misleading advises Recording Secretary Dale Stump, L. U. No. 742. There are more men there now than work. Steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

All millmen and other "inside men" are requested to steer clear of Vancouver, B. C., Canada. Recording Secretary H. G. Avery, L. U. No. 1599, advises that there are more men there now than work can be provided for.

American Federation of Labor Convention Call

The call for the Forty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor has been issued. The convention will convene in the Atheneum Hall,

New Orleans, La., on November 19th and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Building Trades Department Convention Call

The call for the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has been issued. The convention this year will convene in the Hotel Roosevelt, New Orleans, La., on November 14th.

Label Trades Department Convention Call

The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has issued the call for the Twenty-first convention. This year the convention will meet on November 15th at New Orleans La.

Wisconsin Locals Hold Joint Picnic

On August 5th, L. U. No. 1746, of Minocqua-Woodruff, and L. U. No. 654, of Rhinelander, Wis., held a joint picnic. The day was a perfect one and the 100 or more members, their wives, children and friends made the old woods rejoice that Carpenters' Unions were celebrating. Various games and contests were indulged in by both young and old, refreshments in plenty and a basket lunch were furnished free. A short talk was given by the President of the Wisconsin State Council, followed by a dance. The joint committee is deserving of much credit for the splendid arrangements which brought the boys of that section of Wisconsin closer together.

A Rapid Rule

The Farrand Rapid Rule consists of a single strip of stiff slightly concave steel with a nickel-plated surface. The markings are large and dark and are easily read in dim places because the concave shape intensifies and reflects the light.

The container is an attractive nickel-plated cup that revolves on a pivot to which are attached two brake handles.

To operate the rule: Lift the end of the rule over the brim, press the thumb and forefinger on the brake handles—taking care not to touch the cup. Instantly the rule projects itself; releasing the pressure stops the rule. A push on the extended portion returns the rule quickly into the cup.

The rule is furnished in 72-inch graduated scale and also in 6-foot scale, graduated to tenths and hundreths of a foot. The price is $5.00 and may be had by addressing Hiram A. Farrand, Berlin, N. H.

Roofing Brackets

The attention of our readers is called to the announcement of an improvement in Ajax Roofing Brackets. There are now being made with a nail strip of special steel, more rigid than before, which does away with all possibility of buckling while in use. Ajax Roofing Brackets are old friends of roofers and contractors. For many years they have been making roofing work easier and safer.

DEATH ROLL

JOHN BRINDLE, L. U. No. 90, Evansville, Ind.

Startling Percentages

Of the world's land, United States possesses 6 per cent.

Of the world's population, our people make up 7 per cent.

Of the world's wheat, we grow 27 per cent.

Of the world's coal, we dig 40 per cent.

Of the world's telephones, we use 63 per cent.

Of the world's corn, we grow 75 per cent.

Of the world's automobiles, we make more than 80 per cent.

Of the world's motion pictures, we produce more than 85 per cent.

According to the Bureau of Education, school property of all sorts in the United States is valued at $8,125,000.000 and 31,037,736 students are enrolled for all sorts and types of courses.

* * *

God gave us two ears and but one tongue. Evidently He intended for man to do twice as much listening as talking.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Criticism Uncalled For

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the August issue of our Journal I read of a reference of a letter wherein Brother E. L. Lomax of L. U. No. 132, Washington, D. C., had offered a suggestion and I think it is only proper for a brother to set forth his views, and I fail to find that he has committed any offense worthy of reprimand.

If our learned brother, W. H. B. had read the Constitution and By-Laws he would have plainly found wherein he is in error.

The writer has been a union man all his life and at 61 years of age is still true blue. Let us give vent to our suggestions for what they be worth without fear of criticism from another brother.

A. O. Gallino,
L. U. No. 1494. Baton Rouge, La.

Urges Relief for Old-Timers

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been reading what our brothers think about Old Age Pensions. It seems as though some want one thing and some want another. Well, it's true we all want something different from the other fellow and I don't believe we all can get what we want. Still I think something should be done for the old boys who fought for unionism and have stood by the cause for many years and are now about to turn the job over to younger men, who are getting the benefits of what the older men have suffered, worked and paid for. I think these old fellows should be taken care of. It looks like twenty years is long enough for them to have to fight for a cause that has meant so much to the trade.

Most of the old boys are now about 60 or 70 years old, and most men at 60 who have worked at the trade forty years aren't very active now, when they have to hang from eight to fifteen doors a day, and I assure you the bosses don't want them. Now why should those old fellows be taxed, as some want them to be? They have paid their dues and assessments for twenty years, and some longer than that. Besides, they are not able to work six days a week and run around over the country and keep up with the work like they used to be.

I have been a union worker all my life. I joined the Brotherhood the first chance I had, and like many other brothers, for one cause or another, have had to join over two or three times, but always a union man. I joined the last time in 1902, in Birmingham, Ala. General Executive Board Members Jim P. Ogletree and J. W. Williams have known me for more than thirty years and know I have always fought for the cause.

Now, let's get down to business and do all we can for the old boys who have stood by the cause and have been the making of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., and not tax them to death.

John Wright Cook,
L. U. No. 1920. Wicket, Texas.

A Pension Suggestion.

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Every carpenter should be interested in the Pension. Every day is a day nearer the end of being able to compete with the young men, and when it comes your turn to be old, you will then remember that the old men were your friends.

Permit me to suggest a proposition to the boys. Let the Locals call on the brothers to contribute $5.00 each. That would start the ball rolling and wouldn't hurt any of them. I, for one, am more than willing to contribute my five.

I have heard some of the boys say, "Let the old carpenter go and jump the bridge." Is that brotherly love?

Some of the brothers look on me and smile. I have heard they say that if they had my roll they wouldn't worry. Now, if a man accummulates a few dollars to keep the wolf away from the door, that is luck. Life without pleasure isn't

worth living. I sincerely sympathize with the carpenter or any other person for that matter, who must work for a slave driver. I consider a foreman no better than a slave driver. He must be one to hold his job. "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." If men were as human as dogs there would be some pleasure living here. I have lived 77 years and have had some pleasure during that time, but not at carpenter work. I expect to be called out of this life of misery some of these days, but I'm not losing any sleep over that.

For the sake of the poor old fellows, have a heart and you will prosper. Kind action will bear fruit. Give the ball a drive; it cannot fail to roll.

Wm. Mason,
L. U. No. 632. Providence, R. I.

Thoughts for Young and Old

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Something to think about for old and young. There are many different ideas concerning Home and Pension. Some of the aged write as if they have done a great deal, and deserve much. Well, let us see.

Forty years ago, I can remember, carpenters getting $1.50 per day and common laborers got 75 cents per day. Today the average union carpenter receives $8 per day, and the average laborer, $5. I wonder where the big sacrifice comes in. Again, these old-timers want a Pension and expect to get more in one month than they paid in altogether. It is easily figured at ten cents per month. During thirty-five years they paid in $42 and expect $50 per month. Of course, I never expect to get old enough to draw a Pension, that is, old enough in the organization at the present rate of being a continuous member for thirty-five years.

Now to the younger brothers, I do not wish to hurt your feelings, nor your pocketbooks, but if you ever expect to get old your best Pension will be the amount you put away yourself, and if you wish to do something big and good, try to prepare a Home for the unfortunate members when they come to the end of their own road. Our Home in Lakeland is a good start and if well-managed, may be almost self-supporting.

Now for my part I cannot see why our old pioneers should expect Pensions for the good work they have done any more than the faithful Sunday school teachers who have labored hard to help the world along. And again, if a heavy tax is imposed upon the members, many will just drop out and many others will not come in. Let us rally to build up good for all, because many of us will fall by the wayside not through our own fault, and some will have to help.

C. Martin,
L. U. 212. Akron, Ohio.

The Home and Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

As our general convention is going to meet soon, and will no doubt settle the Home and Pension proposition, I, being what you might call an old-timer, thought I would say a few words on the subject. I joined Local Union No. 16 in May, 1892, and have been active in the labor movement ever since. I am 74 years old and am still active in the work, being a member of the Executive Board of the Illinois State Council of Carpenenters, and so I am interested in any movement to better the conditions of our members.

In regard to the Home and Pension, while I am an old-timer, I am not insistent on the Brotherhood to give us a Pension, for while I have worked many a day for nothing to help get the conditions that we have, I feel that I have been well repaid for my time, and I ask nothing from the Brotherhood. But if the members see fit to give it to us, I shall not oppose it. But really, it is a big undertaking to maintain both a Home and Pension, while the Home is an established thing.

We feel that this convention will (as it always has done), deal justly with the membership at large.

John R. Holmes,
L. U. No. 16. Springfield, Ill.

Favors Both Home and Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been a member of the Brotherhood for thirty-three years and am now 81 years of age and was for fifteen years a trustee of L. U. No. 406. I thought I would like to make some statements relative to the Home and Pension fund, as I read a lot in our Journal of other old and young members relative to the same.

I am in favor of both the Home and Pension. Now as to the Home, my views are that the Brotherhood should not take in members in the Home who have not been at least thirty years in the membership of our Brotherhood, and the age limit should not be less than 70 years of age, and then in order that the Home may remain a permanent thing, a separate fund should be laid aside known as a reserve fund, to maintain the Home. If we go at it too fast I feel that the Home cannot exist any length of time. Therefore, we should be conservative in this matter.

As to the Pension fund, I maintain that too excessive an amount would not be safe to undertake. I am sure a few dollars will come in fine for old members who will be entitled to same. I would suggest that it be the amount that it will require to maintain a person at the Home or a little less, but it should also be provided for by a reserve fund, the same as the Home.

I have been a member of the Odd Fellows for the last sixty years and I receive an amount of only two dollars per week. But it helps, and I think that we should not go too rashly on the Pension payment.

John Q. Metzgar,
L. U. No. 406. Bethlehem, Pa.

The Old Men's Problem

Editor, "The Carpenter":

During the last year there has been much discussion in our Journnal relative to the old carpenter's Pension fund, and it is surprising that none of the writers who seem to favor the Pension have ever mentioned that the old men whom the boss refuses to employ on account of advanced age must make a living somehow, and if he can't in the line with his younger brothers, he must and will find a job somewhere, where the wages are not controlled. He will find it comparatively easy, for many people who want their houses repaired, or have some other little jobs to be done, will give the old man the preference, if for nothing else they will think that they get the work done much cheaper than when they go to a regular boss and have him send the men.

Can you blame the old man for working for what he can get? What does the Union do for him? Does he get any support when he is sick or helpless? Old men who have not worked for years at the trade are required to pay their dues as promptly as the young men who work every day, and if they don't their names will be scratched off the books. Not even the old man who lies sick in the hospital is exempt from paying. Just think of it, a Local Union of several hundred members, who call themselves brothers, demand that the old man who has not worked for years at the trade, or who may be sick in bed, shall pay for the upkeep of his Local, that he has not the least benefit from. In most Locals it would be less than half a cent per member to keep a sick brother in good standing, but how many Locals are there that have laid a few dollars aside to pay a sick brother's dues? Can you tell me?

Now, wouldn't it be more brotherly and much cheaper to give the old man a dollar a day and let him lay down his tools? There are plenty of young men who may have families to support and may be out of a job at that, to take his place. For nearly thirty years the carpenters have been flattering themselves that when they get old they would get a Pension and if this cannot become a reality now, when the wages are three times as high as they were thirty years ago, I doubt if it ever will. The cost of living has not advanced so much to be any drawback, unless it is the cost of very high living.

William Banner,
L. U. No. 137. Norwich, Conn.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 190

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 190 is only a little more than one year old. We're all working together for the good of our carpenters and Organized Labor in general. We are better union people because of belonging to the Carpenters' Auxiliary.

We participated in the mammoth Labor Day parade with our float. We are very proud that our carpenters received second prize for their novel float, depicting four little boys dressed as carpenters, building a miniature house.

We want to hear from other Auxiliaries and exchange ideas that will be for the good of our Order.

Press Correspondent,
L. A. No. 190. Pueblo, Colo.

REFERENCE DATA

The carpenter is called upon to perform and supervise all kinds of building construction. For his benefit and guidance, we submit the following information which has been obtained from many sources in the hope that it will be of service to him in his daily tasks.

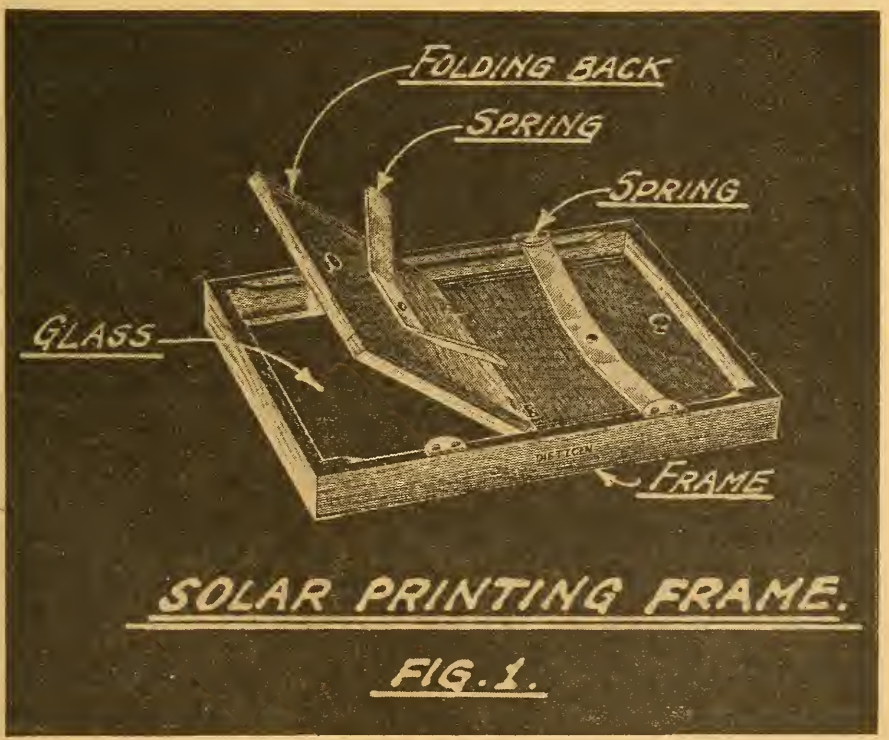
BLUE PRINTS

(By L. Perth)

Among the numerous inquiries pertaining to subjects of general building construction that the writer is constantly receiving, the query how drawings and blue prints are made seems to be the prevailing one.

This is indicative of the pleasant fact that the members of our craft are gradually coming to the realization of the great importance that the "Art of Drawing" is occupying in the work of the builder.

In this article the writer will endeavor to explain the various phases that take place in the development of a "Blue Print."



SOLAR PRINTING FRAME.

FIG. 1.

The original drawings are made by the architect or his draftsmen on heavy white paper with a lead pencil and are called "pencil drawings." All the principal changes, rearrangements and supplementary features that develop during the design of the structure are incorporated in the pencil drawing. These drawings to be complete require considerable time for their preparation and therefore are very expensive.

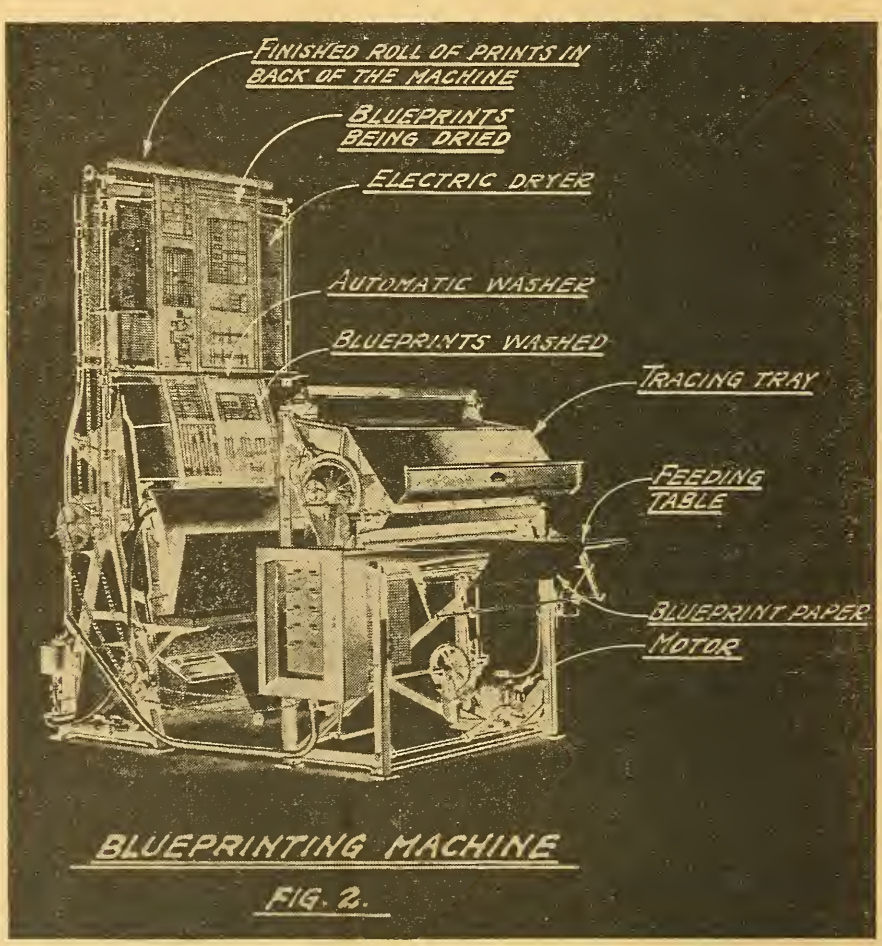
If these pencil drawings were sent out to the job to be used as "working drawings" from which the structure is to be erected they would soon become torn and soiled and the pencil lines and figures would be rubbed out to such an extent that

they would become useless for the intended purpose. It would then become necessary to make new drawings.

To avoid this unnecessary repetition of the work of the draftsman and the expense connected with it, it was necessary to devise some cheap and rapid means of making copies from the original drawings. These copies are called "Blue Prints."

A Blue Print, as the name implies, is a sheet of paper one side of which is blue and on this side in white lines is an exact reproduction of the original architect's drawing.

Blue prints are made on the same principle as photographs are printed. A photographic print is made from a plate or a film taken by a camera, while a blue



print drawing is printed from a "tracing" made by the draftsman. Therefore, in order to make a blue print it is first necessary to make a tracing of the original or pencil drawing.

The pencil drawing is placed on the drawing board and a sheet of transparent cloth or paper is smoothly stretched over it. On this transparent sheet known as tracing cloth or tracing paper a copy of the original drawing is made with black ink.

The finished tracing is then laid flat over a sheet of sensitive paper prepared for this purpose, having one surface coated with a chemical substance, which gives it a pale yellowish-green color and which is easily affected by light.

This sheet of sensitive paper with the tracing over it is exposed to the sun or a strong electric light and after a proper interval of time the tracing is removed and the blue print paper is taken out and thoroughly washed in clear water for several minutes and hung up to dry.

If the blue print paper has been recently prepared and the exposure properly timed, the coated surface of the paper will now be a clear deep blue color with the exception where it was covered with the ink lines, where it will be perfectly white.

Everything shown in black ink on the tracing will appear in white lines on the blue print and all blank or transparent spaces on the tracing will turn blue on the print.

The action of the light has been this: The coated face of the paper before it was exposed to the light was of a pale yellowish-green color and if it had then been put in water the coating would have all washed off, leaving the paper white because before being exposed to the light the coating was soluble. The light penetrated the transparent spaces of the tracing cloth and acted upon the chemical substance of the coating, changing its nature so that the chemicals became insoluble; that is, when put in water, the coating instead of being washed off merely changed its color, turning blue.

The light, however, could not penetrate the ink with which the lines and figures of the drawing were made, consequently the coating under them was protected from the action of the light, it therefore remained soluble and washed off when put in water, leaving a white copy of the tracing on a blue background. This copy is called a "Blue Print."

It is evident that a blue print is an exact reproduction of the original drawing. Any desired number of prints may be made from the tracing. Thus if a blue print becomes soiled or torn, or is lost, it can be easily and cheaply replaced by a new print made from the tracing which is usually kept on file in the architect's office.

The length of time required for the exposure to make a blue print depends upon the quality and freshness of the paper, the strength of the chemicals used and the intensity of the light. There are papers that require an exposure of one minute or even less, in bright sunlight which will make a good print. If the sunlight is not bright enough a longer exposure is required.

The preparation of blue print paper is quite simple and may be accomplished by anyone who can provide the comparatively few facilities required for this process.

The coating used for the preparation of blue print paper consists of the following chemicals:

1. Red prussiate of potash	2½	ounces
Water	1	pint
2. Ammonia-citrate of iron	4	ounces
Water	1	pint

The solutions designated above as 1 and 2 should be kept in a dark place in separate receptacles and equal parts of 1 and 2 should be used for the preparation of the coating. The paper should be stretched tight over a smooth surface and the coating may be applied with a brush and left to dry. Naturally this should be done in a dark room.

For practical purposes however, it would hardly be advisable for anyone to make their own blue print paper, since this commodity may be obtained in any quantity from blue print paper manufacturers at a very reasonable price.

The printing frame shown in Fig. 1 is commonly used for the making of blue prints. It consists of a wooden frame on the bottom of which rests a glass plate. The tracing is placed face-up on this glass and on top of the tracing a sheet of blue print paper is placed. Both the tracing and paper are being held in place by the removable folding back supplied with strong springs. These springs lock and cause the back to press down on the glass, thus causing a perfect contact between the tracing and the paper. The frame is then turned with the glass up and exposed to the sun.

The inconvenience of depending on the sunlight and consequently the impossibility of making blue prints on cloudy days, when prints may be badly needed, has led to the development of the electric blue printing machine, which is capable of delivering 100 linear feet of finished blue prints per hour.

This machine, shown in Fig. 2, does not depend upon the sunlight, but uses strong electric lights instead. Consequently, it may be used whenever desired. It also automatically performs all the operations of printing, washing and drying, delivering the prints at the end of the dryer in a loose roll ready for trimming and distribution.

Large blue printing establishments operating a number of such machines are in a position to supply blue prints at a very reasonable charge, and consequently it is hardly warranted to waste one's time making blue prints.

LUMBER RECKONER

Size in	Length in Feet											
In	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32
2 x 4	6⅔	8	9⅓	10⅔	12	13⅓	14⅔	16	17⅓	18⅔	20	21⅓
2 x 6	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32
2 x 8	13⅓	16	18⅔	21⅓	24	26⅔	29⅓	32	34⅔	37⅓	40	42⅔
2 x10	16⅔	20	23⅓	26⅔	30	33⅓	36⅔	40	43⅓	46⅔	50	53⅓
2 x12	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64
2 x14	23⅓	28	32⅔	37⅓	42	46⅔	51⅓	56	60⅔	65⅓	70	74⅔
2 x16	26⅔	32	37⅓	42⅔	48	53⅓	58⅔	64	69⅓	74⅔	80	85⅓
2½x12	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80
2½x14	29 1-6	35	40 5-6	46⅔	52½	58⅓	64 1-6	70	75 5-6	81⅔	87½	93⅓
2½x16	33⅓	40	46⅔	53⅓	60	66⅔	73⅓	80	86⅔	93⅓	100	106⅔
3 x 6	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48
3 x 8	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64
3 x10	25	30	36	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80
3 x12	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96
3 x14	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84	91	98	105	112
3 x16	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120	128
4 x 4	13⅓	16	18⅔	21⅓	24	26⅔	29⅓	32	34⅔	37⅓	40	42⅔
4 x 6	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64
4 x 8	26⅔	32	37⅓	42⅔	48	53⅓	58⅔	64	69⅓	74⅔	80	85⅓
4 x10	33⅓	40	46⅔	53⅓	60	66⅔	73⅓	80	86⅔	93⅓	100	106⅔
4 x12	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120	128
4 x14	46⅔	56	65⅓	74⅔	84	93⅓	102⅔	112	121⅓	130⅔	140	149⅓
6 x 6	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96
6 x 8	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120	128
6 x10	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160
6 x12	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	196
6 x14	70	84	98	112	126	140	154	168	182	196	210	224
6 x16	80	96	112	128	144	160	176	192	208	224	240	256
8 x 8	53⅓	64	74⅔	85⅓	96	106⅔	117⅓	128	138⅔	149⅓	160	170⅔
8 x10	66⅔	80	93⅓	106⅔	120	133⅓	146⅔	160	173⅓	186⅔	200	213⅓
8 x12	80	96	112	128	144	160	176	192	208	224	240	256
8 x14	93⅓	112	130⅔	149⅓	168	186⅔	205⅓	224	242⅔	261⅓	280	298⅔
10 x10	83⅓	100	116⅔	133⅓	150	166⅔	183⅓	200	216⅔	233⅓	250	266⅔
10 x12	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320
10 x14	116⅔	140	163⅓	186⅔	210	233⅓	256⅔	280	303⅓	326⅔	350	373⅓
10 x16	133⅓	160	186⅔	213⅓	240	266⅔	293⅓	320	346⅔	373⅓	400	426⅔
12 x12	120	144	168	192	216	240	264	288	312	336	360	384
12 x14	140	168	196	224	252	280	308	336	364	392	420	448
12 x16	160	192	224	256	288	320	352	384	416	448	480	512
14 x14	163⅓	196	228⅔	261⅓	294	326⅔	359⅓	392	424⅔	457⅓	490	522⅔
14 x16	186⅔	224	261⅓	298⅔	336	373⅓	410⅔	448	485⅓	522⅔	560	597⅓

Loose Nails in Walls

Sometimes nails driven into walls become loose and the plaster begins to crack and break. These nails can be made solid and firm again by the following process:

Saturate a bit of wadding with thick dextrin or glue; wrap as much of it around the nail as possible, then reinsert in the hole, pushing it home as strongly as possible. Remove the excess of glue or dextrin, wiping it with a rag dipped in clear water; then let dry. The nail will then be firmly fastened in place.

Slope of Shingle Roofs

It is well to remember that 30 degrees is the minimum slope of a roof when shingles are used. If they are used on roof planes that have less slope than this they will not turn the water properly and they will deteriorate rapidly. Sheet roofing is recommended for low pitch roofs.

To Prevent Warping

To prevent warping, immerse the wood to be worked upon in a concentrated solution of sea salt for a week or so. The wood, thus prepared, will resist all changes of temperature.

Amount of Surface 1,000 Feet of Flooring will Cover and Quantity of Nails Required

Feet	Size	How Measured	Will Cover a Space of	How Often Nailed	Quantity of Nails required	Kind of Nails
1000	⅜"x1½"	1"x2"	750 sq ft	every 10"	11 lbs	3d finishing
1000	⅜"x2"	1"x2½"	800 sq ft	every 10"	9 lbs	3d finishing
1000	13-16"x1½"	1"x2¼"	667 sq ft	every 16"	52 lbs	8d cut fl. brads
1000	13-16"x2"	1"x2¾"	727 sq ft	every 16"	42 lbs	8d cut fl. brads
1000	13-16"x2¼"	1"x3"	750 sq ft	every 16"	39 lbs	8d cut fl. brads
1000	13-16"x3¼"	1"x4"	800 sq ft	every 16"	29 lbs	8d cut fl. brads

Note—The above figures are based on laying the flooring straight across the room without producing any design whatever.

Nail Allowances

Quantity	Description	Kind	Quantity in Lbs. Centers 12"	16"	20"	36"	48"	60"
1000' bm	3"x6" Plank, 2 nailings...	60	...	...	...	51	40	34
1000' bm	3"x8" Plank, 2 nailings...	60	...	...	...	39	30	26
1000' bm	3"x10" Plank, 2 nailings..	60d	...	...	...	31	24	20
1000' bm	3"x12" Plank, 3 nailings..	60d	...	...	...	39	30	26
1000' bm	2"x6" Plank, 2 nailings...	20d	...	51	42	27	21	18
1000' bm	2"x8" Plank, 2 nailings...	20d	...	39	31	20	16	13
1000' bm	2"x10" Plank, 2 nailings..	20d	...	30	25	16	13	11
	(Use same allowance for flooring)							
1000' bm	Oak Plank, Bridges, Boat Spikes, allow 100 lbs..	⅜"x8"	...	...	...	...	...	...
1000' bm	Joists on Frame Bldg.....	20d	20	16	14	...	...	...
1000' bm	Joists on Brick Bldg.....	20d	12	10	8	...	...	...
	For bracing add 2½ lbs per M	8d	...	...	...	...	...	...
1000 pcs	Bridging 1"x4", 35 lbs....	8d	...	...	...	...	...	...
1000 pcs	Bridging 2"x4", 50 lbs....	10d	...	...	...	...	...	...
1000' bm	Studs, Walls and Partitions	20d	15	12	...	...	...	...
1000' bm	Studs, Walls and Partitions	10d	5	4	...	...	...	...
1000' bm	Sheeting or Shiplap, 8"...	8d	26	20	17	...	...	...
1000' lin.	Furring, 1"x2", Wall.....	8d	6	6	6	...	...	...
1000' lin.	Furring, 1"x2", Ceilings...	8d	8	7	6	...	...	...
1000 lf	Furring, 2"x2", Wall.....	20d	...	...	20	...	...	...
1000 lf	Furring, 2"x2" Ceilings...	20d	33	25	20	...	...	...
1000' bm	Siding 6"	6d	...	18	...	...	...	...
1000' bm	Siding 4"	6d	...	25	...	...	...	...
1000 pcs	Shingles	4d	4½ any center					
1000 pcs	Shingles	3d	3½ any center					
1000' bm	Flooring ⅞"x6"	8d	17	13	11	...	...	...
1000' bm	Flooring ⅞"x6"	10d	26	20	17	...	...	...
1000' bm	Flooring ⅞"x4"	8d	26	22	...	...	...	...
1000' bm	Flooring ⅞"x4"	10d	40	32	...	...	...	...
1000' bm	Flooring ⅞"x3"	8d	36	26	...	...	...	...
100 sq ft	Thin Oak Flooring.....	...	2½	lbs	1¼	finis	hng	brds
1000' bm	¾"x4" Ceiling	6d	15	11	...	...	...	...
1000' bm	Finishing	8d	...	20	...	...	...	...
100 lf	Base	8&6d	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	Door, all kinds.....	8&6d	...	½	...	...	...	...
1	Window, all kinds.....	8&6d	...	⅜	...	...	...	...
100 yds	Metal Lath	¾" staples		9	...	...	...	...
100 yds	Wood Lath 48".....	3d fine	12	to	13	9	to	10
100 yds	Wood lath 32".....	3d fine	10½	to	11½	...	...	...
100 cy	Concrete Forms	20d	30			(of concrete in wall)		
100 cy	Concrete Forms	10d	5			"	"	"
100 cy	Concrete Forms	8d	3			"	"	"

Lumber

Name of Species	Locality where grown	Rings, per in.	Av. wt. per cu. ft. green	Av. wt. per cu. ft. dry	Class	General purpose where used, and where treatment is advisable
HARDWOODS:						
Ash, black	Mich. and Wis.	24	53	28.7	B	Fence posts
Ash, white	New York	9	51	36.2	B	Fence posts
Birch, paper	Wis.	6	51	29.3	A	Fence posts
Chestnut	Md. and Tenn.	10	55	25.0	A	Poles and posts
Cottonwood	No. Dakota	6	49	23.0	B	Fence posts
Maple, red	Pa. and Wis.	16	51	30.0	A	Fence posts
Maple, silver	Wis.	7	46	27.5	B	Fence posts
Maple, sugar	Ind., Pa. and Wis.	21	56	35.0	A	Fence posts (seldom)
Oak, burr	Wis.	12	61	36.2	B	Posts, ties, timber
Oak, chestnut	Tenn.	23	62	35.5	A	Posts, ties, timber
Oak, red	Ark., La., Ind. & Tenn.	11	64	35.0	B	Posts, ties, timber
Oak, white	Ark., La. and Ind.	17	62	37.5	A	Posts, ties, timber
Poplar, yellow	Tenn.	14	38	23.0	B	Posts
Willow, black	Wis. and Mo.	5	50	21.2	B	Posts
CONIFERS:						
Cedar, west'n red	Wash. and Mont.	20	27	19.4	A	Poles, posts, ties
Cedar, white	Wis. and Mich.	23	28	18.1	A	Poles, posts, ties
Cypress, bald	La. and Mo.	16	48	25.6	A	Lumber and timbers
Douglas Fir	Wash. and Ore.	13	38	28.1	A	Lumber and timbers
Douglas Fir	Mont. and Wyo.	22	34	25.0	A	Lumber and timbers
Fir, balsam	Wis.	12	45	21.2	A	Lumber (posts)
Fir, grand	Mont. and Ore.	18	44	23.1	A	Lumber and timbers
Hemlock, western	Wash.	10	41	23.7	A	Lumber and timbers
Hemlock, eastern	Tenn. and Wis.	20	48	23.7	A	Lumber and timbers
Pine, jack	Wis.	7	50	24.3	B	Lumber and timbers
Pine, loblolly	Fla., No. and So. Car.	8	54	31.2	B	Lumber and timbers
Pine, long leaf	Fla., La. and Miss.	18	50	34.3	A	Lumber and timbers
Pine, Norway	Wis.	22	42	27.5	A	Lumber and timbers
Pine, shortleaf	Ark. and La.	12	50	31.2	A&B	Lumber and timbers
Pine, white	Wis.	16	39	22.5	A	Lumber and timbers
Spruce, white	New Hamp. and Wis.	14	33	22.5	B	Lumber and timbers
Tamarack	Wis.	20	47	30.5	A	Lumber and timbers

Loose Veneer

If veneer becomes loose at the edges, raise the section slightly with a thin knife blade and insert a flake or two of shellac under the veneer; then pass a warm iron over the spot. This will melt the shellac, holding the veneer securely.

Killing Bad Knots

Place a little shellac or some bronzing liquid, composed of two parts of good elastic floor varnish and one part of benzine, in a clean cup and stir chemically pure aluminum bronze in the liquid until a paint that covers well is formed, and apply one or two coats of this paint to the knots. They will not come through again. Allow ample time between coats for proper drying.—The Painters Eagle.

How to Remove Heat Stains from Polished Wood.

Fold a sheet of blotting paper until you have four thicknesses, cover the heat stain with it and apply a hot smoothing iron. Have in readiness some folded flannel also quite hot. As soon as the iron has made the surface of the wood under the blotting paper quite warm, remove the paper and go over the spot with some paraffine, rubbing hard enough to leave a coating of it. Then rub the surface with the hot flannel. Continue the rubbing with additional warm cloths until the whiteness leaves the varnish or polish. It may be necessary to repeat the operation more than once.

Waterproofing Blue Prints

In order to waterproof blue prints, use refined paraffine and apply by immersing the print in the melted wax, or more conveniently as follows: Immerse in melted paraffine until saturated, a number of pieces of absorbent cloth a foot or more square. When withdrawn and cooled they are ready for use at any time. To apply to a blue print, spread one of the saturated cloths on a smooth surface, place the dry print on it with a second waxed cloth on top, then iron with a moderately hot flatiron. The paper immediately absorbs paraffine until saturated, becomes translucent and highly waterproofed. The lines of the print are intensified by the process and there is no shrinking or distortion. As the wax is withdrawn from the cloths, more can be added by melting small pieces directly under the iron.

By immersing the print in a bath of melted paraffine the process is hastened, but the ironing is necessary to remove the surplus wax from the surface, unless the paper is to be directly exposed to the weather, and not to be handled.

Waterproofing Wood

There are two methods by which wood may be made waterproof.

1. Saturate in a solution of zinc chloride.

2. Soak in a solution of baracic acid, 6 parts; ammonium chloride, 5 parts; sodium borate, 3 parts; and water, 100 parts.

Paint Helps to Save Trees

One of the many uses for paint about which we hear little is in saving and extending the lives of trees. Sometimes wounds on the trunks of trees begin to decay. If these small spots are neglected they will work their way deeper, and eventually the tree will die. It is a good plan to scrape away all the decayed wood as soon as discovered and paint the surface. If the cavity is deep, fill it first with a cement mixture, and paint over this to exclude moisture. Many trees that rot and break could be saved by a simple operation of this kind.

In addition, when pruning trees, it is an excellent plan to paint all stubs to keep water out and the wood firm until the bark heals over the wounds.—Save the Surface Magazine.

Color Facts

Hue is the identification or "color" of a color. When you change red to a red-orange, you have changed the "hue."

A shade is any tone deeper than the normal or spectrum tone of a color.

A tint is a tone lighter than the normal or spectrum tone of a color.

A value is the term used to designate the light or dark quality of a color. A shade is a dark value and a tint is a light value.

A neutralized color is a grayed color.

The intensity of a color refers to its brilliancy. As a color becomes neutralized, it loses its intensity.—Color Craft.

Copperplating Small Tools

Copperplating small hand tools is frequently desirable, as it provides an easy method of marking the tools for identification of ownership. Besides, in many shops where soldering is done and where soldering acids are kept on hand, steel tools tarnish and rust very badly. A light deposit of copper will prevent this. The apparatus and material required for this work are: a storage battery, fully charged, a handful of copper sulphate (blue vitriol); a vessel of suitable shape and dimensions for containing the article to be plated and a small piece of copper or some scrap copper wire. Dissolve the copper sulphate in water. The strength of the solution is not important for this kind of plating and a small handful of the crystals will be enough for about one quart of water. To the wire connected to

the positive terminal of the battery fasten the piece of copper or a short length of scrap copper wire twisted into a compact wad. The article to be plated is connected to the negative terminal of the battery. Both the copper piece and the article are supported over the container so that they are completely immersed in the solution, keeping them separated from each other. The length of time required for the plating operation varies according to the thickness of the plating desired. A few moments is sufficient for a thin protective coating. To obtain uniform thickness, the article must be clean and bright.

Cement Paint Keeps Cellar Walls White

A cold water paint made by mixing a special damp-proofing compound with water and white Portland cement is applied with an ordinary brush on cellar walls. In addition to damp-profing the cellar it is said to keep the walls permanently white.

When dirty the walls can be washed with a sponge or hose and will regain their original whiteness. This paint will bind to any clean masonry surface. This method is said to be less expensive and more economical than repeatdly whitewashing walls.

Europe Develops New Way to Make Wood Fireproof

From Europe comes word of an impregnation for the fireproofing of wood which will shortly be introduced into this country. Any treatment which promises to contribute to the fire-proofedness of wood is bound to meet with interest from all sides and rapid developments are promised along this line.

Squeaking Stairs

Squeaking stairs can be avoided by using well-seasoned wood, by making sure that the underpinning is secure and that the walls adjacent to the stairs are substantially constructed, and by wedging the treads and risers.

Faulty staircase construction does not usually show up until a stairway has been in use, and then it is too late to do anything in the way of stiffening the stair members unless one tears away plaster, lath and finish.

Squeaking stairs are as inexcusable as they are nerve racking—and very costly indeed to remedy.

Spraying Lath Speeds Work

A Wisconsin contracting carpenter claims to have greatly increased the efficiency of his men while engaged in lathing, by merely spraying the bundles of lath with water as they are opened for use. Bundles of pine or hemlock, as they come from the mills or yards, are full of fine, loose splinters that often penetrate the workmen's hands, causing considerable annoyance. Spraying them with water not only softens the splinters but prevents loose particles of wood and dust from flying about when the laths are nailed on.—Popular Mechanics.

Homemade Floor Oil

A mixture of equal parts of turpentine and linseed oil is recommended for pine floors. Most floors will readily absorb two applications of this mixture, and it will leave no objectionable coating. For varnished floors, use one part of linseed oil to three of turpentine. Barely moisten the mop with the preparation. An occasional slight oiling prolongs the life of varnish considerably.

Removal of Broken Wood Screw

Screws sometimes break off in wood, particularly in hardwood, and it is impossible to substitute another screw until the broken one has been removed. Anyone who has experienced trouble of this kind knows the difficulty of doing this.

There is a method, however, which is neither hard nor slow. A hole is first drilled beside the broken section and in line with the grain of the wood. A punch can then be used to drive the broken screw into this hole, so that it can be lifted out. The hole is then filled with a wooden plug and a new screw is driven into the original hole.

When filling nail holes in yellow pine, use beeswax instead of putty, as it matches the color well.

Circles and Lengths of the Sides of the Same Area

Diam. of Circle in Inches	Sides of Sq. of same Area in Sq. Inches	Diam. of Circle in Inches	Sides of Sq. of same Area in Sq. Inches	Diam. of Circle in Inches	Sides of Sq. of same Area in Sq. Inches
1.	.89	21.	18.61	41.	36.34
.½	1.33	.½	19.05	.½	36.78
2.	1.77	22.	19.50	42.	37.22
.½	2.22	.½	19.94	.½	37.66
3.	2.06	23.	20.38	43.	38.11
.½	3.10	.½	20.83	.½	38.55
4.	3.54	24.	21.27	44.	38.99
.½	3.99	.½	21.71	.½	39.44
5.	4.43	25.	22.16	45.	39.88
.½	4.87	.½	22.60	.½	40.32
6.	5.32	26.	23.04	46.	40.77
.½	5.76	.½	23.49	.½	41.21
7.	6.20	27.	23.93	47.	41.65
.½	6.65	.½	24.37	.½	42.10
8.	7.09	28.	24.81	48.	42.58
.½	7.53	.½	25.26	.½	42.98
9.	7.98	29.	25.70	49.	43.43
.½	8.42	.½	26.14	.½	43.87
10.	8.86	30.	26.59	50.	44.31
.½	9.30	.½	27.03	.½	44.75
11.	9.75	31.	27.47	51.	45.20
.½	10.19	.½	27.92	.½	45.64
12.	10.63	32.	28.36	52.	46.08
.½	11.08	½	28.80	.½	46.53
13.	11.52	33.	29.25	53.	46.97
.½	11.96	.½	29.69	.½	47.41
14.	12.41	34.	30.13	54.	47.86
.½	12.85	.½	30.57	.½	48.30
15.	13.29	35.	31.02	55.	48.74
.½	13.74	.½	31.46	.½	49.19
16.	14.18	36.	31.90	56.	49.63
.½	14.62	.½	32.35	.½	50.07
17.	15.07	37.	32.79	57.	50.51
.½	15.51	.½	33.23	.½	50.96
18.	15.95	38.	33.68	58.	51.40
.½	16.40	.½	34.12	.½	51.84
19.	16.84	39.	34.56	59.	52.29
.½	17.28	.½	35.01	.½	52.73
20.	17.72	40	35.45	60.	53.17
.½	18.17	.½	35.89	.½	53.62

Properties of the Circle

Diameter x 3.14159 equals circumference.

Diameter x .8862 equals side of an equal square.

Diameter x .7071 equals side of an inscribed square.

Diameter square x .7854 equals area of a circle.

Radius x 6.28318 equals circumference.

Circumference divided by 3.14159 equals diameter.

1. The circle contains a greater area than than any plane figure bounded by an equal perimeter or outline.

2. The areas of circles are to each other as the square of their diameter.

3. Any circle whose diameter is double that of another contains four times the area of the other.

4. Area of a circle is equal to the area of a triangle whose base equals the circumference, and perpendicular equals the radius.

Table of Total Surface Area per 1,000 Ft. Board Measure in Sq. Ft. of Surface: i. e., 4 sides

Relationship of lin (L) ft and sq ft (s) of dimension timbers when referred to the 1,000 ft bm (M) standard.

Dimensions in inches	Lin. ft. per 1000' bm (M)	Sq. ft. per 1000' bm (M)	Dimensions in inches	Lin. ft. per 1000' bm (M)	Sq. ft. per 1000' bm (M)
1x 4	3,000	2,500	7x 4	729	786
1x 6	2,000	2,333	7x 6	286	619
1x12	1,000	2,167	7x12	143	452
2x 4	1,500	1,500	8x 4	375	750
2x 6	1,000	1,333	8x 6	250	583
2x12	500	1,167	8x12	125	417
3x 4	1,000	1,167	9x 4	333	722
3x 6	667	1,000	9x 6	222	555
3x12	333	833	9x12	111	388
4x 4	750	1,000	10x 4	300	700
4x 6	500	833	10x 6	200	533
4x12	250	667	10x12	100	366
5x 4	600	900	11x 4	273	682
5x 6	400	733	11x 6	182	515
5x12	200	567	11x12	91	348
6x 4	500	833	12x 4	250	667
6x 6	333	667	12x 6	167	500
6x12	167	500	12x12	83	333
			12x14	72	315

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Maple Flooring Nail Table

(The Maple Flooring Manufacturers' Association)

Size of Nail	Description	Thickness of Flooring	Distance Apart in Inches
3d	Wire finishing	3/8"	9
3d	Bung head casing	1/2"	12
4d	Bung head casing	5/8"	12
8d	Cut flooring brad	13-16"	16
10d	Cut flooring brad	1 1-16"	16
16d	Cut flooring brad	1 5-16"	16
16d	Cut flooring brad	1 11-16"	16

WEIGHT OF LUMBER

Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association

WEIGHTS OF YELLOW PINE. The schedule marked "A" applies from short leaf pine district. The schedule marked "B" applies from long leaf district.

"Schedule "A"	Lbs
Flooring 13-16 Plain Back	2,000
Flooring 13-16 Hollow Back	1,900
Ceiling, 3/8"	1,000
Ceiling, 1/2"	1,300
Ceiling, 5/8"	1,500
Ceiling, 3/4"	1,800
Siding from 1" stock	1,000
Siding from 1 1/4" stock	1,250
Drop Siding and Moulded Casing	1,800
Moulded Base	2,000
Finish, inch, S 2 S	2,500
Finish, 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2", S 2 S	2,700
Finish, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2", Rough	3,100
Shiplap, D & M	2,300
Grooved Roofing	2,400
Com. Boards and Fencing, S 1 S or 2S	2,500
Com. Boards and Fencing, Rough	3,200
2x4, 2x6 and 2x8, S 1 S 1 E, to 1 5/8	2,500
2x4, 2x6 and 2x8, Rough	3,200
2x10 and 2x12, S 1 S 1 E, to 1 5/8	2,600
2x10 and 2x12, Rough	3,200
2x14 and 3x12, S 1 S 1 E	3,200
2x14 and 3x12, Rough	3,700
4x4 and 6x6, S 1 S 1 E	3,200
4x4 and 6x8, Rough	4,000
8x8 and Over, Rough	4,000

Schedule "B"	Lbs
Flooring, 13-16x3 1/4	2,100
Flooring, 13-16x5 1/4	2,300
Ceiling, 3/8"	1,000
Ceiling, 1/2"	1,300
Ceiling, 5/8"	1,600
Ceiling, 3/4"	1,900
Bevel Siding, from 1" stock	1,000
Bevel Siding, from 1 1/4" stock	1,400
Drop Siding, 3/4x5 1/4"	2,000
Moulded Casing, 13-16x4 1/2 to 5 1/4"	2,000
Moulded Base 13-16" from 8, 10 and 12" Stock	2,100
Finish, inch S 2 S to 13-16	2,600
Finish, 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2", S 2 S to Standard Thickness	2,800
Finish, Rough	3,400
Shiplap, D & M, 13-16	2,500
Grooved Roofing 13-16"	2,600
Common Boards, S 1 S or 2 S to 13-16"	2,700
Fencing, S 1 S to 13-16"	2,700
Common Boards and Fencing, Rough	3,400
2x2, 2x6 and 2x8, S 1 S 1 E, to 1 5/8"	2,700
2x4, 2x6 and 2x8, Rough	3,400
2x10 and 2x12, S 1 S 1 E, to 1 5/8	2,800
2x10 and 2x12, Rough	3,400
2x14 and 3x12, S and E, 1/4 off g'n	3,600
2x14 and 3x12, Rough, Green	4,200
4x4 and 6x6, S and E, Green	3,600
4x4 and 6x6, Rough, Green	4,200
6x8 and Over, Rough	4,300
6x8 and Over, S 4 S, Green	3,800

NORTHERN WEIGHTS

	Dry	Partly Seasoned	Green
Pine and Hemlock	2500	2700	3000
Norway and Y P	3000	4000	5000
Oak and Walnut	4000	5000	
Ash and Maple	3500	4000	
Oregon & Wash. Fir	2800	3000	3300

WEIGHTS OF LUMBER, ETC., DRY

Flooring, dressed and matched, per 1,000'	1,800 lbs
Poplar box boards, per 1,000'	2,000 lbs
Siding, dressed, per 1,000'	800 lbs
Ceiling, 3/8" thick, per 1,000'	800 lbs
Ceiling, 1/2" thick, per 1,000'	900 lbs
Boards, dressed, one side, per 1,000	2,000 lbs
Boards and Dimension, Rough, per 1,000'	2,400 lbs
Shingles, per 1,000 pcs	240 lbs

Lath, per 1,000′ pcs..... 500 lbs
Pickets, Dressed, per 1,000 pcs. 1,800 lbs
Pickets, Rough, per 1,000 pcs. . 2,400 lbs

Weight of Mouldings, 1x1″, per 100 lf, 15 lbs.

Weights of Hardwood Flooring

⅜″ Flooring weighs, per 1,000′ 1,000 lbs
½″ Flooring weighs, per 1,000′ 1,200 lbs
⅝″ Flooring weighs, per 1,000′ 1,500 lbs
¾″ Flooring weighs, per 1,000′ 2,000 lbs
⅞″ and Thicker weighs, 1,000′ 2,500 lbs

Shrinkage in Timber in Drying

Kind of wood	Shrinkage in inches per ft. in width	Kind of wood	Shrinkage in inches per ft. in width
Ash	.60	Horse chestnut	.72
Basswood ...	.72	Locust	.72
Beech	.60	Maple	.60
Birch	.72	Oak	1.20
Box elder ...	.48	Pine, hard....	.48
Cedar	.36	Pine, soft....	.36
Cherry	.60	Poplar	.60
Chestnut	.72	Spruce	.36
Cypress	.36	Sycamore	.60
Elm	.60	Tamarack ...	.48
Hickory	1.20	Walnut	.60
Honey locust	.48		

Convenient Multiples

For the side of an equal square of a circle, multiply diameter by .8862.

For the surface of a sphere, multiply square of diameter by 3.1446.

For the solidity of a sphere, multiply the cube of the diameter by .5236.

For the side of an inscribed cube, multiply the radius of a sphere by 1.1547.

The area of the base of the pyramid, or cone, whether round, square or triangle, multiplied by one-third of its height, equals the solidity.

The base of a triangle, multiplied by half the height, equals the area.

Useful Memoranda

1 cu. in. of cast iron weighs 0.26 lbs.
1 cu. in. of wrought iron weighs 0.28 lbs.
1 cu. in. of water weighs 0.36 lbs.
1 cu. ft. of water weighs 62.321 lbs.
1 United States gallon weighs 8.33 lbs.
1 Imperial gallon weighs 10 lbs.
1 United States gallon equals 231 cu. in.
1 Imperial gallon equals 277.274 cu. in.
1 cu. ft. of water equals 7.48 U. S. gals.

Miscellaneous Table

1 kilogram per meter equals .6720 pounds per foot.

1 gram per square millimeter equals 1.422 pounds per square inch.

1 kilogram per square meter equals 0.2084 pounds per square foot.

1 degree centigrade equals 1.8 degree Fahrenheit.

1 pound per foot equals 1.488 kilograms per meter.

1 pound per square foot equals 4.882 kilograms per square meter.

1 pound per cubic foot equals 16.02 kilograms per cubic meter.

1 degree Fahrenheit equals .5556 centigrade.

1 calorie (French thermal unit) equals 3.968 B. T. U. (British thermal unit).

1 horse power equals 33,000 foot pounds per minute or 746 watts.

1 watt (unit of electric power) equals .00134 horse power or 44.24 foot pounds per minute.

1 kilowat equals 1000 watts, 1.34 horse power or 44,240 foot pounds per minute.

Long Measure

12 inches (in. or ″) make 1 foot (1 ft. or ′).
3 feet (ft.) make 1 yard (yd.)
5½ yards or 16½ feet make 1 rod (rd.)
40 rods make 1 furlong (fur.)
8 furlongs or 320 rods make 1 statute mile (mi.)

Surveyor's Measure

7.92 inches make 1 link (l.)
25 links make 1 rod.
4 rods or 66 ft. make 1 chain (ch.)
80 chains make 1 mile.

Nautical Measure

6,080.26 ft. or 1.15156 statute miles equal 1 nautical mile or knot.
3 nautical miles equal 1 league.

60 nautical miles or 69.168 statute miles equal 1 degree (at the equator).
360 degrees equal circumference of earth at equator.

Time Measure

60 seconds (sec.) make 1 minute (min.)
60 minutes make 1 hour (hr.)
24 hours make 1 day (da.)
365 days make 1 common year (yr.)
366 days make 1 leap year.
12 calendar months make 1 year.
100 years make 1 century (C.)

Circular Measure

60 seconds (sec.) make 1 minute (1)
60 minutes make 1 degree (o).
30 degrees make 1 sign (S.)
360 degrees make 1 circle (C.)

Square Measure

144 square inches (sq. ins.) make 1 square foot (sq. ft.)
9 square feet make 1 square yard (sq. yd.)
30¼ sq. yds. make 1 square rod or perch (sq. rd. or P.)
40 rods make 1 rood (R.)
4 roods make 1 acre (A.)
640 acres make 1 square mile (sq. mi.)

Surveyor's Square Measure

625 square links (sq. l.) make 1 pole (P.)
16 poles make 1 square chain (sq. ch.)
10 square chains make 1 acre (A.)
640 acres make 1 square mile (sq. mi.)
36 sq. mi. (6 miles square make 1 township (Tp.)

Cubic Measure

1,720 cubic inches (cu. in.) make 1 cubic foot (cu. ft.)
27 cubic feet make 1 cubic yard (cu. yd.)
40 cubic feet of round timber or 5 cubic feet of hewn timber make 1 ton or load (T.)
16 cubic feet make 1 cord foot (cd. ft.)
8 cord feet or
128 cubic feet make 1 cord of wood (Cd.)
24¾ cubic feet make 1 perch of stone masonry (Pch.)

Liquid Measure

4 gills (gi.) make 1 pint (pt.)
2 pints make 1 quart (qt.)
4 quarts make 1 gallon (gal.)
31½ gallons make 1 barrel (bbl.)
2 barrels or 63 gallons make 1 hogshead (hhd.)

Dry Measure

2 pints (pt.) make 1 quart (qt.)
8 quarts make 1 peck (pk.)
4 pecks make 1 bushel (bu.)

Avoirdupois Measure

16 drachms (dr.) or 437.5 grains (gr.) make 1 ounce (oz.)
16 ounces make 1 pound (lb.)
100 pounds make 1 hundredweight (cwt.)
2,000 pounds make 1 short ton.
2,240 pounds make 1 long ton.

Long Ton Measure

28 pounds (lbs.) make 1 quarter (qr.)
4 quarters make 1 hundredweight (cwt.)
20 hundredweights make 1 ton (T.)

Living Wage

The living wage, comprising the cost of subsistence for the worker and his family, and insurance against risks of accident, sickness, old age and unemployment, is the minimum due in justice from an employer. The minimum wage does not always meet the demands of justice. Above the minimum several principal causes require an increase either in justice or in equity, namely, a large, better or cheaper production than the usual, and greater or less prosperity of the company to which the worker is attached.—The Pilot, Boston.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

By

FRANK DUFFY, *Gen'l Sec'y*

In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph E, Section 13 of the Constitution of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., the information required is herewith furnished. Some of our Local Unions have not filled out the blanks sent them and in such cases we cannot give the data required.

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1	Chicago, Ill.	175 W. Washington St...	Wednesday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
2	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	Tuesday	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
3	Wheeling, W. Va.	1506 Market St.	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
4	Davenport, Ia.	Turner Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	No
5	St. Louis, Mo.	Held Hall	Thursday	8	12.00	All day	
6	Amsterdam, N. Y.	9 Church St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
7	Minneapolis, Minn.	601 4th Ave., S.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St....	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
9	Buffalo, N. Y.	475 Franklin St.	Thursday	8	9.50	Yes	Vbl.
10	Chicago, Ill.	12 W. Garfield Blvd.	Wednesday	8	12.00	Yes	Part
11	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	Tuesday	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
12	Syracuse, N. Y.	312 S. State St.	Monday	8	9.60	Yes	Yes
13	Chicago, Ill.	113 S. Ashland Ave.	Thursday	8	12.00		
14	San Antonio, Tex.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00		
15	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St...	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
16	Springfield, Ill.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
17	Bellaire, O.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.	8	10.00		
18	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3-5 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
20	New York, N. Y.	Stapleton Hall, Stapleton.	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00		
21	Chicago, Ill.	4000 Harrison St.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
22	San Francisco, Cal.	200 Guerrero St.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
23	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
24	Batavia, N. Y.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	6.80	9 Mo.	Yes
27	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
28	Missoula, Mont.	Union Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	
29	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	Wednesday	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
30	New London, Conn.	Bank and Reed St.	Tuesday	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
31	Trenton, N. J.	47 N. Clinton Ave.	Monday	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
33	Boston, Mass.	987 Washington St.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
34	San Francisco, Cal.	457 Bryant St.	Friday	8	9.00		
35	San Rafael, Cal.	B. T. Hall, 4th St.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	No
36	Oakland, Cal.	763 12th St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
37	Shamokin, Pa.	42 N. Market St.	Thursday	8	8-9-10	Yes	Yes
38	St. Catherine, Ont., Can.	9½ Mary St.	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
39	Cleveland, O.	Bohemian Nat'l Hall.	1-4 Mon.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
40	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	No
42	San Francisco, Cal.	200 Guerrero St.	Monday	8	7-$8.00	Yes	No
43	Hartford, Conn.	81 Windsor St.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
44	Champaign, Urbana, Ill.	211 W. Main St., Urbana..	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
46	Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	Amer. Legion Hall.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
47	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Friday	8	12.00	All day	No
49	Lowell, Mass.	7 Merrimack Sq.	Tuesday				
50	Knoxville, Tenn.	319½ N. Gay St.	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
51	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	1-3 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	No
52	Charleston, S. C.	Carpenters' Hall, Line St..	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	No
53	White Plains, N. Y.	45 Hamilton Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	9.50–12	Yes	Yes
54	Chicago, Ill.	3900 W. 26th St.	Wednesday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
55	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	Monday	8	10.00	All day	No
56	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00		
57	Irvington, N. J.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	12.00		
58	Chicago, Ill.	1105 Diversey Blvd.	Tuesday	8	12.00		
59	Lancaster, Penn.	22 S. Queen St.	Wednesday	8	6.40	Yes	No
60	Indianapolis, Ind.	South Side Turner Hall..	1-3 Fri.	8	9.80	Yes	Yes
61	Kansas City, Mo.	3114 Paseo	Monday	8	10.00		
62	Chicago, Ill.	6414 Halsted St.	Thursday	8	12.00		
63	Bloomington, Ill.		Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
64	Louisville, Ky.	809 W. Jefferson St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
65	Perth Amboy, N. J.	271 High St.	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	No
66	Jamestown, N. Y.	C. L. U. Hall	Friday	8	8.00	All day	No
67	Boston, Mass.	184 Dudley St., Roxbury..	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
68	Menomonie, Wis.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	last Sat.	9	5.85	No	No
69	Columbia, S. C.	1129 Washington St.	2-4 Thurs.	9-10	3.60–$6		
70	Chicago, Ill.	2705 W. 38th St.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
71	Ft. Smith, Ark.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
72	Rochester, N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	Monday	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
73	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Monday	8	12.00	All day	No
74	Chattanooga, Tenn.	C. L. U. Hall.	Thursday	8	7.20		
75	Indianapolis, Ind.	531 E. Market St.	Thursday	8	9.80	Yes	Yes
77	Port Chester, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	9.50–12	Yes	Yes
78	Troy, N. Y.	57 Congress St.	2d-L. Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
79	New Haven, Conn.	215 Meadow St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
80	Chicago, Ill.	4039 Madison St.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Part

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
81	Erie, Pa.	1921 Peach St.	Tuesday	8	8.80	Yes	Vbl.
82	Haverhill, Mass.	82 Merrimack St.	Tuesday	8	8.00		
83	Halifax, N. S., Can.	Board of Trade Rooms	1-3 Tues.	8	5.28	Yes	Yes
85	Red Wing, Minn.	Scandinavian Hall	4th Mon.	9	6.75		
86	St. Louis, Mo.	3631 Salena St.	1-3 Fri.	8	7.00–$8	Yes	No
87	St. Paul, Minn.	Labor Temple	Tuesday				
88	Anaconda, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Saturday	8	5.50–$8	Yes	No
89	Mobile, Ala.	257 State St.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
90	Evansville, Ind.	100 W. Franklin St.	Tuesday	8	9.60	Yes	No
91	Racine, Wis.	428 Wisconsin St.	Thursday	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
92	Mobile, Ala.	Masonic Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	No
93	Ottawa, Ont., Can.	223 Gloucester St	Thursday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
94	Providence, R. I.	98 Empire St.	2-4 Wed.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
96	Springfield, Mass.	19 Sanford St.	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
97	New Britain, Conn.	434 Main St.	Thursday	8	8.50		
98	Spokane, Wash.	15 N. Madison St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
99	Cohoes, N. Y.	82 Remsen St.	2-4 Mon.	8	9.20		
100	Muskegon, Mich.	85 Western Ave.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
101	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	Monday	8	8.80	All day	Part
102	Franklin, Mass.	694 Wash. St., Boston	2nd Sun.	8			
103	Birmingham, Ala.	708 N. 17th St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
104	Dayton, O.	125½ S. Jefferson St.	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
105	Cleveland, O.	1885 E. 79th St.	Monday	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
106	Des Moines, Ia.	908 W. 8th St.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
107	Pensacola, Fla.	1110 N. Hoyne St.	1-3 Wed.	8			
108	St. Hyacinthe, Que., Can.	32 Lafontaine		10	4.00		
110	St. Joseph, Mo.	5th & Edmond	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
111	Lawrence, Mass.	98 Concord St.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.80	All day	No
112	Butte, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	5.50–$9	Yes	Vbl.
113	Chesterton, Ind.	Chesterton Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
114	Sulphur Springs, Tex.	Hardware Store	Friday				
115	Bridgeport, Conn.	170 Elm St.	Tuesday	8	10.50	Yes	No
116	Bay City, Mich.	516 Washington Ave.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
117	Albany, N. Y.	85-87 Beaver St.	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
118	Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.	1-3 Thurs.	9	6.75		
119	Newark, N. J.	28-30 E. Park St.	Monday	8	12.00		
120	Newark, N. J.	80 Wilson Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
121	Bridgeton, N. J.	45½ N. Laurel St.	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	No
122	Philadelphia, Pa.	Germantown & Cumberland	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	No
124	Bradford, Pa.	62-64 Main St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
125	Utica, N. Y.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
127	Derby, Conn.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
128	St. Albans, W. Va.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
129	Hazelton, Pa.	Union Hall	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
130	Teague, Tex.	4th & Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
131	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
132	Washington, D. C.	1010 10th St., N. W.	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
133	Terre Haute, Ind.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
134	Montreal, Que., Can.	817 Ontario E.	Monday	9	6.75	Yes	No
135	New York, N. Y.	2nd Ave. & Houston St.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
136	Newark, O.	27½ W. Main St.	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
137	Norwich, Conn.	131 Water St.	Monday	8	8.80	All day	Yes
139	Jersey City, N. J.	582 West Side Ave.	Thursday	8	12.00		
140	O'Fallon, Ill.	Rotary Club Rooms	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00		
141	Chicago, Ill.	7429 S. Chicago Ave.	Tuesday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
142	Pittsburgh, Pa.	628 Penn Ave.	Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
143	Canton, O.	Lions Hall	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	No
144	Macon, Ga.	614½ Poplar St.	Thursday	9	6.85	Yes	No
145	Sayre, Pa.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
146	Schenectady, N. Y.	269 State St.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
148	Newark, N. J.	Labor Lyceum	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
149	Irvington, N. Y.	Pastime Club Rooms	2-4 Wed.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
150	Plymouth, Pa.	Zakalyn Hall	Friday	8	9.00		
151	Long Branch, N. J.	Mechanics Hall	1-2 Thurs.	8	10.00	Yes	No
153	Helena, Mont.	Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
154	Kewanee, Ill.	Moose Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
155	Plainfield, N. J.	104 E. Front St.	2-4 Wed.	8	11.00	Yes	No
156	Staunton, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.80		
157	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Saturday	8	10.00	Yes	
158	Los Angeles, Cal.	538 Maple Ave.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
159	Charleston, S. C.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
160	Philadelphia, Pa.	53rd and Haverford Ave.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
161	Kenosha, Wis.	Woodman Hall	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	No
162	San Mateo, Cal.	Building Trades Temple	Tuesday	8	9.00	All day	No
163	Peekskill, N. Y.	1018 Academy St.	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	All day	No
165	Pittsburgh, Pa.	6304 Frankstown Ave.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
166	Rock Island, Ill.	Industrial Home Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
167	Elizabeth, N. J.	Eagles Hall. 1108 Elizabeth	2-4 Mon.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
168	Kansas City, Kan.	619 Ann Ave.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
169	East St. Louis, Ill.	418 Collinsville Ave	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	All day	Vbl.
170	Bridgeport, O.	Heinlein Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00		
171	Youngstown, O.	259 W. Federal St.	Thursday	8	10.50	Yes	Yes
172	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Trades and Labor Hall	Atl. Fri.	8	6.80-7.20	Yes	No
173	Munising, Mich.	Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.80	No	No
174	Joliet, Ill.	127 E. Jeff. St.	Tuesday	8	12.00		
175	Dillon, Mont.	174 Kentucky Ave.	4th Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
176	Newport, R. I.	182 Thames St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
177	Springfield, Mass.	19 Sanford St.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
178	Montreal, Que., Can.	817 Ontario St., E.	Thursday	9	6.03-6.75	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
179	Rochester, N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
180	Vallejo, Cal.	316 Virginia St.	Thursday	8	9.00	All day	Vbl.
181	Chicago, Ill.	2040 W. North Ave.	Monday	8	12.00		
182	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
183	Peoria, Ill.	400 N. Jefferson.	Thursday	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
184	Salt Lake City, Utah	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.50	Yes	No
185	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Thursday	8	12.00	All day	No
186	Steubenville, O.	K. of P. Hall.	Wed.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
187	Geneva, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
189	Quincy, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
190	Klamath Falls, Ore.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
191	York, Pa.	130 S. Beaver St.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
193	N. Adams, Mass.	Eagles' Hall	Wed.	8	8.50	Yes	Yes
194	Alameda, Cal.	Oak. & Santa Clara Ave.	1-3 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	No
195	Peru, Ill.	Krultz's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
196	Greenwich, Conn.	17 E. Elm St.	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00		
197	Sherman, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
198	Dallas, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
199	Chicago, Ill.	9137 Commercial Ave.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
200	Columbus, O.	68½ E. Long St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
201	Wichita, Kan.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
203	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	21 Academy St.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
204	Coffeen, Ill.	City Hall	1st Tues.	8	6.80	No	No
205	Boyne City, Mich.	310½ E. Main St.	2-4 Mon.	9	7.65		
206	New Castle, Pa.	226½ E. Wash. St.	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
207	Chester, Pa.	15th and Esrey St.	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
208	Fort Worth, Tex.	401 Calhoun St.	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
210	Stamford, Conn.	Carp. Hall, Gay St.	Thursday	8	12.00	All day	No
211	Allegheny City, Pa.	105 Federal St., N. S.	Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
212	Akron, O.	271 S. Main St.	Monday	8	9.20		
213	Houston, Tex.	617 Caroline	Friday	8	9.00		
215	Lafayette, Ind.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.80		
216	Torrington, Conn.	Red Men's Hall.	2-4 Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	No
217	Westerly, R. I.	Stillman's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
218	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
219	Petersboro, Ont., Can.	C. O. F. Hall.	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.00		
220	Wallace, Ida.	Union Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00		
222	Westfield, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall.	1-2 Thurs	8	9.00	Yes	No
223	Fall River, Mass.	42 Second St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
224	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	Monday	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
225	Atlanta, Ga.	91 Trinity Ave., S. W.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Vbl.
226	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
227	Rock Island, Ill.	Industrial Home Bldg.	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.60–$9	Yes	Yes
228	Pottsville, Pa.	100 N. Centre St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
229	Glens Falls, N. Y.	5½ Elm St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
230	Pittsburgh, Pa.	G. B. U. Hall, Arlington & Brownsville Rd.	2-4 Fri.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
231	Rochester, N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	2-4 Tues.	8	7.60		
232	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	120 W. Berry St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
233	W. Chicago, Ill.	Woodman Hall	2nd Tues.	8	12.00	Yes	No
234	Thompsonville, Conn.	American Legion Hall.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
235	Riverside, Cal.	594 8th St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
236	Clarksburg, W. Va.	Irwin Bld., Annex.	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
239	Easton, Pa.	9th & Washington St.	2-4 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
240	E. Rochester, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Mon.	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
241	Moline, Ill.	Industrial Home	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	No
242	Chicago, Ill.	5439 S. Ashland Ave.	Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
243	Tiffin, O.	Central Trades Council:	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20	Opt.	No
244	Grand Junction, Colo.	T. and L. Hall.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
245	Cambridge, O.	Union Labor Hall.	2 L. Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
246	New York, N. Y.	166 E. 28th St.	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
249	Kingston, Ont., Can.	Union Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20		
250	Lake Forest, Ill.	Anderson Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
251	Kingston, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
252	Oshkosh, Wis.	Trades and Labor Hall.	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	No
253	Omaha, Neb.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
256	Savannah, Ga.	107 Whitaker St.	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	No
257	New York, N. Y.	101 W. 127th St.	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
258	Internat'l Falls, Minn.	Orange Hall, Fort Francis, Ont., Moose Hall.	3rd Fri. 1st Fri.	8	5.76	No	Yes
259	Jackson, Tenn.	Moose Hall	2-4 Fri.				
260	Waterbury, Conn.	Building Trades Hall.	Tuesday	8	9.00		
261	Scranton, Pa.	125 Franklin Ave.	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
262	San Jose, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00		
263	Berwick, Pa.	Reliance Fire Hall.	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	Part
264	Milwaukee, Wis.	808 Walnut St.	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
265	Hackensack, N. J.	36 Bergen St.	Tuesday	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
266	Stockton, Cal.	216 E. Market St.	Tuesday	8	9.00		
268	Sharon, Pa.	State & Railroad Ave.	Tuesday	8	9.20	Yes	Vbl.
269	Danville, Ill.	129½ E. Main St.	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
270	Rock Island, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8-9			
271	Chicago, Ill.	7427 S. Chicago Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	9.60	Yes	Yes
272	Chicago Heights, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday				
273	Yonkers, N. Y.	18 Main St.	Wed.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
274	Vincennes, Ind.	2nd & Perry St.	Friday	8	8.00		
275	Newton, Mass.	251 Washington St.	Tuesday	8	10.00	All day	Vbl.
277	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
278	Watertown, N. Y.	Barbers Hall, Public Sq.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
280	Mt. Olive, Ill.	K. of P. Hall.	4th Fri.	8	8.80		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
281	Binghampton, N. Y.	53 State St.	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
282	Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	12.00		
283	Augusta, Ga.	810 Ellis St.	Monday	8	6.80	Yes	No
284	New York, N. Y.	168-11 91st Ave., Jamaica.	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
286	Great Falls, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	8.00–$9	Yes	No
287	Harrisburg, Pa.	15th & Shoop St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Part
288	Homestead, Pa.	8th Ave. & Ann St.	Wed.	8	12.00		
289	Lockport, N. Y.	Main & Pine St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
290	Lake Geneva, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
292	Shawnee, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
293	Canton, Ill.	Ellis Bldg.	Wed.	8	8.00		
294	E. Palestine, O.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	8.00		
295	Collinsville, Ill.	Miners Temple	2d&L. Fri.	8	12.00	Yes	No
296	Ensley, Ala.	1725½ Ave. I	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
297	Kalamazoo, Mich.	326 N. Rose St.	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	Vbl.
298	New York, N. Y.	270 Prospect, Lg Island Cy	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
299	Union City, N. J.	420 21st St.	Tuesday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
300	Austin, Tex.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
301	Newburgh, N. Y.	Labor Temple	Monday	8½	10.00		
302	Huntington, W. Va.	534 8th St.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
303	Portsmouth, Va.	703 Court St.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40		
304	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valencia St.	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	No
305	Millville, N. J.	Whittaker Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
306	Newark, N. J.	Eagles' Hall	Wed.	8	12.00		
307	Winona, Minn.	4th & Center St.	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
308	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Old Y. M. C. A.	Monday	8	8.40	Yes	Yes
310	Norwich, N. Y.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	No
311	Joplin, Mo.	114½ W. 6th St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
312	New Milford, N. J.	Schierloh's Hall	1st Tues.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
313	Pullman, Wash.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
314	Madison, Wis.	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
315	Boone, Ia.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thur.	8	7.20	Yes	No
316	San Jose, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
317	Aberdeen, Wash.	312 E. 1st St.	Thursday	8	8.50	Yes	No
319	Roanoke, Va.	412½ S. Jefferson	Tuesday	9	7.20	No	No
320	Westfield, N. J.	Amer. Legion Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
321	Connellsville, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	No	Yes
322	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday	8	9.20		
323	Beacon, N. Y.	Foresters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00		
324	Cottonwood, Ariz.	Creeds Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	8.00	No	No
325	Paterson, N. J.	54 Van Houten St.	Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
326	Prescott, Ariz.	Old City Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
327	Attleboro, Mass.	Smith and Dexter Bldg.	Wed.	8	8.80	Yes	No
328	E. Liverpool, Ohio	Rm. 3, N. B. O. P. Hall.	Thursday	8	10.24	Yes	Yes
329	Oklahoma City, Okla.	719½ N. Lindsay	Monday	9	9.00	Yes	No
330	Roselle, N. J.	1st Ave. & Chestnut St.	1-3 Mon.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
331	Norfolk, Va.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	No
332	Waxahachie, Tex.	Woodman Hall	Monday	8	7.50	No	No
333	New Kensington, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Thursday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
334	Saginaw, Mich.	121½ S. Franklin	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
335	Grand Rapids, Mich.	112½ Michigan St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
336	LaSalle, Ill.	9th and Tonti St.	1-3 Fri.	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
337	Detroit, Mich.	5718 Woodward Ave.	Tuesday	8	9.20		
338	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
339	Clarks Summit, Pa.	Malta Hall	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
340	Hagerstown, Md.	5 W. Wash. St.	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
341	Chicago, Ill.	1434-1440 Emma St.	Thursday	8	9.60	Yes	Yes
342	Pawtucket, R. I.	21 N. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
343	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Labor Temple	Alt. Fri.	8			
344	Waukesha, Wis.	320 Broadway	1st Thur.	9	7.00	Yes	No
345	Memphis, Tenn.	212 N. 2nd St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
346	Dayton, Ohio	Cor. Xenia Ave. & Henry	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
347	Mattoon, Ill.	1816½ Broadway	1-3 Thur.	8	8.00	No	Vbl.
348	Waterville, Me.	26 Maine St.	Friday	8	7.00	No	No
349	Orange, N. J.	G. A. R. Hall	Wed.	8	12.00		
350	New Rochelle, N. Y.	18 Lawton St.	Monday	8	12.00	All day	Yes
351	Northampton, Mass.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
352	Anderson, Ind.	928½ Main St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
353	New York, N. Y.	Packingers Hall. Beach 85th St. & Blvd. R. B.	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
354	Gilroy, Cal.	Toombs, Cabinet Shop.	2-4 Fri.	8	9.00		
355	Buffalo, N. Y.	1237 Genessee St.	Tuesday	8	9.00		
356	Marietta, Ohio	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
357	Islip, L. I., N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
358	Tipton, Ind.	K. of P. Bldg.	1-3 Wed.				
359	Philadelphia, Pa.	1805 Spring Garden St.	Wed.	8	7.00–10	Yes	Part
360	Galesburg, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	No
361	Duluth, Minn.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
362	Pueblo, Colo.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Vbl.
363	Elgin, Ill.	3rd Fl., Union Nat. Bank.	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	No
364	Council Bluffs, Iowa.	Blachly Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00		
365	Marion, Ind.	Central Tradeds Council.	Tuesday	8	6.80	Yes	No
366	New York, N. Y.	4215 3rd Ave.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
367	Centralia, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	No
368	Allentown, Pa.	942 Hamilton St.	Tuesday	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
369	N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
370	Lenox, Mass.	Town Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	No
371	Denison, Tex.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
372	Lima, Ohio	Moose Hall	Wed.	8	8.00		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
373	Fort Madison, Iowa..	Moose Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	Vbl.
374	Buffalo, N. Y.....	475 Franklin St.....	Tuesday	8	9.00		
375	Pensacola, Fla.	C. D. of A. Hall.....	1-3 Mon.	8–9	6–$6.80	Yes	No
377	Alton, Ill.	Faulstich Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
378	Edwardsville, Ill.	National Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	No
379	Texarkanna, Tex.	W. C. T. Hall.....	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
380	Herkimer, N. Y.....	O. U. A. M. Hall.....	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
381	Washburn, Wis.	Sheridan Shop	L. Tues.				
383	Bayonne, N. J.....	72 W. 25th St.....	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
384	Asheville, N. C.....	223 Patton Ave.....	Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	No
385	New York, N. Y.....	166 E. 28th St.....	2-4 Tues.	8	12.00		
388	Richmond, Va.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	7.20		
389	Tuxedo, N. Y.....	Henry Clb. Hall, Sloatsburg	2-4 Mon.				
390	Holyoke, Mass.	Hotel Hamilton Hall.....	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
391	Hoboken, N. J.....	412 Washington St.....	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
392	Orange, Tex.	Moose Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
393	Camden, N. J.....	531 Penn St.....	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
394	Boston, Mass.	Hibernian Bld., Roxbury..	4th Thur.	8		Yes	Yes
395	Adams, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed	8	8.00	Yes	No
396	Newport News, Va....	C. L. U. Hall.....	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Part
397	Hillsboro, Texas	103 W. Elm St.....	Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
398	Lewiston, Idaho	Odd Fellows' Hall.....	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
399	Phillipsburg, N. J.....	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	9.00	Yes	No
400	Hudson, Mass.	Eagles' Hall	2nd Mon.	8	8.00		
401	Pittston, Pa.	61 S. Main St.....	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
403	Alexandria, La.	1212 Gould Ave.....	2-4 Mon.			No	No
404	Painesville, Ohio	Cleveland Trust Bldg.....	2 & L. Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
405	Wellsville, Ohio	Amer. Legion Hall.....	1-3 Fri.	8	10.24		
406	Bethlehem, Pa.	529 N. New St.....	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
407	Lewiston, Me.	31 Lisbon St.....	Wed.	8	6.40		
408	Worcester, Mass.	82 Madison St.....	1-3 Tues.	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
409	New Canaan, Conn....	Ferreras Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	11.00	Yes	No
411	San Angelo, Tex.....	Labor Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
412	Sayville, N. Y.....	German Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
413	South Bend, Ind.....	315 S. Michigan St.....	Tuesday	8	8.40	Yes	Yes
414	Nanticoke, Pa.	Sedor's Hall.....	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
415	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.....	2-4 Wed.	9	6.30-7.20	Yes	No
416	Chicago, Ill.	73 W. Van Buren St.....	Monday	8	12.00		
417	St. Louis, Mo.....	6404 Easton Ave.....	Monday	8	12.00	All day	
418	Greeley, Colo.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00		
419	Chicago, Ill.	1457 Clybourn Ave.....	Monday	8	12.00		
421	Elwood City, Pa.....	K. of P. Hall.....	2-4 Thur.	8	10.00	Yes	No
422	Rochester, Pa.	Painters' Hall, W. Bridgewater	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
424	Hingham, Mass.	Ford Bldg.	2 & L. Tues	8	10.00	All day	No
425	El Paso, Tex.....	2800 E. Yandall Blvd....	Wed.	8	9–10.00	Yes	Yes
426	Los Angeles, Cal.....	538 Maple Ave.....	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
428	Fairmont, W. Va.....	Labor Temple	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
429	Montclair, N. J.....	347 Bloomfield Ave.....	2-4 Tues.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
430	Wilkinsburg, Pa.	Duquesne Hall	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
431	Brazil, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
432	Atlantic City, N. J....	30 S. New York Ave.....	Thursday	8	12.00	All day	No
433	Belleville, Ill.	Stark's Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	12.00	All day	No
434	Chicago, Ill.	11037 Michigan Ave.....	Thursday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
435	Chester, W. Va.....	Stewart Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	10.24	Yes	Yes
436	New Albany, Ind.....	Pearl and Market St.....	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
437	Portsmouth, O.	Gallia & Gay St.....	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
440	Buffalo, N. Y.....	cor. Jeff. Av. & Eaton St..	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Part
442	Hopkinsville, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	1-3 Mon.	9	6.00	No	No
444	Pittsfield, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
445	Palmer, Mass.	Hellzar's Block	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00		
446	Sault Ste Marie, Ont., Can.	Hussey's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00	No	Yes
447	Ossining, N. Y.....	152 Main St.....	1-3 Thur.	8	12.00		
448	Waukegan, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
449	San Francisco, Cal....	102 Stewart St.....	2-4 Thur.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
450	Ogden, Utah	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	Wed.	8	7.00	Part	No
452	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	16 Hastings St., E.....	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
453	Auburn, N. Y.....	Sapersteins Hall	Alt. Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
454	Philadelphia, Pa.	329 Washington Ave.....	Tuesday	8	10.00		
455	Somerville, N. J.....	Main & Bridge St.....	2-4 Thur.	8	10.00	Yes	No
456	Media, Pa.	Borough Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
458	Lawrence, Kans.	926½ Mass. St.....	Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
459	Bar Harbor, Me.....	G. A. R. Hall.....	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
460	Wausau, Wis.	Odd Fellows' Hall.....	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80	No	No
461	Highland Park, Ill.....	29 N. Sheridan Rd.....	1-3 Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	
462	Greensburg, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00		
463	Hinsdale, Ill.	Buckholz Hall.....	1-3 Thur.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
465	Ardmore, Pa.	Merion Title & Tr. Hall..	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
466	Dunkirk, N. Y.....	Heyl Block	1-3 Tues.	9			
467	Hoboken, N. J.....	125 Washington St.....	1st Tues.	8	12.00		
468	Smithville, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	1st Sat.	8	7.00		
469	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Eagle Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
470	Tacoma, Wash.	1012½ Tacoma Ave.....	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
472	Ashland, Ky.	1445 Greenup Ave.....	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
473	Sand Point, Ida.....	Odd Fellows' Bldg.....	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
474	Nyack, N. Y.....	Broadway & 1st Ave.....	1-3 Fri.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
475	Walsenburg, Colo.	Marcks Hall.....	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
477	Wilmington, N. C.....	Odd Fellows' Bldg.....	2-4 Thur.	8	5.85	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
479	Sparta, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	No	Yes
480	Freesburg, Ill.	City Hall	2nd Sat.	8	9.60		
481	Barre, Vt.	Worthen Hall	Monday	8	7.20		
482	Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
483	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valencia St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
484	Dinuba, Cal.	Union Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
486	Bayonne, N. J.	Broadway & 31st St.	Thursday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
487	Linton, Ind.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
488	New York, N. Y.	495 E. 166th St.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
489	Glassboro, N. J.	22 Sevell St.	4th Mon.	8	6.40		
490	Passaic, N. J.	167 Jefferson St.	Friday	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
491	Corinth, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
492	Reading, Pa.	26 N. 6th St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
493	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Hermax Bld.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
494	Windsor, Ont., Can.	108-A Wyandotte St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
495	Streator, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	9.20	Yes	No
496	Kankakee, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Thursday	8	0.00	Yes	Yes
498	Brantford, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.40		
499	Leavenworth, Kans.	3rd and Delaware St.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
500	Butler, Pa.	Younkin's Bldg.	Friday				
501	Stroudsburg, Pa.	Miller's Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	8.10		
502	Canandiagua, N. Y.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
503	Lancaster, N. Y.	Wendel's Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	8.10	No	No
504	Chicago, Ill.	3202 Ogden Ave.	Thursday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
505	Litchfield, Ill.	Chamber of Commerce	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
506	Gainesville, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.28		
507	Nashville, Tenn.	207 Polk St.	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	Vbl.
508	Marion, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
510	Du Quoin, Ill.	Carpenter Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
511	Roswell, N. M.	K. of P. Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	3 Mo.	Vbl.
512	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00		
513	Winfield, Kans.	Band Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	No	Part
514	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	41 E. Market St.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
515	Colorado Springs, Colo.	G. A. R. Hall	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
516	Lindenhurst, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Fri.	8	10.00		
517	Portland, Me.	459 Congress St.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	Vbl.
518	Charleston, Ill.	C. L. U. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
519	E. Rutherford, N. J.	Concordia Hall, Carlstadt.	1-3 Thur.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
522	Durham, N. C.	111½ W Main St.	Tuesday	9	6.00	Yes	No
523	Keokuk, Ia.	Legion Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
525	Coshocton, O.	Malta Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
526	Galveston, Tex.	421½ 21st St.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	No
528	Washington, D. C.	Naval Hospital Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.96		
					8.50–10	Part	
529	Scottdale, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00		
531	St. Petersburg, Fla.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
532	Elmira, N. Y.	112 Lake St.	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
533	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Red Men's Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
534	Burlington, Ia.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	No
535	Cadillac, Mich.	Hector Hall	Friday	9	7.20	No	No
536	Baker, Ore.	Union Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
537	Rahway, N. J.	Veterans Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	11.20		
538	Concord, N. H.	89 N. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	7.20	Yes	No
540	Waltham, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	10.00	All day	Vbl.
541	Washington, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	9.00		
542	Salem, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	6.40	No	No
543	Mamaroneck, N. Y.	K. of C. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00		
545	Kane, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	No	Yes
546	Olean, N. Y.	Coast Hall	Thursday	8	8.80		
548	Minneapolis, Minn.	520 N. Prior Ave., St. Paul	Wed.	8	8.00		
549	Greenfield, Mass.	Gazette and Courier Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00		
550	Oakland, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	6.00		
551	Lawrence, Mass.	98 Concord St.	Friday	8	8.80	All day	No
554	San Francisco, Cal.	113 Steuart St.	1-3 Sat.	8	7.00	Yes	No
555	Temple, Texas	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
556	Meadville, Pa.	301½ Chestnut St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
557	Bozeman, Mont.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	8.00	No	No
558	Elmhurst, Ill.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	11.00		
559	Paducah, Ky.	5th and Jackson St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
561	Pittsburg, Kans.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00		
562	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	9.00		
563	Glendale, Cal.	134½ N. Maryland Ave.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
564	Jersey City, N. J.	Huck's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
565	Elkhart, Ind.	Federation Hall	Thursday	8	8.00		
566	Charleston, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	5.00	No	No
568	Lincoln, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.64		
569	New York, N. Y.	151 Clinton St.	Monday	8	7.00–$8	Yes	Yes
570	Gardner, Mass.	Forester's Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	7.20	Yes	No
571	Carnegie, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	12.00		
572	Georgetown, Tex.	Over Star Grocery	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
574	Middletown, N. Y.	Mechanics Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
576	Pine Bluff, Ark.	Building Trades Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
577	Charleston, S. C.	Painters' Hall	3rd Tues.	8	5.60		
578	Chicago, Ill.	30 N. Wells St.	2-L Thur.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
580	Du Bois, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	8.80	Yes	No
581	Herrin, Ill.	Painters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00–$9	Yes	No
582	Anniston, Ala.	923½ Noble St.	Monday	9	6.75	Yes	No
583	Portland, Ore.	Lombard & Peninsula Ave.	Wed.	8	9.00		
584	Emporium, Pa.	419 Woodlawn Ave.	1-3 Sat.				

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
585	New York, N. Y.	153 W. 64th St.	2.3.5 Tue.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
586	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
587	Coatsville, Pa.	Thompson Bldg.	Tuesday	9	8.10	Yes	No
588	Carterville, Ill.	Odd Fellows Bld.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00		
590	Rutland, Vt.	Apollo Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
591	Little Falls, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
592	Muncie, Ind.	302½ S. Walnut St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
593	Chester, Pa.	15th and Esrey St.	2-4 Thur.	8	10.00	Yes	No
594	Dover, N. J.	7 E. Blackwell St.	1-3 Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	No
595	Lynn, Mass.	520 Washington St.	1-3 Thur.	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
596	Taylor, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
597	Centerville, Ia.	Miners' Hall	Wed.	8	6.80	No	No
598	Wabash, Ind.	Masonic Temple	Thursday				
599	Hammond, Ind.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
600	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	16 Broadway	2-L. Thur.	8	8.00		
602	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Friday	8	12.00	All day	No
603	Ithaca, N. Y.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	8.00		
604	Murphysboro, Ill.	Andrews Block	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
607	Hannibal, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
608	New York, N. Y.	315 W. 42nd St.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
609	Idaho Falls, Ida.	Labor Temple	Thursday				
610	Port Arthur, Tex.	610 6th St.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	
612	Union Hill, N. J.	Polk & 11th St., West N. Y.	1-3 Thur.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
614	Baldwinsville, N. Y.	O'Brien Hall	2-3 Thur.	8	7.60		
615	West Brownsville, Pa.	Co-Operative Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
616	Chambersburg, Pa.	Red Men's Hall	Monday	9	6.00	Yes	No
617	New London, Conn.	Masonic Hall	L. Sun.	8	5.12	No	Yes
618	Hurst, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
619	Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.	Trades Hall	1st Mon.	9			
620	Vineland, N. J.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00		
621	Bangor, Me.	10 Walter St.	1-3 Thur.	8	5.50		
622	Waco, Tex.	4th & Austin St.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
623	Danielson, Conn.	St. Jean Baptiste Hall	1st Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
624	Brockton, Mass.	28 Main St.	Monday	8	9.15	Yes	Yes
626	Wilmington, Del.	815 Market St.	Wed.	8	8.00		
627	Jacksonville, Fla.	136 E. Bay St.	Friday	8	6.40		
630	Neenah & Menasha, Wis.	Eagles' Hall, Neenah	1-3 Tues.	8	5.20-7.20	Yes	Yes
631	Spring Valley, Ill.	Rafters Shop	1-3 Fri.	8	9.15	Yes	
632	Providence, R. I.	98 Empire St.	1-3 Mon.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
633	Madison, Ill.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8		All day	No
635	Boise, Ida.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
637	Hamilton, O.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
638	Morristown, N. J.	Eagles' Hall	Thursday	8	11.20	Yes	No
640	Netcong & Stanhope, N J	Palace Theatre Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00		
641	Ft. Dodge, Ia.	7th & Central Ave.	Tuesday	8	7.40		
642	Richmond, Cal.	Brotherhood Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
643	Chicago, Ill.	30 N. Wells St.	1-3 Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
644	Pekin, Ill.	Woodman Hall	Tuesday	8	10.00		
645	Las Vegas, New Mex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
647	Fairfield, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.50	Yes	Yes
648	Pana, Ill.	30½ S. Locust St.	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
650	Pomeroy, O.	Skinners Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20	No	No
651	Jackson, Mich.	230 E. Mich Ave.	Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
652	Elwood, Ind.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
653	Chickasba, Okla.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
654	Rhinelander, Wis.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
655	Key West, Fla.	Cor. Elizabeth & Caroline	Wed.	8	8.00		
656	Holyoke, Mass.	189 High St.	Monday	8	9.00		
657	Sheboygan, Wis.	N. 8th & New York Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	7.60	Yes	Yes
658	Millinocket, Me.	Amer. Legion Bldg.	4th Wed.	8	6.00		
659	Rawlins, Wyo.	Amer. Legion Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	8.00	No	Vbl.
660	Springfield, O.	138 W. High St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
661	Ottawa, Ill.	Union Hall	2-4 Fri.	8			
662	Mt. Morris, N. Y.	Bingham Block	3rd Fri.	9	7.65		
665	Amarillo, Tex.	212½ W. 7th Ave.	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
666	Mimico, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall, New Toronto	1st Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
668	Palo Alto, Cal.	Ostrander Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
669	Harrisburg, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	10.00	No	Yes
671	Clovis, N. M.	3½ Main St.	2-4 Tues.				
673	Ft. Edward, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	
674	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	51 N. Walnut St.	1st Mon.	8-9	7.20-8.10	Yes	No
675	Alhambra, Cal.	44½ E. Main St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
677	Lebanon, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	Tuesday	8	6.80		
678	Dubuque, Ia.	Carpenter Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
679	Montpelier, Vt.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20	No	No
680	Newton Centre, Mass.	Woman's Club Bldg.	Tuesday	8	10.00		
682	Franklin, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
683	Burlington, Vt.	86½ Church St.	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	No
684	Latrobe, Pa.	Pothoff Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
685	Chicopee, Mass.	Union Canadiene Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
686	Blackwell, Okla.	120½ N. Main St.	Friday	8	8.00		
687	Elizabeth, N. J.	463 1st Ave.	1-3 Sat.	8	11.20		
688	Santa Ana, Cal.	410½ N. Main	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
690	Little Rock, Ark.	519 Scott St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
691	Williamsport, Pa.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
693	Needham, Mass.	Chronicle Hall	Tuesday	8	10.00	All day	No
694	Boonville, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall	Alt. Tues.	8	6.00		
695	Sterling, Ill.	201 1st Ave.	1-3 Mon.	9	8.10	Yes	No
696	Tampa, Fla.	2310 Highland Ave.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agr.
698	Newport, Ky.	321 Washington Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
699	Sewickley, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
700	Corning, N. Y.	92 E. Market St.	2-4 Mon.	8–9	9.20	Yes	No
701	Fresno, Cal.	1139 Broadway	Tuesday	8	8.50	Yes	No
702	Grafton, W. Va.	E. N. Sack's office	Monday				
703	Lockland, O.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Mon.				
704	Quanah, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
705	Lorain, O.	112 W. 18th St.	Friday	8	9.40	Yes	No
706	Sullivan, Ind.	Smock Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20	No	No
707	Silver City, N. M.	J. W. Hodge's office	1-4 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
708	West Newton, Mass.	A. O. H. Hall	Friday	8	10.00	All day	No
709	Shenandoah, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
710	Long Beach, Cal.	1144 Olive Ave.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
711	Mt. Carmel, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
712	Covington, Ky.	K. of P. Hall	Monday	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
713	Niagara Falls, Ont., Can	Bampfield Hall	Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
716	Zanesville, O.	39 S. 7th St.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
718	Havre, Mont.	Sunberg's Shop	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00		
719	Freeport, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
720	Worcester, Mass.	100 Portland St.	1-3 Fri.	8	8.80		
721	Raleigh, N. C.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	9	6.12	Yes	No
722	Manchester, N. H.	335 Sommerville Ave.	1st Mon.	9	5.70	Yes	Yes
723	Newark, N. J.	255 Court St.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
724	Houston, Tex.	Cor. Caroline & Capitol	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80-7.20	Yes	No
725	Salt Lake City, Utah	Labor Temple	2-4 Thur.	8	6.00–$8	Yes	No
728	Pontiac, Ill.	214½ N. Plumb St.	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	No	Yes
729	Thurber, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	7.00		
730	Quebec, Que., Can.	272 Des Fosses	Wed.	9–10	4.95–$5		
731	Corsicana, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
732	Oakland City, Ind.	Red Men's Hall	Wed.	8	6.40	No	No
733	Percy, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	2-4 Sat.	8	7.00	No	No
734	Kokomo, Ind.	206½ S. Main	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
735	Mansfield, O.	21½ N. Park	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
736	Philadelphia, Pa.	4828 Woodland Ave.	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
737	Carlinville, Ill.	Hochs Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20	No	No
738	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
739	College Hill, O.	Town Hall	1st Mon.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
740	New York, N. Y.	253 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
741	Beardstown, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00		
742	Decatur, Ill.	Masonic Temple	Monday	8	8.80	Yes	
743	Bakersfield, Cal.	2121 I St.	Wed.	8	9.00	All day	No
744	Red Lodge, Mont.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
745	Honolulu, H. I.	Phoenix Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.50	Yes	No
746	Norwalk, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	11.00	All day	No
747	Oswego, N. Y.	Richardson Theatre Bldg.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
748	Taylorville, Ill.	West Side of Square	2-4 Mon.	8	8.80	No	Yes
749	Mt. Vernon, O.	Taylors Hall	1st Wed.	8	7.20		
750	Asbury Park, N. J.	Winkler Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	10.00	All day	No
751	Santa Rosa, Cal.	636 3rd St.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Part
753	Beaumont, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
754	Fulton, N. Y.	19 S. 1st St.	Friday	8	8.00		
755	Superior, Wis.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
756	Bellingham, Wash.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
757	S. Manchester, Conn.	791 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
759	San Francisco, Cal.	150 Stewart St.	2-4 Thur.	8	7.00	Yes	No
760	Melrose, Mass.	Porters Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
761	Sorel, Que., Can.	Veterans' Hall	1st Thur.	10	3.50		
762	Quincy, Mass.	Bradford Bldg.	Monday	8	10.00	All day	Yes
763	Enid, Okla.	Old Masonic Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
764	Shreveport, La.	1660½ Texas Ave.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
765	Mascoutah, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Club	L. Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	No
766	San Francisco, Cal.	Building Trades Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	9.00		
767	Ottumwa, Ia.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
768	Dorrencetown, Pa.	20 S. Union St.	Wed.	8	9.00		
769	Pasadena, Cal.	4 E. Walnut St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
770	Yakima, Wash.	Dunbar Hall	Thursday	8	8.00		
771	Watsonville, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	All day	No
772	Clinton, Ia.	613 S. 2nd St.	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
773	Braddock, Pa.	731 Braddock Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
775	Hoquian, Wash.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wed.	8	8.50	Yes	Vbl.
776	Marshall, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
778	Fitchburg, Mass.	22 Cushing St.	1-3 Thur.	8	8.00		
779	Waycross, Ga.	K. of P. Hall	Saturday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
780	Astoria, Ore.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00		
781	Princeton, N. J.	124 Nassau St.	1-3 Fri.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
782	Fond Du Lac, Wis.	Trades and Labor Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	7.20	Yes	No
783	Sioux Falls, S. D.	Labor Hall	Friday	8–9	6.40-8.10	No	No
784	North Easton, Mass.	Lake Hall	2nd Wed.	8	8.00		
785	Covington, Ky.	9th and Pike St.	1-3 Wed.	8	11.00		
786	Skowhegan, Me.	City Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00		
787	New York, N. Y.	Parkway Assem. Hall Bkln	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
789	Marissa, Ill.	Amer. Legion Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00		
790	Dixon, Ill.	Mystic Workers Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
791	New York, N. Y.	144 Schmerhorn, Brooklyn	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
792	Rockford, Ill.	114 S. Wyman St.	Monday	8	8.80	Yes	Vbl.
794	Leominster, Mass.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
795	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	2-4 Fri.	9	4.50-4.95	Yes	Yes
797	Charlevoix, Mich.	Moose Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00		
798	Salem, Ill.	East Side Public Square	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
799	Brockville, Ont., Can...	John & King Sts.....	1-3 Thur.	8	6.00	No	No
801	Woonsocket, R. I.....	5 S. Main St.....	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
803	Metropolis, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.....	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00		
804	Naugatuck, Conn.	Hibernian Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
805	Zeigler, Ill.	Carpenter Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	All day	Vbl.
806	Pacific Grove, Cal.....	Cor. 17th & Light House.	2-4 Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	No
807	Toluca, Ill.	Carpenter Shop	1st Mon.	8	4.80	No	No
808	New York, N. Y.....	949 Willoughby, Brooklyn.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
809	Charleston, S. C.	Painters' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8			
810	Wakefield, R. I.	M. W. of A. Bldg.....	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00		
811	Atlantic Highl'ds, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall.....	2-4 Sat.	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
812	Cairo, Ill.	1114½ Walnut Blvd.....	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
813	Carbondale, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall.....	Saturady	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
814	Westhampton, N. Y....	Fireman's Hall	2nd Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
816	Pittsfield, Ill.	Heck Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40	No	No
817	Bessemer, Ala.	1918½ 3rd Ave. N.....	1-3 Wed.	9	8.10	Yes	Yes
818	Putnam, Conn.	Moose Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00		
819	West Palm Beach, Fla.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Vbl.
820	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	251 Grand Ave.....	2-4 Mon.	8	6.80	No	No
821	Effingham, Ill.	Union Hall	3rd Wed.	9	7.65		
822	Findlay, O.	515 S. Main St.....	L. Fri.	9	6.75	Yes	No
823	Tarpon Springs, Fla...	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	1-3 Wed.				
824	Muskegon, Mich.	Arbeiter Hall.....	2-4 Tues.	9	5.00		
825	Willimantic, Conn.	Labor Union Hall.....	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
826	Sycamore, Ill.	S. Maple St.....	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
827	Closter, N. J.....	Nemo Theatre.....	1-3 Fri.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
828	Menlo Park, Cal.....	Duff & Doyle Hall.....	1st Mon.	8	9.00	All day	Yes
829	Santa Cruz, Cal.....	Building Trades Hall.....	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
830	Oil City, Pa.....	K. of P. Hall.....	1-3 Wed.	8	8.80		
831	Arlington, Mass.	Ye Lantern Hall.....	2-4 Wed.	8	10.00		
833	Berwyn, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall.....	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
834	Reynoldsville, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	1st Wed.	8	8.00		
835	Seneca Falls, N. Y.....	Farrels Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00		
836	Janesville, Wis.	13 S. Main St.....	1-3 Fri.	8	7.60	Yes	No
837	Seattle, Wash.	1109 Virgina St.....	1-3 Tues.	8	10.00	All day	Yes
838	Sunbury, Pa.	Dewart Bld.....	Wed.	8–9	7.20-8.10	Yes	No
839	Des Plaines, Ill.....	Hoffman's Hall	2 & L. Tue	8	12.00		
840	Olney, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	6.40		
841	Carbondale, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	8.00		
842	Pleasantville, N. J.....	Red Men's Hall.....	Monday	8	12.00		
843	Jenkintown, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall.....	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	No
844	Los Gatos, Cal.	W. O. W. Hall.....	1st Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	No
845	Clifton Heights, Pa....	Shee's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
846	Lethbridge, Alta., Can.	240 13th, North.....	1st Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	
847	Natick, Mass.	G. A. R. Hall.....	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00		
848	San Bruno, Cal.	N. D. Hall.....	Monday	8	9.00	All day	Vbl.
849	Manitowoc, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	Vbl.
850	Leadville, Colo.	124 E. 2nd St.....	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
853	Bound Brook, N. J.....	Voorhies Hall.....	1-3 Thur.	8	10.00	Yes	No
854	Madisonville, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	2-4 Wed.	8	11.00	Yes	Part
855	Coalinga, Cal.	Army Hall	L. Wed.	8	8.00		
856	Greenville, Tex.	Lee and St. John.....	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
857	Tucson, Ariz.	32 W. Congress.....	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
858	Clinton, Mass.	36 High St.....	Thursday	8	8.00		
859	Providence, R. I.....	1929 Westminster St.....	1-3 Wed.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
860	Framingham, Mass.	Tribune Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.80	Yes	No
861	Southbridge, Mass.	Hartwell Block	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
862	Wakefield, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	1-3 Fri.	8	10.00		
863	Conneaut, O.	Child's Block	1-3 Mon.				
864	St. Augustine, Fla.....	Marine St.....	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
865	Brunswick, Ga.	Odd Fellows' Hall.....	2-4 Tues.				
866	Norwood, Mass.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	No
867	Milford, Mass.	Green Bld.....	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
868	Cincinnati, O.	Chevoit Town Hall.....	1-3 Tues.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
869	St. Johnsville, N. Y....		1st Mon.	9	7.65	Yes	No
871	Battle Creek, Mich.....	20 W. Michigan Ave.....	Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
872	Oshkosh, Wis.....	Trades and Labor Hall...	2-4 Wed.				
875	Oakland, Cal.	761 12th St.....	1-3 Fri.	8	7.00	Yes	No
876	Hamilton and Wenham, Mass.	Over Knowles Drug Store.	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
877	Worcester, Mass.	62 Madison St.....	1-3 Fri.	8	6.80		
878	Beverly, Mass.	222 Cabot St.....	Saturday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
879	Elmira, N. Y.	112 Lake St.....	1-3 Wed.	8–9	6.40-7.65	No	Yes
880	Bernardsville, N. J.....	Spadenhawers Hall.....	1-3 Thur.	8	11.20	Yes	No
881	Massillon, O.	52 W. Main St.....	2-4 Tues.	8	9.20	Yes	No
883	Carrier Mills, Ill.....	Town Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.50		
884	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
885	Woburn, Mass.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	10.00	Yes	No
886	Dalhart, Tex.	Co-Operative Hall.....	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
887	Hampton, Va.	Red Men's Hall.....	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	No
888	Salem, Mass.	Y. M. C. A. Bldg.....	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
889	Hopkins, Minn.	Way Zata.....	2nd Mon.				
		Hopkins	4th Tues.	8	8.00		
891	Hot Springs, Ark.....	307½ Pleasant St.....	Tuesday	8	8.00		
892	Oakland, Cal.	480 20th St.....	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
893	Wellsburg, W. Va.....	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	2-4 Mon.	8	11.00		
894	Cobalt, Ont., Can.....	J. A. Bradley's Res.....	3rd Wed.	9	6.75	No	No
895	Tarrytown, N. Y.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	12.00		
896	Crystal Lake, Ill.....	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	2-4 Mon.	9	9.00		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
897	Norristown, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	No
898	St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Mich.	Moose Hall, Benton Harbor	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20		
899	Parkersburg, W. Va.	Union Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
900	Altoona, Pa.	1321 11th Ave.	2-4 Fri.	9	4.50-6.30	Yes	No
901	Savanna, Ill.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	7.20		
902	Auburn, R. I.	Firemen's Hall, Eden Park	1st Tues.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
903	Clay Center, Kan.	Band Room	Friday	9	6.75	No	No
904	Jacksonville, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
905	Freeland, Pa.	Fairchild's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
906	Brookville, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	7.20	Yes	No
907	Great Neck, N. Y.	Vigelant Fire Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	12.00		
908	Ramsey, N. J.	Firemen Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
909	Inglewood, Cal.	Pine & Prairie Ave.	Wed.	8	8.00		
910	Gloucester, Mass.	158 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	No
911	Kalispell, Mont.	O'Connells Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
912	Richmond, Ind.	R. 271, Colonial Annex	Tuesday	8			No
913	Balboa, C. Z.	Balboa Lodge Hall	3rd Wed.	8	9.12	No	Yes
914	Augusta, Me.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	7.00	Yes	No
915	Horton, Kan.	Francis Hall	Wed.				
916	Aurora, Ill.	141 Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
917	Rochester, N. H.	Gagne Hall	3rd Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	No
918	Manhattan, Kan.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
919	St. Johns, N. B., Can.	185 Union St.	2nd Wed.	8	4.80	No	No
920	Meriden, Conn.	5 S. Colony St.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
921	Portsmouth, N. H.	43 High St.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
922	Maysville, Ky.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	6.00	No	No
923	Cleburne, Tex.	Parvin Bldg.	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
924	Manchester, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
925	Salinas, Cal.	246½ Main St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
926	Beloit, Wis.	215½ Grand Ave.	Wed.	8	8.00		
927	Danbury, Conn.	264 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
928	Danville, Pa.	9 Bloom St.	2nd Fri.	9	8.10	Yes	No
929	Seminole, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
930	St. Cloud, Minn.	A. O. U. W. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40		
931	Manchester, N. H.	335 Pine St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
932	Peru, Ind.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thur.	8	7.20	Yes	No
933	L'Ang Gardien, Que., Can.	Fortier Hall	2nd Sat.	10			
934	Marshall, Mo.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	7.00	No	No
935	Princeton, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	7.20	No	Yes
936	Wilmerding, Pa.	Bank Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
937	Falmouth, Mass.	Town Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	No
938	Weslaco, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00		
939	Weston, W. Va.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
940	Sandusky, O.	Kingsbury Block	2-4 Thur.	8	8.00		
941	East Orange, N. J.	92½ Main St.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
942	Fort Scott, Kan.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	7.20	No	Vbl.
943	Tulsa, Okla.	416 S. Detroit	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	No
944	San Bernardino, Cal.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
945	Jefferson City, Mo.	126½ E. High St.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
947	Ridgway, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	8.00	No	Vbl.
948	Sioux City, Ia.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
949	Wauchula, Fla.	A. J. Loper's Res.	1st Wed.	9	6.30		
950	New York, N. Y.	K. of C. Hall, Lynbrook	1-3 Thur.	8	12.00		
951	Brainard, Minn.	Webb Block		9	7.20		
952	Bristol, Conn.	Missals Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	8.50	Yes	No
953	Lake Charles, La.	Reinauer Bldg.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
954	Brunswick, Me.		2-4 Mon.				
955	Appleton, Wis.	128 E. College Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	
956	Normal, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	9.00		
957	Stillwater, Minn.	Central Labor Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	7.00	Yes	No
958	Marquette, Mich.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
959	Hoopeston, Ill.	K. O. T. M. Hall	Tuesday	9	8.10		
960	Nebraska City, Neb.	11th and Central Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80		
961	Summit, N. J.	Hillary Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	11.20		
962	Marblehead, Mass.	43 Pleasant St.	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
963	St. Elmo, Ill.	Legion Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	4.50	No	
964	McPherson, Kan.	Blackman's Tire Shop	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
965	Dekalb, Ill.	Viking Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
966	Sharon, Mass.	Workman Hall	1st Fri				
967	Huntingdon, Pa.	1223 Mifflin St.	2-4 Mon.	9-10	5.40	Yes	No
968	Hawley, Pa.	Manachore Hall	1st Thur.				
969	Welland, Ont., Can.	Willsons Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	No
970	Riverside, N. J.	Joseph's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
971	Reno, Nev.	212 N. Virginia St.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
972	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
973	Texas City, Tex.	I. L. A. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	No
975	Benton, Ill.	Foulk Hall	2&L. Tue.	8	8.00	No	No
976	Marion, O.	Red Men's Hall	Wed.	9	6.75	Yes	No
977	Wichita Falls, Tex.	705 Travis St.	Tuesday	8	9.00-10	Yes	No
978	Springfield, Mo.	315½ Boonville Ave.	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	No
979	Williamstown, Mass.	Board of Trade	1st Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
980	Rochester, Minn.	Union Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	7.20		
981	Petaluma, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00-$9	Yes	Vbl.
982	Kissimmee, Fla.	815 Cherry St.	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00		
983	Freeport, N Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
985	Gary, Ind.	35 E. 6th Ave.	Thursday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
986	McAlester, Okla.	Over Smalley's Paint Shop	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
987	Gilmer, Tex.	Crosby Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
988	Marlboro, Mass.	Forester's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
989	Newburyport, Mass.	3 State St.	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20		
990	Greenville, Ill.	Legion Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.66		
991	Winchester, Mass.	Association Bld.	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
992	San Marcos, Tex.	Ernst Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
993	Miami, Fla.	47 N. W. 3rd St.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
994	Bennington, Vt.	South St.	2-4 Thur.	8			
995	Branford, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	1st Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	No
996	Penn Yan, N. Y.	American Legion Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	6.40		
997	Pottstown, Pa.	Kulp Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	No
998	Royal Oak, Mich.	106 S. Main St.	Friday	8	8.00		
999	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	121 N. 9th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
1000	Greenville, Pa.	Benninghoff Block	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
1001	Gardner, Mass.	Barthels Hall	4th Thur.				
1002	Arlington, N. J.	Fraternity Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1003	West Newton, Pa.	216 R. R. St.	2-4 Mon.	8–9	8.00–$9		
1004	Selma, Calif.	Selma Land Co., Bld.	2-4 Fri.	8	8.50	Yes	
1005	New Milford, Conn.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1006	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	8.80		
1007	Sheffield, Ala.	Woodman Hall	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	No
1008	Venice, Fla.	School House	Friday				
1009	Aguilar, Colo.	J. T. Davis Office	Tuesday				
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	Rutters Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1011	Odessa, Tex.	Court House	1-2 Mon.				
1012	Masontown, Pa.	Hotel Leroy	1st Tues.	8	8.00		
1013	Bridgeport, Conn.	150 Lee Ave.	1st Wed.				
1014	Warren, Pa.	Kirbirgers Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
1015	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Fraternal Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1016	Rome, N. Y.	Labor Union Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1017	Jacksonville, Fla.	North and Cedar St.	Monday	8			
1018	Whitman, Mass.	Jenkins Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	8.80	Yes	No
1019	Cortland, N. Y.	13½ Central Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1020	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1021	New Bedford, Mass.	100 High St.	Monday	8	8.80	Yes	Vbl.
1022	Parsons, Kan.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
1023	Alliance, O.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	9.20	Yes	No
1024	Cumberland, Md.	17 Bedford St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Part
1025	Baxter Springs, Kan.	Good Eagle Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	7.00		
1026	Cooperstown, N. Y.	Sons of Veterans Hall	2nd Mon.	9	8.10		
1027	Hudson Falls, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	8.00		
1028	Ardmore, Okla.	108½ E. Main St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1029	Johnston City, Ill.	Henson Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	8.00	No	No
1030	Globe, Ariz.	Miners' Union Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1031	Dover, N. H.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1032	Pontiac, Mich.	44½ N. Saginaw	Monday	8	8.00		
1033	Niles, Mich.	Local Hall	Thursday	8	8.00		
1034	Oskaloosa, Ia.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	7.20		
1035	Taunton, Mass.	R. 7, Jones Block	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
1036	California, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1037	Marseilles, Ill.	Main and Clark St.	1-3 Thur.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1038	Ellenville, N. Y.	J. O. U. A. M. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	6.00	No	No
1039	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Hammill Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60-6.40		
1040	Eureka, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1041	Otisville, N. Y.	Basement Sneider's Bakery	1-2 Tues.	8	6.80		
1042	Plattsburg, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
1043	Hanford, Cal.	Union Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	8.50	Yes	No
1044	Charleroi, Pa.	140 McKean Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00		
1045	Great Barrington, Mass.	K. of C. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1046	Bridgewater, Mass.	Washburn Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1047	Shelby, O.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20		
1048	McKeesport, Pa.	Malta Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	12.00		
1049	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	Turner Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.00	No	Yes
1050	Philadelphia, Pa.	1208 Tasker St.	2-4 Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
1051	Philadelphia, Pa.	Labor Lyceum	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00		
1052	Elizabethton, Tenn.	Over Slagles Store	Monday	8–10	6.00–$8	Yes	Part
1053	Milwaukee, Wis.	528 Juneau Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.40	Yes	Yes
1054	Olney, Texas	Municipal Bldg.	1st Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
1055	Lincoln, Neb.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00		
1056	Pinckneyville, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
1057	NewYork, N. Y.	151 Clinton St.	Wed.	8	8.50	Yes	Yes
1058	Madison, N. J.	93 Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8	11.20	Yes	No
1059	Athol, Mass.	Foresters Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1060	Norman, Okla.	225½ E. Main St.	Friday	8	8.00		
1061	Jerome, Ariz.	Amer. Legion Hall	2nd Wed.	8	5.50½$7	No	Yes
1062	Santa Barbara, Cal.	30 W. Ortega St.	Tuesday	8	9.00	All day	No
1063	Stoughton, Mass.	Noyes Bldg.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1064	New Smyrna, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1065	Salem, Ore.	Union Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1066	Rockland, Me.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.98	Yes	No
1067	Belleville, N. J.	503 Washington Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1068	Vallejo and Benecia, Cal	Labor Temple, Vallejo	1-3 Wed.	8	7.76	4 Mo.	
1069	Muscatine, Ia.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
1070	Natchitoches, La.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	8	6.40		
1071	Cobourg, Ont., Can.	S. O. E. Hall	1-3 Thur.				
1072	Muskogee, Okla.	111½ N. Main St.	Monday	8	9.00	No	No
1073	Philadelphia, Pa.	1426 S. 6th St.	Saturday	8	10.00		
1074	Eau Claire, Wis.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	5.60		
1075	Hudson, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00		
1076	Washington, Ind.	Moose Hall	Thursday	8	6.40		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1077	Owosso, Mich.	Over Ball's Store	Monday	9	7.20	No	No
1078	Fredericksberg, Va.	Pythian Hall	Friday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1079	Ridgefield Park, N. J.	Junior Order Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
1080	South Haven, Mich.	McWilliams Bld.	1-3 Tues.	9	7.20	No	No
1081	Plainview, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
1082	San Diego, Cal.	E. San Diego Library Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	
1083	St. Charles, Ill.	Pearson Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1084	Bloomsbury, Pa.	Liberty Fire Hall	Friday	8–9	7.20-8.10	Yes	No
1085	Livingston, Mont.	Murray Hotel Hall	2-4 Tues.				
1086	N. Little Rock, Ark.	Baum Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1088	Punxsutawney, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1089	Phoenix, Ariz.	32 S. Central Ave.	Monday			No	No
1090	Geneva, O.	Legion Hall	1-3 Thur.				
1091	Ridgewood, N. J.	K. of C. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
1092	Lawrence, Mass.	96 Concord St	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40		
1093	Glen Cove, N. Y.	Pembrooke Hall	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1094	Mahanoy City, Pa.	West End Fire Co.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1095	Salina, Kan.	Campbell Bldg.	Thursday	8	7.00	No	No
1096	Homer, La.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.				
1097	Long View, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1 3 Thur.	8	7.20	No	No
1098	N. Bend-Marshfield, Ore.	Central Labor Hall	Wed.	8	8.00		
1099	Downington, Pa.	Improvement Bld.	3rd Mon.	9	7.20	Yes	No
1100	Flagstaff, Ariz.	17 N. Beaver St.	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1101	El Dorado, Ark.	K. of P. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1102	Detroit, Mich.	5718 Woodward	1-3 Fri.	8	9.20		
1103	Paragould, Ark.	Busk Hall	Monday	8	6.00		
1104	Tyler, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	7.00		
1105	Springfield, Mass.	19 Sandford St.	1-3 Wed.	8.45		Yes	No
1106	Portland, Ore.	Archer Pl. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1107	Gloverville, N. Y.	15 N. Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
1108	Cleveland, O.	Harmony Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	11.00		
1109	Longmont, Colo.	City Library	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00		
1110	East Chicago, Ind.	Victory Hall	Monday				
1111	Ironton, O.	Munro St., bet. 3rd & 4th	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1112	Marshalltown, Ia.	1024 W. Main St.	Friday	8	8.00		
1113	Springfield, N. J.	8 Flemer Ave.	2-4 Fri.	8	11.20		
1114	Indianapolis, Ind.	531 E. Market St.	1-3 Wed.				
1115	Pleasantville, N. Y.	Mechanics Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
1116	Twin Falls, Ida.		2-4 Mon.	8	7.00		
1117	Northbridge, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1118	Malone, N. Y.	Forester's Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1119	Ridgefield, Conn.	Masons' Bldg.	2nd Thur.	8	10.00	All day	No
1120	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	Monday	8.45		Yes	Yes
1121	Richwood, W. Va.	J. C. Rhem. Shop	2-4 Mon.	9	7.20		
1122	Bloomfield, N. J.	Mix Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1123	Biddeford, Me.	26 Alfred St.	1-3 Friday	8	6 40	No	No
1124	Newton, N. J.	Moose Hall	3rd Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1125	Central Falls, R. I.	St. John's Hall	Monday	8	9.40		
1126	Annapolis, Md.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1127	Montreal, Que., Can.	3 Craig St. E.	Monday	9–10	4.05–$7	Yes	No
1128	La Grange, Ill.	21 W. Burlington Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1129	Kittaning, Pa.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1130	Titusville, Pa.	Veteran's of Foreign Wars	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1131	Waycross, Ga.	722 Johnson St.	1-3 Thur.	8	7.00		
1132	Alpena, Mich.	K. of C. Hall	2 & L. Sat	9	7.20		
1133	Newton, Ia.	Johnson Bldg.	1-3 Friday	8	7.20	No	No
1134	Mt. Kisco, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Friday	8	12.00	All day	Yes
1135	Port Jefferson, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1136	Donora, Pa.	Goodwin Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00		
1137	Pratt, Kan.	Over Schrader's	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
1138	Toledo, O.	Labor Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1139	Hollister, Cal.	South & San Benito St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1140	San Pedro, Cal.	351 W. 9th St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl
1141	Pampa, Tex.	Bruno Bld.	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1142	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	11.00		
1143	La Crosse, Wis.	Labor Temple	2-4 Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1144	Danvers, Mass.	Forresters Hall	1-3 Friday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1145	Port Jervis, N. Y.	Masons' Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1146	Green Bay, Wis.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.20		
1147	Roseville, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1148	Olympia, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1151	Batavia, N. Y.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1152	Port Washington, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	12.00		
1153	Crooksville, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Tues.	8	8.00		
1154	West Chester, Pa.	Assembly Bld.	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1155	Columbus, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1156	San Francisco, Cal.	2940 16th St.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.50		
1157	Passaic, N. J.	50 Howe Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	11.20	Yes	No
1158	Berkeley, Cal.	Scioto Hall	Saturday	8	9.00		
1159	Ipswich, Mass.	Damon Hall	1-3 Friday	8	9.40		
1161	Morris, Ill.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.80	Yes	No
1162	Suffern, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-2 Wed.	8	10.20		
1163	Virden, Ill.	Masonic Hall	4th Thur.	8	7.20	No	No
1164	New York, N. Y.	949 Willoughby Av., Bklyn.	Tuesday	8	9.50–12	Yes	Yes
1166	Fremont, O.	M. W. A. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1167	Smithtown, N. Y.	Assembly Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	11.00	Yes	No
1168	Port Colborne, Ont., Can	Carp. Hall, Humberstone	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40		
1169	Hull, Que., Can.	Lafliche Hall, Laval St.	2-4 Tues.	8	5.20–$6 6.80	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1170	Pine Knot, Cal.	Masonic Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
1171	Wooster, Ohio	Eagles' Hall	Monday				
1172	Billings, Mont.	Cooks and Waiters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00		
1173	Trinidad, Colo.	221 N. Commercial St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1174	Willoughby, O.	Old Town Hall	2-L. Tues	8	11.00	Yes	No
1175	Reedley, Cal.	1426 E St.	1st Tues.	8	8.50		
1176	Fargo, N. D.	Labor Temple	1st Wed.	8-9-10	6.00–$8	No	No
1177	Marceline, Mo.	Miners' Hall		8	6.00	No	No
1178	Pawhuska, Okla.	C. J. A. Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00		
1179	Cliffside, N. J.	Stetkas Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	12.00		
1180	Cleveland, O.	4309 Lorain Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
1181	Piedmont, W. Va.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	9	5.50	No	No
1182	Wellsville, N. Y.	15½ Main St.	2-3 Thur.	8	8.00		
1183	Stephenville, Tex.	M. W. of A. Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
1184	Seattle, Wash.	222 Grand Trunck Dock	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1185	Moorestown, N. J.	A. O. U. W. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00		
1188	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	Lennerts Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80	No	Yes
1189	Green River, Wyo.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
1190	Pawling-Dover, N. Y.	Community Hall, Wingdale	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00		
1192	Oglesby, Ill.	Corsini Hall	2nd Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1193	West Frankfort, Ill.	Carpenter Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1194	Providence, Ky.	Over Valines Barber Shop	1-3 Tues.	9	5.85		
1195	Ponce, P. R.	Castillo St.	Monday	9	3.00	No	No
1196	Arlington Heights, Ill.	Peoples State Bank Hall	2-L. Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1197	Spartanburg, S. C.						
1198	Independence, Kan.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1199	Omaha, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8			
1200	North Platte, Neb.	LeMaster Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.00	No	No
1201	Kaukauna, Wis.	Forester's Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	6–$7.20	Yes	Yes
1202	Merced, Cal.	Masonic Hall	Friday	8	8.00		
1203	Mart, Tex.	Watson Hall	1-3 Friday	8	7.00	No	No
1204	Jasonville, Ind.	New Union Lum. Co.	1st Friday	8	8.00		
1205	Cuyahoga Falls, O.	American Legion Hall	Thursday	8–9	6.75-9.20	Yes	No
1206	Norwood, O.	Moose Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
1207	Charleston, W. Va.	18 Alderson St.	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1208	Milwaukee, Wis.	1st Ave. & Mineral St.	1-3 Wed.	8–9	7.40		
				10	8.32-9.25	No	Yes
1209	Newark, N. J.	509-11 High St.	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1210	Salem, Mass.	175 Essex St.	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1212	Coffeyville, Kan.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1213	Borger, Texas	516 N. Main St.	Monday				
1214	Walla Walla, Wash.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00		
1215	Methuen, Mass.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Friday	8	8.80	All day	No
1216	Reedsport, Ore.	Wilber's Apartment	2-4 Tues.	8	7.00		
1217	Elm Grove, W. Va.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1218	Bay Head, N. J.	Red Men's Hall, Pt. Pleasant	2-4 Thur.	8	8.00		
1219	Christopher, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1220	Port Huron, Mich.	1115 Hancock St.		8-9-10	4.80–$9	Yes	No
1221	Carmichaels, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	1st Wed.				
1223	Marysville, Tenn.	26½ Main St.	Saturday	9	5.40	Yes	No
1224	Emporia, Kan.	Jay Bldg.	Monday	8	8.00	No	Yes
1225	Sanford, Me.	Moose Hall	1st Wed.	8	6.40		
1226	Manistee, Mich.	Salt City Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	6.30	Yes	No
1227	Ironwood, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	No	No
1228	Bluefield, W. Va.	Moose Hall	1-3-5 Wed.	9	7.20	No	No
1229	Deer Lodge, Mont.	Labor Hall	1st Wed.	8	8.00		
1230	Franklin, Mass.	Legion Hall	1st Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1231	Canon City, Colo.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	Yes	No
1232	Palatka, Fla.	Merriday Bldg.	Friday	8	6.80		
1233	Cocoa, Fla.	Goodman's Shop	1-3 Friday	8		Yes	No
1234	Girard, Ill.	M. W. A. Hall	1st Mon.	8	6.40	No	No
1235	Modesto, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1236	Michigan City, Ind.	St. John's Hall	Monday	8	9.20	Yes	Vbl.
1237	Forest City, Ark.	Arkansas Furn. Co.	2nd Tues.	8	4.80		
1238	Wewoka, Okla.	County Court House	Monday	8	8.00		
1239	Detroit, Mich.	935 Alger Ave.	Monday	8	9.20	Yes	No
1240	Oroville, Cal.	617 Lincoln St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1241	Thermopolis, Wyo.	W. A. Cooley's Shop	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
1242	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	13.00	Yes	Yes
1243	Oneida, N. Y.	Owls' Hall	2nd Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1244	Montreal, Que., Can.	817 Ontario St., E.	Tuesday	9	6.75	Yes	No
1245	Waynesburg, Pa.	Moose Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	9.00	Yes	No
1246	Marinette, Wis.	Menchaune Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1247	Laconia, N. H.	G. A. R. Hall	2d Friday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1248	Batavia, Ill.	Walb Bldg.	4th Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1249	Corbin, Ky.	101 N. Main St.	Saturday	9	6.75	Yes	Yes
1250	Homestead, Fla.		1-3 Fri.	8	8.00		
1251	New Westminster, B. C., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1253	Gladstone, N. J.	Peapack, N. J.	2-4 Thur.	8	11.20	Yes	No
1254	Harbor Springs, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	9	7.65	No	No
1255	Chillicothe, O.	Majestic Theatre Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	8	8.00		
1256	Ticonderoga, N. Y.	White Star Candy Bldg.	Monday	8	6.80–$8	No	No
1257	Silverton, Colo.	Miners' Union Hall	2nd Mon.	8	8.00		
1258	Pocatello, Ida.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1259	Renovo, Pa.	W. B. Hose House	1st Sun.	8	6.80		
1260	Iowa City, Ia.	208½ College St.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.40	Yes	No
1261	Ilion, N. Y.	Moose Hall	1-3 Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1262	Chillicothe, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-2 Wed.	8	5.20		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1263	Millbrook, N. Y.	Keavers Hall	1-4 Thur.	8	8.00		
1264	Tallahassee, Fla.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	9	6.75		
1265	Monmouth, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1266	Slaton City, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	7.00		
1267	Worden, Ill.	Honerkamp Hall	1st Wed.	8	6.80	No	
1268	Johnstown, N. Y.	Amer. Mechanics' Room	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1269	Warren, R. I.	Circle Jaque Cartier	1-3 Mon.	8	9.40	Yes	No
1270	Montreal, Que., Can.	4435 St. Lawrence Blvd.	Saturady	9	6.75	Yes	No
1271	Middleboro, Mass.	Robinson Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.64		
1272	Seattle, Wash.	209 Grand Trunk Dock	1st Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1274	Plainfield, Ill.	Village Hall	L. Mon.	9	9.00		
1275	Clearwater, Fla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1276	Central Valley, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00		
1277	Bend, Ore.	Lone Pine Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1278	Gainesville, Fla.	N. Gainsville Hall	Thursday	8	4–$6.40	Yes	No
1279	Rochester, N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	1-3 Friday	8	9.00		
1280	Mountain View, Cal.	Rotary Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1281	Abilene, Tex.	209½ Pine St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1282	Salem, O.	Maccabee Hall	Alt. Thur.	8	9.00–10	Opt.	No
1284	Duluth, Minn.	117 W. 2nd St.	1-3 Friday	9		Yes	No
1285	Allentown, Pa.	729 Hamilton St.	Thursday	8	6.70	Yes	No
1286	Chicago, Ill.	3257 Sheffield Ave.	1st Thur.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1287	New Bedford, Mass.	100 High St.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.80	Yes	No
1288	Lisbon, O.	K. of P. Hall	4th Mon.				
1289	Seattle, Wash.	4441 California Ave.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1290	Hillsboro, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	9.60		
1291	Poteau, Okla.	C. of C. Rooms	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00		
1292	Huntington, N. Y.	Union Hall	Monday	8	11.50	Yes	Yes
1293	Michigan City, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall	2nd Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1294	Omaha, Neb.	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.				
1295	Hornell, N. Y.	140 Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80–$8	Yes	Yes
1296	San Diego, Cal.	621 6th St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1297	New Brunswick, N. J.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00		
1298	Indiana, Pa.	Longwills Garage	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
1299	Orange, Tex.	Moose Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40	No	No
1300	Lehigh, Mont.	School House	Monday				
1303	Port Angeles, Wash.	Motor Inn	Tuesday	8	7.00		
1304	Lawrenceville, Ill.	Moose Hall	Friday	9	7.60	Yes	Vbl.
1305	Fall River, Mass.	42 2nd St.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1306	Turlock, Cal.	Broadway Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1307	Evanston, Ill.	1529 Maple Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1308	Lake Worth, Fla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1309	French Lick, Ind.	Over Post Office	Monday	8	7.20		
1310	Fort Atchinson, Wis.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.16	6 Mo.	Yes
1311	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	2-4 Friday	8	9.00		
1312	New Orleans, La.	134 S. Rampart St.	1-3 Tues.	9	4.50		
1313	Mason City, Ia.	222½ S. Federal St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1314	Oconomowoc, Wis.	Royal Arcanum Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1315	Anadarko, Okla.	Lyon Carpenter Shop	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
1317	East Chicago, Ind.	3420 Mich Ave.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1318	Rantoul, Ill.	Cantner Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1319	Albuquerque, N. M.	314½ S. 2nd St.	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	Vbl.
1320	St. Johns, N. F.	Victoria Hall	1st Mon.	10	4.25	No	No
1321	Ballston Spa, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Friday	8	7.20		
1322	Stuart, Fla.	Woodman's Hall	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1324	Lamesa, Tex.	Court House	1-3 Tues.				
1325	Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Friday	8	7.60	Yes	Yes
1326	Ely, Nev.	Riepe Bldg.	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
1327	Belmar, N. J.	Fire House, 11th Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	10.00	All day	No
1328	De Land, Fla.	120 Division St.	Saturday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1330	Grand Rapids, Mich.	112 Michigan St., N. W.	Thursday	9	3.60-7.20	Yes	No
1331	Brattleboro, Vt	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	6.75		
1332	Minerva, O.	Town Hall	1st Friday	8	7.20	No	No
1333	State College, Pa.	Alpha Fire Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	7.20	Yes	Part
1334	Pauls Valley, Okla.	Carey Lombard Lum. Co.	1-3 Wed	8	8.00	No	No
1335	Seattle, Wash.	1109 Virginia St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1336	Webster, Mass.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	8.00		
1337	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	622½ Greensboro Ave.	2-4 Tues.	9	7.65	Yes	No
1338	Jonquieres, Que., Can.	Gagnon's Block	Tuesday				
1339	Morgantown, W. Va.	2nd Nat. Bank Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1340	Fort Collins, Colo.	Miller Block	Monday	8	8.00		
1342	Whittier, Cal.	112½ S. Greenleaf Ave.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1343	Redlands, Cal.	Helman Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1344	Portage, Wis.	M. W. A. Hall	1st Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1345	Buffalo, N. Y.	S. Park & Sheffield Ave.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Vbl.
1346	Bastroup, La.	City Hall	Monday	9	6.75		
1347	Port Arthur, Tex.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
1348	Cincinnati, O.	1409 Walnut St.	1-3 Tues.				
1349	Manchester, N. H.	21 Hanover St.	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20		
1350	Holyoke, Mass.	200 High St.	1-3 Friday	9	6.90		
1351	Delavan, Wis.	McCabe's Hall	1st Tues.	10	7.50	No	No
1352	Pevely, Mo.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1353	Santa Fe, N. M.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1354	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Over Pragers Store	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	No
1355	Crawfordsville, Ind.	101½ N. Washington St.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1356	Decatur, Ind.	Yeomans Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00		
1357	Tuscumbia, Ala.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20		
1358	La Jolla, Cal.	American Legion Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1359	Toledo, O.	Davis Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	9		Yes	No

L U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1360	Montreal. Que., Can...	4030 Notre Dame Puesh..	1-3 Mon.	9	6.75	Yes	No
1362	Lewistown, Pa.	City Fire Hall.....	1-3 Wed.	9	7.20		
1363	Brownwood, Tex.	M. W. A. Hall.....	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
1365	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.....	2-4 Tues.				
1366	Quincy, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8–42	5.00	Yes	No
1367	Chicago, Ill.	2040 W. North Ave.....	Monday	8	9.60		
1368	Perth Amboy, N. J....	271 High St.....	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	Part	No
1369	Weleetaka, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
1370	Bingham Canyon, Utah	Smith's Hall	1-3 Friday	8	8.00	No	No
1371	Edinburg, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1372	East Hampton, Mass...	Nonotuck Hall.....	2-4 Friday	8	7.20		
1373	Flint, Mich.	808½ S. Saginaw St.....	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1374	Keyport, N. J.	Keoughs Hall	2-4 Tues.				
1375	Lachine, Que., Can....	159 1st Ave.....	1-3 Mon.	10	6.50	Yes	No
1376	Sturgis, Mich.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Thur.	9	7.65		
1377	Buffalo, N. Y.	North Buffalo Hall.....	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Vbl.
1378	Manahawkin, N. J....	Community Hall.....	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1379	New Orleans, La.....	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20		
1380	Bedford, Ind.	Over Bridwell Garage....	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1381	Woodland, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.....	1-3 Mon.	8		Yes	No
1383	Sarasota, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	
1384	Sheridan, Wyo.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1385	Oshawa, Ont., Can.....	L. O. L. Hall.....	2-4 Friday				
1386	Grand Island, Neb.	Moose Hall	4th Tues.	10	7.00		
1387	Girardville, Pa.	Ranger's Hose House.....	Thursday	8	8.00		
1388	Oregon City, Ore.	Moose Hall	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1389	Quincy, Mass.	Johnson Hall	1-3 Friday	8	5.60	Yes	No
1390	Galax, Va.	Odd Fellows' Hall.....	Wed.				
1391	Reading, Mass.	Maine and Haven.....	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	
1392	Sayreville, N. J.	Rhodes Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Vbl
1393	Lake George, N. Y.....	Village Hall	Alt. Wed	8	8.00		
1394	Fort Lauderdale, Fla..	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	9.00		
1395	LaGrande, Ore.	Imperial Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00		No
1396	Golden, Colo.	Linder Bldg.	2nd Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1397	Mineola, L. I., N. Y....	Nass Hotel, 3rd & Main St	2-4 Thur.	8	12.00	Yes	No
1398	Washington, Ia.	Labor Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	6.00		
1399	Okmulgee, Okla.	Eagles' Hall	Monday	8	9.00		
1400	Santa Monica, Cal.....	1418½ 2nd St.....	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1401	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Sycamore & Hickory St...	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1402	Merritton, Ont., Can...	Public Library	1st Friday	8	6.80		
1403	Watertown, Wis.	Dovey's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1404	Flora, Ill.	Trojo's Photo Studio.....	1-3 Thur.	9	7.20	No	No
1405	Red Bank, N. J.....	Clayton and Magce Bldg..	2-L. Sat.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1406	Louisville, Ky.	809 W. Jefferson St.....	2-4 Thur.	8	5.60		
1408	Redwood City, Cal.....	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	Tuesday	8	9.00		
1409	Rouyn, Que., Can.....	Lariviere Hall.....	Wed.	9–10	6.00–$7	No	No
1410	Cisco, Tex.	Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
1411	Miami, Fla.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Mon.				
1412	Drumright, Okla.	108 S. Ohio.....	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1414	Bergenfield, N. J.	Knollwood Inn.....	1-3 Tues.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
1415	Ada, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	Wed.	8	8.00		
1417	Tonapah, Nev.	Carp. Hall, S. St. Patricks	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
1418	Maynard, Mass.	Masonic Hall	1st Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1419	Johnstown, Pa.	485 Bedford St.....	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1420	Hastings, N. Y.	Protection Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	12.00	All day	No
1421	Denver, Colo.	Lyceum Bld.....	1-L. Sat.				
1422	St. Marys, Pa.....	Township School.....	2-4 Friday	8	8.00	No	No
1423	Corpus Christi, Tex....	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1424	Grand Tower, Ill.....	K. of P. Hall.....	2-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
1425	Wilmington, Del.	217 E. 6th St.....	2-4 Wed.	9.45	6.27		
1426	Elyria, O.	K. of P. Hall.....	Wed.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
1427	Lee, Mass.	Amer. Legion Rooms.....	2-4 Thur.	8	8.00		
1428	Titusville, Fla.	Masonic Hall	1st Thur.	8	5.20	Yes	No
1429	Little Falls, Minn.....	City Hall		9	6.30		
1430	Tarentun, Pa.	Maccabees Hall.....	2-4 Wed.				
1431	El Reno, Okla.	600 S. Miles St.....	1-3 Friday	8	7.20		
1432	Laramie, Wyo.	Republican Ptg. Co., Bld...	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1434	Moberly, Mo.	Mullen Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1435	Whitehall, N. Y.	Maccabees Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1436	Bangor, Pa.	Steinmetz Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Vbl
1437	Compton, Cal.	Chamber of Commerce....	Thursday	8	8.00		
1438	Warren, O.	30½ N. Park Ave.....	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1439	McAdoo, Pa.	Keston Fire Co.....	Monday	8	9.00		
1440	Lead, S. D.....			8			
1441	Canonsburg, Pa.	F. O. E. Hall.....	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Vbl.
1442	Augusta, Ga.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	5.00		
1443	Englewood, N. J.	53 Eagle St.....	1-3 Mon.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
1444	Pheonixville, Pa.	Gay & Walnut St.....	1st Thur.	8	9.00		
1445	Topeka, Kan.	623 Jackson St.....	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
1446	Albany, N. Y.	Labor Temple	1st Thur.	8	6.80-7.60		
1447	Vero Beach, Fla.....	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1448	Corning, Ia.	Sam McGafflin Shop.....	2-4 Thur.	10	6.50		
1449	Lansing, Mich.	Central Labor Hall.....	Thursday	9	7.65		
1450	San Juan, P. R.	Federation Bld.....	15th of mo	9–10	3.00		
1451	Monterey, Cal.	LaPorte Hall	1-3-5 Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1453	Jersey City, N. J.....	340 3rd St.....	2nd Sat.				
1454	Charlottesville, Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	2-4 Mon.	9	5.62½	No	No
1455	Cabo Rojo, P. R.	Free Federation		9–10	1.25-1.50		
1456	New York, N. Y.	122 E. 27th St.....		8	12.00	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1457	San Francisco, Calif...	112 Valencia St.....	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1458	Kamloops, B. C., Can..	Masonic Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	7.00	Yes	No
1459	Westboro, Mass.	K. C. Hall.....	2nd Fri.				
1460	Greensboro, N. C.	38½ S. Elm St.....	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	Vbl.
1461	Orion, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	1st Sat.	9	6.00	No	No
1462	Bristol, Pa.	Trades Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	10.00		
1463	Stoneham, Mass.	U. S. W. V. Hall.....	1-3 Friday	8	10.00		
1465	Frankfort, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	6.80	No	No
1467	Pittsburg, Ill.	City Hall	1st Tues.	8	7.00	No	
1468	Lowell, Mass.	7 Kearney Sq.....	2-4 Friday	8¾	7.20	Yes	Yes
1469	Charlotte, N. C.....	C. L. U. Hall.....	Thursday	10	6.50		
1470	Eveleth, Minn.	Recreational Bld.....	3rd Thur.	8	7.20		
1471	Jackson, Miss.	Bricklayers' Hall	Thursday				
1472	Rockville, Conn.	A. A. Hall.....	1-3 Friday	8	8.00		
1473	Fruitvale, Cal.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1474	Brewster, N. Y.	Fireman Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
1475	Tremont, Pa.	Shady's Hall.....	1-3 Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1476	W. Palm Beach, Fla...	Worker Hall, 1st St.....	1-3 Thur.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1477	Middletown, O.	3rd Fl. Am. T. & Sav. Bk.	Monday	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
1478	Tupelo, Miss.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Friday	9	6.30		
1479	Walpole, Mass.	Odd Fellows' Hall.....	1-3 Friday	8	10.00	Yes	No
1480	Boulder, Colo.	Over State Theatre.....	Wed.	8	8.00		
1481	Colusa, Cal.	303 Webster St.....	Monday	8	8.00		
1482	Stillwater, Minn.	C. L. U. Hall.....	3rd Wed.				
1483	Patchoque, N. Y.....	Forresters Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00		
1484	Visalia, Cal.	Good Templers' Hall.....	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
1485	Laporte, Ind.	Guenther Bld.....	1-3 Thur.	8	8.80	Yes	No
1486	Austin, Minn.	Firemens' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40	No	No
1487	Taunton, Mass.	St. Jean Baptist Hall....	Friday	8	8.00		
1488	Seneca, Ill.	Main & Douglas.....	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1489	Burlington, N. J.....	Mason Hall, W. Union St.	1st Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1490	Virginia, Minn.	North Pole Hall	2nd Wed.	8	7.20	No	No
1491	Royersford, Pa.	Mathews Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
1492	Hendersonville, N. C...	W. O. W. Hall.....	Friday	8	7.00		
1493	Pompton Lakes, N. J..	Community House	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1494	Baton Rouge, La.	Odd Fellows Bldg.....	Tuesday	8	6.40		
1495	Cody, Wyo.....	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
1496	Fresno, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	7–$8.50		
1497	East Greenwich, R. I..	Arcanum Hall	2nd Thur.	8	9.40		
1499	Kent, O.	Bechtle Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1500	Huntington Park, Cal..	Cor. Santa Fe & Irvington	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1502	Seaside, Ore.	Woodman Hall	Thursday	8	8.00		
1503	Amherst, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1504	Jeanette, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1505	Salisbury, N. C.....	118½ N. Main St.....	2-4 Wed.				
1507	Drummondville, Que. Cn	Courchesne Hall	Monday	10	4.50	No	No
1508	Newark, N. Y.....	Gardiens Hall	1-3 Tuess.	8	9.20		
1510	St. Cloud, Fla.....	Odd Fellows' Hall.....	1st Thur.				
1511	South Hampton, N. Y..	Forester's Hall	2-4 Friday	8	10.00		
1512	Middletown, Conn.	C. L. U. Hall.....	1st Tues.	8	8.00		
1513	Schenectady, N. Y.....	258 State St.....	4th Mon.				
1514	Niles, O.	Central Labor Hall.....	Monday	8	10.50	Yes	No
1515	Caldwell, N. J.	Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.....	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	No
1516	Salem, Mass.	60 Washington St.....	2-4 Thur.	8	8.80		
1517	Johnson City, Tenn....	Over Savoy's Drug Co...	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1518	Gulfport, Miss.	Lambrakor Bldg.....	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	No
1519	Westwood, N. J.....	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	1-3 Thur.	8	11.20		
1520	Bridgeport, Conn.	170 Elm St.....	2-4 Thur.	8	7.50	Yes	No
1521	Avon Park, Fla.....	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	2-4 Friday	8	9.00		
1522	Tupper Lake, N. Y....	St. Johns Baptist Hall...	1st Sat.	9	9.00	No	No
1523	Rockford, Ill.	1015 3rd Ave.....	2-4 Wed.	9	4.00–$5	Yes	No
1524	Miles City, Mont.....	Wibaux Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	No	Yes
1525	Princeton, Ill.	Mystic Workers Hall.....	1st Thur.	9	9.00		
1526	Denton, Tex.	Eavers Bldg.	Thursday	8	7.00		
1527	Wheaton, Ill.	116 N. Main St.....	2-4 Thur.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1528	Wheeling, W. Va.	Ohio Valley T. & L. Bldg.	2-4 Friday	8	9.00		
1529	Kansas City, Kan.	813 Walnut St.....	Thursday	8	10.00		
1530	Marlin, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	1-3 Sat.	8	6.00		
1531	Rockland, Mass.	319 Union St., Phoenix...	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	All day	No
1532	Anacortes, Wash.	4th & Commercial St.....	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1533	Higbee, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	2nd Mon.	8	5.00		
1534	Dundas, Ont., Can.....	Dickson's Hall	1-3 Friday				
1535	Highland, Ill.	W. O. W. Hall.....	1-3 Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1536	Muncy, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall.....	1-3 Wed.	9	6.30		
1537	Paulsboro, N. J.	Cowgill's Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1538	Miami, Ariz.	Labor Temple	1-3 Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1539	East Point, Ga.....	Labor Temple, Atlanta...	Thursday	8	6.40		
1540	Ocean City, N. J.....	Red Men's Hall.....	Friday	8	9.00		
1541	Palestine, Tex.	Trainmen Hall	2nd Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
1542	Dodge City, Kan.....	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
1543	Hyde Park, Mass.....	Scenic Temple, Boston....	3rd Thur.	8	6.24		
1544	Columbus, Miss.	W. O. W. Hall.....	Tuesday	9	6.75	No	No
1545	Riviere Du Loup, Que., Can.	Ind. Foresters' Hall.....	1st Mon.	10	4.00		
1546	Owensboro, Ky.	City Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	4.50		
1547	Ludington, Mich.	Danish Hall	1-3 Wed.	8.30	6.37½	Yes	No
1549	Keansburg, N. J.	Fire House	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00		
1550	Braintree, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall, South Braintree	2-4 Friday	8	10.00	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1551	Three Rivers, Mich....	Moose Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00		
1552	Salamanca, N. Y.	K. of P. Hall.....	2-4 Thur.	8	8.00	No	No
1553	New Market, N. H. ...	Red Men's Hall.....	1st Friday	8	7.20		
1554	Mulberry, Kan.	Central Garage	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
1555	Piggott, Ark.	Underwood Hall	Monday	9	5.85		
1557	Barberton, O.	Peoples Bank Club Rooms.	Tuesday	8	9.20	Yes	No
1558	Tetreaultville, Que., Can	Buffalo Temple.....	Friday				
1559	New Athens, Ill.....	Union Hall	3rd Sat.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1560	St. Louis, Mo.	9th and Market St.....	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1562	North Wales, Pa.	Weingartner's Hall.....	2-L. Tues.	8	10.00		
1563	Monessen, Pa.	1053 Schoonemaker Ave..	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1564	Casper, Wyo.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1565	Anna, Ill.	Ferguson's Shop	Thursday	8	7.00	No	No
1566	Lawrence, Mass.	44 Park St.....	1st Wed.	8	8.80	All day	No
1567	Martins Ferry, O.	Shreve Shelby Hall.....	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00		
1568	Hollywood, Cal.	5444 Hollywood Blvd....	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1569	Knoxville, Tenn.	314 S. Gay St.....	4th Sat.	8	6.00		
1570	Marysville, Cal.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1571	E. San Diego, Cal.....	Base. Public Library.....	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1572	McGill, Nev.	Cyprus Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.75	No	No
1573	Tuscola, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	9			
1574	Weirton, W. Va.....	Evans Hall.....	2-4 Friday	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
1575	Endicott, N. Y.	Alexander Hall.....	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1576	Mechaniesville, N. Y...	Moose Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1577	Depew, Okla.	F. Barrett's Home.....	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
1578	Tulare, Cal.	Burnett Rosenthal Bld....	1-3 Friday	8	8.00		
1579	Wareham, Mass.	M. U. I. O. O. F. Hall, Onset	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
1580	Milford, Conn.	Tibbals Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	11.00		
1581	Arcadia, Fla.	K. of P. Hall.....	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1582	Dyersburg, Tenn.	County Court Room.....	Monday	9	5.40	No	No
1584	St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Can.	City Hall	L. Mon.	9	5.85	Yes	Yes
1585	Lawton, Okla.	English Hall		8	8.00	Yes	No
1586	Key West, Fla.....	Whitehead and Angelia St.	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
1587	Hutchinson, Kan.	13½ Sherman, East.....	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1588	Sydney, N. S., Can....	Casino Bldg.	Monday	8	6.40	3 Mo.	Vbl.
1589	Arecibo, P. R.	Federation of Labor's office		8	3.50	No	No
1590	Norris City, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	1-3 Mon.	9	4.85-6.75		
1591	Plymouth, Mass.	Q. U. A. M. Hall.....	1-3 Mon.	8	8.80	All day	No
1592	Shawano, Wis.	Shawano Tire Shop.....	1st Sat.	10	6.00		
1593	Concord, Mass.	Urquhart Hall	1-3 Wed.	8.40	10.00		
1595	Conshohocken, Pa.	2nd Ave., & Fayette St...	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1596	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.....	Wed.				
1597	Bremerton, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1598	Victoria, B. C., Can....	414 Pandora Ave.....	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
1599	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	16 Hastings St. E.....	1-3 Thur.	8	5.20–$6	Yes	No
1600	Lake Wales, Fla.....	Council Room.....	Alt. Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1601	Providence, R. I.	141 Benefit St.....	L. Tues.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
1602	Cincinnati, O.	3509 Warsaw Ave.....	2-4 Mon.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
1603	Ringtown, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	L. Friday	8	8.00		
1604	McMeachen, W. Va.....	Under Postoffice.....	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00		
1605	Moscow, Ida.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	2-4 Sat.	8	8.00	No	No
1608	Ocala, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	Wed.	9	7.65		
1609	Hibbing, Minn.	N. Hibbing Library.....	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1610	Lowell, Mass.	7 Merrimack St.....	1-2 Wed.	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
1612	E. Millinocket, Me.....	Municipal Bldg.	L. Wed.				
1613	Newark, N. J.	19 W. Park St.....	2-3 Friday	8	12.00	Yes	
1616	Nashua, N. H.	C. L. U. Hall, High St....	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1617	Cordova, Ala.....	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	Thursday	9	5.40		
1618	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1619	Atlantic City, N. J....	Odd Fellows' Hall.....	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1620	Rock Springs, Wyo.....	Clondyke Hall	Wed.	8	9.00		
1621	Mexia, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1622	Lehighton, Pa.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	7.20	Yes	No
1623	Pine Plains, N. Y.....		2nd Thurs	8			
1624	Chariton, Ia.	Red Men's Hall.....	Monday	9	6.75	No	No
1625	Webster City, Ia.	Ov. Hamilton Co. State Bk.	2-4 Tues.	9	7.65		
1626	Wallingford, Conn.	Red Men's Hall.....	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1627	Mena, Ark.	City Water Works Office..	2nd Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
1628	Paris, Ark.	K. of P. Hall.....	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00–$6	No	Yes
1629	Ashtabula, O.	Kriz Blk.....	2-4 Mon.	8	9.20	Yes	No
1630	Ware, Mass.	68 Main St.....	1-3 Thur.	8	6.80	Yes	No
1632	San Luis Obispo, Cal..	992 Monterey St.....	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1633	Mayaguez, P. R.....	Federation of Labor Hall.	Tuesday	9	2.00	No	
1634	Big Springs, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall.....	Monday	8	8.00	No	Vbl.
1635	Kansas City, Mo.....	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	6.80–$8		
1636	Whiting, Ind.	Slovak Home	1-3 Thur.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1637	La Junta, Colo.	116 W. 2nd St.....	1-3 Friday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1638	Vancouver, Vic. B.C., Can	813 Holden Bld.....	2-4 Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	No
1639	Pontiac, Mich.....	42½ Saginaw St.....	Thursday				
1640	East Hampton, N. Y...	Methodist Church Hall....	1-3 Thur.	8	10.00		
1641	Pompano, Fla.	Slaughter Bldg.	Tuesday	8	9.00		
1642	Snohomish, Wash.	Rice Shop	1-2 Mon.	8	7.20		
1643	Chagrin Falls, O.....	Union Hall	Tuesday	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
1644	Minneapolis, Minn.	43 S. 4th St.....	2-4 Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1645	Hull, Mass.	Brine Hall.....	4h-Thurs.	8	10.00	All day	No
1646	Durango, Colo.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	Thursday	8	8.00		
1648	Levelland, Texas	Higgenbottom & Bartleh of.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
1650	Lexington, Ky.	139 N. Broadway.....	Tuesday	9	6.75	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1651	Puyallup, Wash.	Perfield Bldg., Puyallup..	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1652	Hampton, N. H.		2-4 Thur.	8	8.00		
1654	Miamisburg, Ohio	Moose Hall	2-4 Friday	8			
1655	Sapulpa, Okla.	Red Men's Hall	Monday	8	10.00		
1656	Oneonta, N. Y.	Moose Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	8.00		
1657	New York, N. Y.	166 E. 28th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1658	Grove City, Pa.	Covert Hall	Friday	8	8.00		
1659	Bartlesville, Okla.	112 E. 2nd St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1660	Norfolk, N. Y.	Crabb Hall	1-3 Friday	8	4.72-7.20	No	Yes
1661	Beaumont, Tex.	Port Arthur	3rd Friday				
		Beaumont	2nd Wed.	8	7.00		
1662	Goshen, N. Y.	Suresky Hall	2nd Wed.	8	8.00		
1663	Bath, Me.	108 Front St.	1-3 Wed.	8	4.80	No	No
1664	Bloomington, Ind.	Waldron Bld.	Wed.	8½	8.50	Yes	No
1665	Alexandria, Va.	Prince and Royal St.	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1666	Kingville, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3-5 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1667	Hopewell, Va.		Friday	9	5.85		
1668	Goose Creek, Tex.	Ov P.U.Lee's Und'rtak. Par	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1669	White Bear Lake, Minn.						
1670	Ashland, Pa.	K. of C. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00		
1671	Allegan, Mich.	Moose Hall	2-4 Thur.	9			
1672	Hasting, Neb.	G. A. R. Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
1674	McAllen, Texas	K. of C. Hall	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
1675	Breese, Ill.	City Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20	No	No
1676	Caney, Kan.	510 N. Fawn St.	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1677	Thorold, Ont., Can.	Carpenter Hall	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1678	Peckville, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1679	N. Attleboro, Mass.	Elm St.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.80		
1680	Berlin, N. J.		1-3 Tues.	8	7.20		
1681	Shelby, N. C.	Curtis Bldg.	Tuesday	9	4.95	Yes	No
1683	Forest City, Pa.	I. O. R. M. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	8.00	No	Yes
1684	Sherbrooke, Que., Can.	Salle Notre Dame	2-L. Wed.	10	5.00	No	No
1685	Melbourne, Fla.	Temple Craft Bld.	Wed.				
1686	Stillwater, Okla.	Over Farmers Union Store	1-3 Friday	8	8.00	No	No
1687	Montgomery, Ala.	Over Standard Drug Co.	2-4 Mon.	8–10	4.00–$5	Yes	No
1688	Porterville, Cal.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	
1690	Eustis, Fla.	Auto Hotel	Tuesday	9	6.75	Yes	No
1691	Coeur d'Alene, Ida.	K. of C. Hall	2-4 Friday	8	8.00	No	No
1692	Los Angeles, Cal.	S111 Santa Monica Blvd.	Wed.	8	8.00		
1693	Chicago, Ill.	16 E. Ontario St.	Thursday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1694	Washington, D. C.	6th and G St., N. W.	Wed.	8	8.50		
1695	Providence, R. I.	59 Chestnut St.	2-4 Mon.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
1698	Juncos, P. R.			10–11	3–$3.50		
1699	Manchester, N. H.	335 Pine St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1700	Wilton, Conn.	Town Hall	1st Mon.	8	9.00		
1701	New Braunfels, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	6.00		
1702	Moundsville, W. Va.	2nd & Jefferson St.	Monday	8	10.00		
1704	Atlantic City, N. J.	30 S. New York Ave.	Monday	8	12.00	All day	No
1705	Port Townsend, Wash.	Eagles' Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1706	Vernon, Tex.	1829 Wilbarger St.	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1707	Kelso-Longview, Wash.	Mt. Hood Bld., Longview.	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
1708	White River Valley, Wash.	Fraternal House, Auburn.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1709	Ashland, Wis.	Fraternal Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	6.80	No	No
1710	Mill Valley, Cal.	Boy Scout Hall, Blythedale	1-3 Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1711	Van Wert, O.	Moose Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	5.85	No	No
1712	Bicknell, Ind.	Wallace Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.60	No	No
1713	Okeechobee, Fla.	Court House	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1714	Tamaqua, Pa.	Moose Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1715	Vancouver, Wash.	Sohns Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00		
1716	New York, N. Y.	358 W. 44th St.	2-4 Tues.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1717	Morristown, Tenn.	J. O. U. A. M. Hall	Friday	9	6.75		
1718	Ennis, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00		
1719	Panama City, Fla.	Masonic Hall,	2-4 Wed.	9	4.50-5.85		
1720	Athens, O.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1721	Lansford, Pa.	Strand Theatre	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1722	Danville, Va.	Owls' Hall	Saturday	10	5.00	Yes	No
1723	Columbus, Ga.	939½ Broadway	Friday	8	6.00		
1724	Elizabeth, N. J.	111 First St.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80		
1725	Daytona Beach, Fla.	Union Hall	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	No
1726	E. Quogue, N. Y.	Mechanics' Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	9.00		
1727	N. Chicago, Ill.	14th St. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	12.00		
1728	Slatington, Pa.	Arlington Hotel	1-3 Tues.	9	7.20	Yes	No
1729	Miami, Okla.						
1731	Monongahela, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Friday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1732	Economy, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	12.00		
1733	New Bedford, Mass.	100 High St.	1-3 Friday	8	8.80		
1734	Murray, Ky.	Ryan Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	9	5.85	Yes	No
1735	Prince Rupert, B.C. Can	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.50-7.50	Yes	Vbl.
1736	Valleyfield, Que., Can.	Lulumieres Hall	1-3 Sat.	10	5.00	Yes	No
1737	Hackensack, N. J.	283 Berry St.	1st Tues.	8	11.20		
1738	Hartford City, Ind.	721 E. Washington St.	1st Thur.	9	6.75	Yes	No
1739	Kirkwood, Mo.	Elm & Sutton, Maplewood	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	All day	No
1740	North Bay, Ont., Can.	137 Main St.	1-3 Thur.	9	6.30	No	No
1741	Jonesboro, Ark.						
1742	New Haven, Conn.	215 Meadow St.	2-4 Wed.	8	9.00		
1743	Wildwood, N. J.	Journal Hall	Thursday	8		Yes	No
1744	Grand Mere, Que., Can.						
1745	Sesser, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wed.	8	8.00		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1746	Minocqua-Woodruff, Wis.	Woodruff	2-4 Friday	10	9.00		
1747	Marietta, Ga.		2-4 Tues.	9	5.85		
1748	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	2-4 Friday	8	9.00		
1749	Bremerton, Wash.	Labor Temple	1st Tues.	8	7.76	4 Mo.	No
1750	Cleveland, O.	13503 Kinsman Rd.	Monday	8	11.00		
1751	Sanford, Fla.	214 Lourel Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	7.80	Yes	No
1752	Pomona, Cal.	Maconas Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	
1753	Lockport, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8			
1754	Canton, Mass.	Odd Fellows' Hall	3rd Thur.	8	8.00		
1755	E. Aurora, N. Y.	584 Oakwood Ave.	2-4 Friday	8	6.00		
1756	Rochester, Mich.		Friday	8	8.00		
1757	Buffalo, N. Y.	Cor. Broadway & Playler.	2-4 Friday	8	9.00	Yes	
1758	Howell, Mich.						
1760	McGehee, Ark.			10	7.50		
1761	Newcastle, Ind.	Moose Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	4.64	Yes	Yes
1762	Bucyrus, O.	C. L. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	7.20		
1764	Charlotte, N. C.	209½ W. 4th St.	Friday	9	5.85		
1765	Orlando, Fla.	Citrus & Division St.	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1766	Fostoria, O.	D. of A. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
1767	Logan, Utah	Rear Owl Pool Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	6.80	No	No
1768	Jacksonville, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	7.20	Yes	Vbl.
1769	Benld and Gillespie, Ill.	K. of P. Hall, Gillespie	2-4 Tues.	8	8.80	Yes	
1770	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Haas Hall	Wed.	8	6.80	No	No
1771	Eldorado, Ill.	Roynals Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1772	Hicksville, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	12.00		
1773	Douglas, Wyo.	Cannon Shop	1-3 Friday	8	7.00		
1774	Taft, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1776	Pendleton, Ore.	Union Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1778	Columbia, S. C.	1435 Main St.	2-4 Thur.	9	5.40	Yes	No
1779	Calgary, Alta., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1782	Newark, N. J.	190 Belmont Ave.	Tuesday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1783	Roundup, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1784	Chicago, Ill.	1638 N. Halsted St.	Wed.	8	9.60	Yes	Yes
1785	Ft. Lee, N. J.	A. C. Club House	1-3 Thur.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1786	Chicago, Ill.	2459 S. Homan Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.60	Yes	Yes
1787	Cayey, P. R.			8	3.00		
1788	Malvern, Ark.						
1789	Duncan, Okla.	Kendricks Eason Lum. Co.	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
1790	Baltimore, Md.	Lukes Hall	Wed.	8	5.12		
1791	Altus, Okla.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
1792	Sedalia, Mo.	412½ S. Ohio St.	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
1793	Three Rivers, Que., Can.	142 Notre Dame	Thursday	10	5.00	No	No
1794	Punta Gorda, Fla.	Log Cabin Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
1795	Mishawaka, Ind.	K. O. T. M. Hall	2-4 Friday	8	8.40	Yes	Yes
1796	Montgomery, Ala.	12½ Commerce St.	Monday	8–10	5–$6.50		
1797	Glenrock, Wyo.	Guild Hall					
1799	Renton, Wash.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1800	Albion, N. Y.	Citizens Band Room	2nd Tues.	8	6.00		
1801	Sturgeon Falls, Ont., Can	Council Chamber	1-3 Friday	8	5.76		
1802	New Philadelphia, O.	Moose Hall	1-2 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1803	Shelton, Wash.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1804	Fairfield, Ia.	55 N. Court St.	2-4 Wed.	9	6.75		
1806	Bowling Green, O.	Moose Hall	1st Tues.	8	6.40		
1807	Dayton, Ohio	333½ S. Jefferson St.	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1808	Wood River, Ill.	Moose Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1809	Northfield, Minn.			10	7.50		
1811	Monroe, La.	109½ S. Grand	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1812	Liberal, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Friday	8	6.00		
1813	Blytheville, Ark.	Court House	Monday	9	6.75		
1814	Huntingburg, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00		
1815	Naperville, Ill.	Heims Barber Shop	3rd Mon.	8	12.00		
1816	Durant, Okla.		Tuesday	8	7.00	3 Mo.	No
1817	Nokomis, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1st Thur.	8	6.80	No	No
1818	Institute, W. Va.	Masonic Hall	1st Mon.	8	10.00		
1819	Elma, Wash.	Eagles Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	8.00	No	No
1820	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8–9	5.20–$6	Yes	No
1821	Yauco, P. R.	Federation Libre	Monday	8½	2.50	No	No
1822	Bluford, Ill.	Hoff's Store	Monday	9	7.20	No	No
1823	Pahokee, Fla.	Woman's Club House	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1824	Bellingham, Wash.	Labor Hall	2-4 Wed.	8			
1825	Vinita, Okla.	K. of P. Hall	1st Thur.	8	7.00		
1826	Greenville, Tenn.	1st Nat. Bk. Bldg.	1st Thur.	10	6.00	Yes	No
1827	Madill, Okla.	Schneiders Studio	Friday	8	6.00		
1828	Bristow, Okla.	King Lance Lum. Co.	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1829	Ravenna, O.	Flaths Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
1831	Boonton, N. J.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	11.20	Yes	No
1832	Escanaba, Mich.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00		
1833	Redondo Beach, Cal.	133 Hermosa Av, H'm'sa, Bh	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1835	Waterloo, Ia.	324½ E. 4th St.	1-3 Friday	8	8.40	Yes	No
1836	Russellville, Ark.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1837	Babylon, N. Y.	Amer. Legion Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1838	Port Richmond, N. Y.	Dove Mountain Hall	1-3 Friday	8			No
1839	E. Providence, R. I.	Phillip St. Hall	1st Tues.	8	9.46	Yes	No
1840	Medford, Ore.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	7.20	No	No
1841	Burlington, Wis.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Thur.	9	8.10	Yes	No
1842	Oxford, O.	Park Place	1st Wed.	9	7.20–$9	Yes	No
1843	Bristol, Tenn.	16½ Gee St.	Friday	10	6.00		
1845	Dunkirk, N. Y.	Dom Polski Hall	2nd Thur.	9	8.10	No	No
1846	New Orleans, La.	606 Common St.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1847	Monterey, Tenn.	Recorders Office	1-3 Friday	10	7.00		
1848	Burbank, Cal.	911 Everegreen St.	1-3 Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1849	Hope, Ark.						
1850	Bridgeburg, Ont., Can.	Review Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	Part
1851	Royalton, Ill.	E. Edwards, Res.	1st Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
1852	Laurel, Miss.	Front St.	Monday	9	6.75		
1853	Frackville, Pa.	Koilavages Hall	2-L. Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1855	Bryan, Tex.	Smith Bldg.	Friday	8	8.00		
1856	Philadelphia, Pa.	Richmond & Indiana Ave.	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	No
1857	Spring Valley, N. Y.	Columbia Eng. Co. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.25	Yes	No
1858	Columbiana, O.	Town Hall	1st Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1859	Mobile, Ala.	Labor Temple	4th Tues.	8	6.40		
1860	Warsaw, Ind.	City Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	5.95	No	
1861	Burley, Ida.	330 E. 1st St.	Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
1862	Cedar Falls, Ia.	611 Grant St.	2d Friday	8	6.80	No	Vbl.
1863	Kellogg, Ida.	Base'ent of 1st State Bank	1-3 Thur.	8	8.00	No	No
1864	Douglas, Ariz.	Smoke House Hall		8	8.00		
1865	Minneapolis, Minn.	43 S. 4th St.	1-3 Friday				
1866	Hominy, Okla.	City Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	8.00		
1867	Regina, Sask., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	9	9.00	Yes	Yes
1868	Asbury Park, N. J.	39 Atkins Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	10.00		
1869	Manteca, Cal.	Cowell Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00		
1870	Shrewsbury, Mass.	Orizzei Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.80		
1871	Sheffield, Pa.	Cedarloff Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	8.00	No	No
1872	Hanover, Pa.	1st Nat. Bank Bldk.	Thursday	10	5.00		
1873	Valparaiso, Ind.	23 Lincoln Way	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
1874	Montesano, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.50		
1875	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	Holden Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	8	9.00	All day	Yes
1876	Lebanon, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1877	Pawtucket, R. I.	21 N. Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	11.36	Yes	No
1878	Mendham, N. J.	Bretherton Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	11.20	Yes	No
1879	Camden, N. J.	Red Mens Hall, Bdy & Div.	2-4 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1880	Carthage, Mo.	229½ E. 4th St.	Tuesday	8			
1881	Holyoke, Mass.	Caledonian Bld.	2-4 Friday	8.40		Yes	No
1882	Fayetteville, Ark.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2nd Tues.	9	5.40	No	No
1883	Macomb, Ill.	Frost Bldg.	2-4 Friday	9	6.75	No	No
1884	Lubbock, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
1885	Paris, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1886	Guthrie, Okla.	121½ E. Oklahoma	Friday	8	7.00		
1887	Geneseo, Ill.	North Side Hose House	2-4 Thur.	9	6.75		
1888	New York, N. Y.	30 W. 129th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00		
1889	Downers Grove, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Friday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1890	Carmel, Cal.	Unity Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
1891	Brenham, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	1st Thur.	8	8.00		
1892	Shelbyville, Ill.	Farm Bru Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	6.80	No	No
1893	Savannah, Ga.	817 W. Broad St.	1-3 Mon.	8	4.50–$6	Yes	No
1895	McLeansboro, Ill.	Odd Fellows Bld.	1-3 Sat.	8	6.00	No	No
1897	Paso Robles, Cal.	Atascadero	1-3 Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1898	Girard, Kan.	Strickler Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
1899	Hobart, Ind.	Old Town Hall	1-3 Friday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1900	Penns Grove, N. J.						
1902	Cleveland, O.	7205 Fullerton Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
1903	Sikestown, Mo.	Reed Bros.	Thursday	9	5.85		
1904	North Kansas City, Mo.	Palmer Hotel	Friday				
1905	Marion, Ky.	Woodman's Hall	1st Friday	9	5.40		
1906	Daytona Beach, Fla.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1907	Arkansas City, Kan.	115 W. 5th Ave.	Monday	8	8.00		
1910	Doniphan, Mo.	H. L. Sipe's Shop	Alt. Thur.	8	4.80	No	No
1911	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall		8	6.40–$8		
1913	San Fernando, Cal.	11339 Tamarack St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1915	Rusk, Tex.	Telephone Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00		
1916	DeLeon Springs, Fla.	T. E. Stafford, Res.	2-4 Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	No
1917	Sour Lake, Tex.						
1918	Blairsville, Pa.	Malta Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
1919	Stevens Point, Wis.	201 Main St.	1-3 Friday	8	6.00	No	No
1920	Mineral Wells, Tex.	206½ S. E. 1st Ave.	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
1921	Hempstead, N. Y.	J. O. U. M. A. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	11.50	Yes	Yes
1922	Chicago, Ill.	6414 S. Halsted St.	Wed.	8	9.60	Yes	Yes
1923	Tacoma, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	Saturady	8	7.00		
1924	Colorado, Tex.	City Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
1925	Columbia, Mo.	M. W. A. Hall	2-4 Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1926	Chanute, Kan.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	7.00		
1927	Delray Beach, Fla.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1928	Nason, Ill.	Miners' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00		
1929	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	Alt Fri.	8	9.60	Yes	Yes
1930	Washington, N. J.	Bryant Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1931	Childress, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1933	Midland, Tex.	Court House	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
1934	Port Arthur, Ont., Can.	Campbell & Gibbon Hall	1-3 Wed.			No	
1935	Denning, N. M.	Foxw'rth Galbreth Lum Co	Monday	8	8.00		
1936	Sand Springs, Okla.	Broadway Hall	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	No
1937	Pine Grove, Pa.	44 Cherry St.	L. Friday	9	6.75		
1938	Crown Point, Ind.	New Community Bld.	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00		
1939	Clifton, N. J.	288 Parker Ave.	1-3 Friday	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
1941	Stoughton, Wis.	Woodman's Hall	1st Sat.	10	8.00	No	No
1942	Winston Salem, N. C.	12½ E. 4th St.	Tuesday	9-10	6.75-7.50	Yes	No
1943	Henryetta, Okla.	Morgan Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
1944	Coulterville, Ill.	Burn's Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	8.00	Yes	
1945	Westport, Conn.	Arion Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	All day	Vbl.

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1946	London, Ont., Can.	Dominion Bk. Chambers	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40		
1947	Hollywood, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	9.00		
1948	Ames, Ia.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1949	Lewistown, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
1951	Cambria, Ill.	Thomas Garage	1-3 Friday	8	8.00		
1952	Carmi, Ill.	104 W. Main St.	1st Tues.	9	5.85	No	No
1953	Greencastle, Ind.	Legion Hall	1-3 Friday	8	8.00		
1954	Hammonton, N. J.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	1st Thur.	8	8.00		
1955	Redding, Cal.		2-4 Mon.	8	8.00		
1956	River Grove, Ill.	Thatcher & Grand Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	12.00		
1957	Toledo, O.	129 Michigan	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1958	Alamosa, Colo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1959	Florence, Ala.	F. Perry Hall	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
1960	Algiers, La.	420 Bermuda St.	2nd Tues.	8	6.40		
1961	Carnegie, Okla.						
1962	Pensacola, Fla.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.80		
1963	McMinnville, Oreg.						
1964	Vicksburg, Miss.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1965	Lander, Wyo.		1-3 Wed.				
1966	Egg Harbor, N. J.	228 St. Louis Ave.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1967	Santurce, P. R.	62 Cerra St.	Sunday	8–9	2.00–$5		
1968	Oberlin, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-2 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1970	Lansing, Mich.	Moose Hall	1-3 Mon.				
1971	Fort William, Ont. Can.	T. and L. Hall	1st Wed. 3rd Fri.	10	7.50		
1972	Cutler, Ill.	Opera House	1st-L. Sat.	8	8.00		
1973	Riverhead, N. Y.	Foresters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1974	Corinth, Miss.		2nd Fri.	9	6.75		
1975	Graham, Tex.	Amer. Legion Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
1976	Los Angeles, Cal.	2707 Brooklyn Ave.	Thursday	8	8.00–$9	Yes	No
1977	Rome, Ga.		Monday	9	6.75	Yes	Part
1978	Buffalo, N. Y.	145 Broadway	2-4 Fri.	8	9.00–10	Yes	Yes
1979	Chicago, Ill.	113 S. Ashland Av.	1-3 Thur.	8	8.00		
1980	Atchison, Kan.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
1981	Elkville, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Friday	8	8.00		
1982	Evergreen, Colo.		2-4 Thur.	8	10.00	All day	No
1983	Bogalusa, La.		1-3 Wed.	8			
1984	Magna, Utah	Over O. P. Skaggs Store	2-4 Friday	8	5.50	No	No
1985	Jersey City, N. J.	Beacon and Oakland Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8.45	6.00		
1986	Greenville, S. C.	9½ E. Washington	1-3 Tues.	10	6.00	Yes	No
1987	St. Charles, Mo.	Central Bank Bldg.	1-3 Sat.	8	8.00		
1988	Kirkland Lake, Ont Can	Separate School	Friday	9	5.85		
1989	Texas City, Tex.	I. L. A. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
1990	Stratford, Ont., Can.	193 Waterloo St.	2-4 Wed.	9	5.40	Yes	No
1991	Bedford, O.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
1992	Pine Bluffs, Ark.						
1993	Shadyside, O.	Johnson Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1995	Williamsport, Pa.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.				
1996	Libertyville, Ill.	Maple Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	12.00		
1997	Columbia, Ill.	Masonic Bldg.	2d Friday	9	6.75	Yes	No
1998	Columbia, S. C.	1435 Main St.	1-3 Thur.	9	5.40	Yes	No
1999	Fredericktown, Mo.	Roberts Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	6.00	No	No
2002	Beatrice, Neb.	515½ E. Court St.		9	6.75	No	No
2003	Waynesboro, Pa.	Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall	Wed.	9	5.40	Yes	No
2004	Itasca, Ill.			8	12.00		
2008	Ponca City, Okla.	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
2014	Ranger, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Saturday	8	8.00	No	No
2016	Eastland, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
2018	Lakewood, N. J.	P. O. of A. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	10.00		
2023	Norfolk, Conn.	Arcanum Hall	1st Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
2025	Gretna, La.	Crocketts Hall	3rd Fri.	8	7.20		
2027	Fulton, Ky.	Moose Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	5.85	No	Yes
2028	Grand Forks, N. D.	Orpheum Hall	2-4 Thur.	9	8.10	No	Yes
2029	Lodi, Cal.	Hill's Hall	1st Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2032	Heavener, Okla.			8	6.00	No	No
2034	Dundas, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall	1-3 Friday	8	6.80		
2035	New York, N. Y.	949 Willoughby Av. Brklyn.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
2036	Rapid City, S. D.	Amer. Legion Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40	No	No
2037	Hattisburg, Miss.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	6.80	No	No
2039	Noank, Conn.	Unity Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	7.20	Yes	No
2043	Mobile, Ala.	Labor Temple	2nd Mon.				
2046	Martinez, Cal.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
2047	West New York, N. J.	530 Hudson Ave.	3rd Wed.	8	5.92		
2048	Niagara on Lake, Ont., C		Last Mon.	8	5.60		
2049	Paducah, Ky.	Masonic Bld.	2nd Tues.		6.00		
2054	Cle Elum, Wash.	Union Hall	Thursday	8	8.00		
2055	Monticello, Ill.	Tatman Bldg.	2-4 Thur.	8–9	6.80–7.65		
2056	Huntington Beach, Cal.	302 Walnut Ave.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2057	Kirksville, Mo.	101½ N. Elson	Monday	8	6.00		
2058	Frankfort, Ky.	Odd Fellows Bldg.	Monday	9	6.75	No	No
2059	Bismark, N. D.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	8.10		
2060	Logansport, Ind.	Trades & Labor Assembly	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	Part
2061	Saugerties, N. Y.	Odd Fellows Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	8	7.00	Yes	No
2062	McKenzie, Tenn.	J. J. Boaz's Lum. Co. office	1-3 Mon.	9	4.95	No	No
2065	Elizabethtown, Ky.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	5.40	Yes	No
2066	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	No
2069	Platteville, Wis.	Bagley Block	2nd Mon.	9			
2070	Salem, Mass.	13 Beckford St.	2-4 Fri.	8.38	6.76	Yes	Yes
2073	Milwaukee, Wis.	9th & Greenfield Ave.	1-3 Mon.				

L U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2074	Vermillion, O.	Horton Hall	1st Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2075	Burgettstown, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Friday	8	8.00	No	No
2077	New Albany, Ind.	809 W. Jeff. Louisville, Ky.	2nd Mon.	8	5.60		
2080	Greenville, Miss.	608 Pythian Hall	1-3 Friday	9	6.75		
2081	Berwick, La.	Vaw Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	5.44		
2085	Exeter, N. H.	Polish Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	No
2087	Belton, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
2088	Johnsonburg, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.80	No	
2089	Hickman, Ky.	Hodges Work Shop	1-3 Mon.	9	5.40		
2090	New York, N. Y.	247 E. 84th St.	Thursday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
2092	Cresson, Pa.	Saukertown	2-4 Friday	9	9.00		
2094	Los Angeles, Cal.	Beddle Hall, 538 Maple Av	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
2096	Kitchener, Ont., Can.	Trades and Labor Hall	2-4 Friday	9	5.00–$6	Yes	No
2100	Amityville, N. Y.	Fraternity Hall	1st Friday	8	10.00		
2103	Chicago, Ill.	758 W. North Ave.	1-3 Thur.		5.40	Yes	Yes
2104	Guayama, P. R.						
2106	Saginaw, Mich.	Granville Hall	1st Friday	8	5.04		
2107	Shickshinny, Pa.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	8.00		
2108	Shelbyville, Ind.	22½ W. Broadway	Friday	9	6.75	Yes	No
2109	Olympia, Wash.	Eagles Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
2110	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple	1-3 Sat.	8	8.00		
2114	Napa, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2117	Mankato, Minn.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	2-4 Thur.	9	6.75		
2119	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	10.00	All day	No
2122	Vandalia, Ill.	Stanberry Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	6.75	No	No
2123	Cardwell, Mo.	Room 6, Miller Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	8	6.80	No	No
2125	Whitefish, Mont.	C. Small's Res.	1-3 Friday	8	8.00	No	
2126	Norwalk, O.	15 W. Main St.	2-4 Friday	8	7.50	Yes	No
2127	Centralia, Wash.	Union Hall	Friday	8	8.00		
2135	Chippewa Falls, Wis.	Maccabee's Hall	1st Tues.	9	5.85		
2136	Washington Ct House, O	Eagles Hall	Wed.	8	6.00		
2137	St. Agathe, Que., Can.	40 Damontigny	1st Wed.	10	5.00		
2138	Renfrew, Ont., Can.						
2139	Peshtigo, Wis.	Power's Hall	2nd Wed.	9	6.75	No	No
2141	St. Joseph, Mich.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
2142	Newark, N. J.	478 Broad St.	2-4 Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
2143	Harrison, N. J.	Labor Lyceum	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
2145	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
2146	Charlotte, N. C.						
2149	Providence, R. I.	103 Westminster St.	2nd Mon.	8	8.80		
2150	Paxton, Ill.	Whitcomb Bld.	1st Friday	9			
2153	Suffolk, Va.	120 Washington St.	Thursday	8	6.00	No	No
2154	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
2155	New York, N. Y.	144 Schemmerhorn B,klyn.	2-4 Friday	8	12.00	Yes	No
2156	Bowling Green, Ky.	Davenport Hall	Wed.	8	5.20		
2157	Hood River, Ore.	K. of P. Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
2158	Leechburg, Pa.						
2159	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
2160	Rochester, N. Y.	Malta Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00		
2161	Catskill, N. Y.	7 W. Bridge St.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00		
2163	New York, N. Y.	160 E. 65th St.	Friday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
2164	San Francisco, Cal.	200 Guerrero St.	2-4 Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
2165	Wilmington, Mass.	92 A. Leverett St., Boston	1st Thur.		5.12	No	No
2166	Westfield, N. Y.	Taylor Bldg.	Friday	9	9.00		
2170	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00		
2172	Boston, Mass.	3 Boylston Pl.	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	No
2173	Guelph, Ont., Can.						
2174	Chicago, Ill.	30 N. Wells St.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	
2177	Yonkers, N. Y.	96 Warburton Ave.	Thursday	8	12.00	All day	Yes
2178	Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
2179	Groesbeck, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00		
2180	Paoli, Ind.	Woodmen Hall	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
2181	Corwallis, Ore.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
2183	Southampton, Ont., Can	Mechanics Hall	2nd Mon.				
2188	Barnstable, Mass.	Old School Bldg, Osterville	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
2190	Harlingen, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	
2194	Philadelphia, Pa.	211 Fairmount Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
2196	Sumter, S. C.	Andrew's Office	Saturday	10	4.00–$5		
2197	Mattituck, N. Y.	Fire House	1st Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
2198	Milton, Pa.	5th Ward Hose House	1-3 Tues.	8–10	4.80–$9	Yes	No
2200	Chicago, Ill.	4643 S. Halsted	1-3 Wed.	8			
2202	Price, Utah	Amer. Legion Hall	3rd Mon.	8	8.00		
2203	Anaheim, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2205	Wenatchee, Wash.	Old Eagles Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2207	Enumclaw, Wash.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2208	Fort Pierce, Fla.	23rd & Okechobee Road	1st Friday				
2210	Merrill, Wis.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	6.75		
2213	Kingsbury, Cal.	City Hall	2nd Tues.				
2215	Crestline, O.	Scotts Hall	4th Thur.	8	6.40	Yes	No
2216	Orangeburg, S. C.	Phoenix Hall	1-3 Mon.				
2217	Lakeland, Fla.	Famous Bldg.	Tuesday	8	6.00		
2218	Portland, Ore.	414 Worcester Bldg.	1st Thur.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2220	Somerset, Ky.	Citizen Bank Bldg.	1st Mon.	9	7.20	No	No
2221	Troy, O.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	8.00		
2222	Kemmerer, Wyo.	C. T. L. A.	Wed.	8	8.00	No	Yes
2223	Burkburnett, Tex.						
2231	Breckenridge, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
2232	Lynchburg, Va.	607 Main St.	L. Thur.	9	6.00	No	No
2235	High Point, N. C.	E. Commerce St.	Monday	9	5.40		

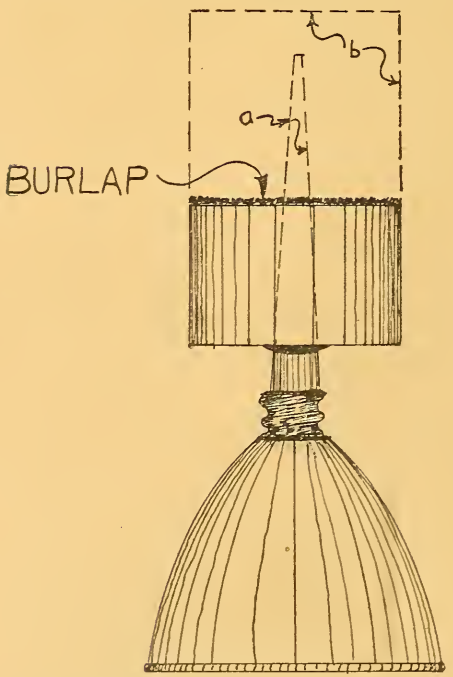
L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2236	New York, N. Y.	205 E. 67th St.	1-3 Friday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
2237	Hudson Co., N. J.	583 Summit Av. Jersey City	1-3 Wed.	8	12.00		
2238	Sweetwater, Tex.	Bullock & Dean Bld.	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
2239	Port Clinton, O.	H. M. Merriett, Res.	1st Wed.	8	5.60	No	Yes
2243	Paris, Ky.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Thur.	9	4.50	No	No
2244	Little Chute, Wis.	Village Hall	1-3 Friday	8	7.20	Yes	No
2248	Piqua, O.	G. A. R. Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2250	Bigheart, Okla.	Baptist Church	1-3 Friday	8	8.00	No	No
2251	Buckhannon, W. Va.	A. T. Hammer's Res.		9-10	6.75-7.50		
2252	Faribault, Minn.		1st Thur.	9-30	4.50		
2255	Illmo, Mo.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Friday	9	5.85		
2256	Hartford and Vic., Vt.	Moose Hall	3rd Friday	9			
2257	Sedro Woolley, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	8.00		
2258	Statesville, N. C.	Evans Hall	Friday	10	3.00		
2261	Fort Myers, Fla.	711 2nd St.	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	No
2263	Wellsboro, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	Wed.	8	6.00		
2264	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00		
2265	Lindsay, Cal.	124 W. Apia St.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
2266	Caruthersville, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	6.30		
2268	Gadsden, Ala.	426½ Broad St.	1-3 Mon.	9	7.20	Yes	Yes
2272	Holdenville, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
2274	Humacas, P. R.			8	3.00		
2278	Kingsport, Tenn.	131 Broad St.	Monday	10	7.00	Yes	Yes
2286	Hickory, N. C.	Woodman Hall	Thursday	9	5.40		
2289	Chicago, Ill.	113 S. Ashland Ave.	1-3 Wed.				
2294	Eugene, Ore.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	8.00	Opt.	No
2300	Winter Haven, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	9			
2302	Fairfax, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Friday	8	8.00	No	Yes
2305	New York, N. Y.	217 Court St., Brooklyn	1-3 Tues.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
2307	Cornwall, Ont., Can.	422 Pitt St.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.54		
2310	Madisonville, Ky.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
2312	Shelbyville, Ky.	Court House	Thursday	9	5.85		
2313	Meridian, Miss.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	9	7.65	Yes	No
2315	Jersey City, N. J.	Central Av. & Leonard St.	2-4 Tues.	8	12.00		
2319	El Paso, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.				
2320	Mound City, Ill.	City Hall	1st Mon.	8	6.00		
2322	Somerville, Ind.	Geo. Zipp's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00		
2324	Herington, Kan.	Kandt Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
2325	Willmar, Minn.	Tribune Bldg.	2-4 Thur.	9	6.75		
2329	Spencer, Ind.	11 E. Franklin St.	1st Wed.	9	5.85		
2340	Bradenton, Fla.	Room 26, Juplinor Hotel	Saturday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2342	Van Nuys, Cal.	Laukersheiu & Compton	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2343	Jamesburg, N. J.	Vandevers Hall	1-3 Friday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
2345	Jasper, Ind.	Woodman Hall	Wed.	10	3.00-$4		
2350	Baltimore, Md.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Thur.				
2351	Walkerton, Ont., Can.	Private Hall	1st Thur.	9	2.00-$4	Yes	No
2353	Silverton, Ore.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00		
2361	Frederick, Md.	110 N. Market St.	Monday	9	4.95-5.40	Yes	No
2364	Carlisle, Ind.						
2366	Belleville, Ont., Can.	Odd Fellows' Temple	1-3 Friday				
2371	Goshen, Ind.	Eagles Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	6.75	Yes	No
2372	Haverstraw, N. Y.	Foresters' Hall	1-3 Friday	8	11.00		
2375	Los Angeles, Cal.	351 9th St., San Pedro	Friday	8	7.00-$8		
2378	Lock Haven, Pa.	Red Men's Hall	L. Tues.	9	7.20	Yes	No
2381	Petersburg, Ind.	Moose Hall	Thursday	8	7.20		
2382	Espanola, Ont., Can.		2nd Thur.	8	5.76-6.56	Yes	Yes
2390	London, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	3rd Mon.	9	5.40		
2395	Lebanon, Ind.	Cason Neal Bld.	Thursday	9	6.75	No	No
2396	Seattle, Wash.	Labor Temple	2-4 Sat.	8	9.00-11	Yes	No
2397	Rio Piedras, P. R.		Tuesday	9	3.60		
2400	Woodland, Me.	Town Bldg.	Alt. Mon.	8	6.00	No	Yes
2404	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	122 Hastings St., W.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Vol.
2408	Xenia, O.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	No
2410	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00		
2414	Silver Creek, N. Y.	Labor Hall	2-4 Friday	8	6.85		
2415	Victoria, B. C., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.50		
2416	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
2417	Osawatomie, Kan.	City Hall	2-4 Friday	8	8.00		
2419	Astoria, Ore.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2420	Paola, Kan.	Woodman Hall	2nd Mon.	8	7.20		
2423	Nacogdoches, Tex.	Weeks Bldg.	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
2424	Tacoma, Wash.	1012½ Tacoma Ave.	Wed.	8	9.00		
2425	Glendive, Mont.	Monark Lum. Co.	1st Sat.	9	8.10	No	Yes
2427	White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.	Mayor's Office	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00		
2432	Houston, Tex.	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
2436	New Orleans, La.	606 Common St.	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40-$8		
2437	National City, Cal.	Hotel National	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
2438	Grand Haven, Mich.	Eagles Hall	1st Wed.	9	8.10		
2442	Faribault, Minn.	Union Hall	3rd Tues.	9	6.75		
2451	Erwin, Tenn.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Thursday	8	6.40		
2458	Carlsbad, N. M.	Armory	1-3 Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2459	Pearl River, N. Y.	Excelsior Fire House	1-3 Tues.	8	11.20	Yes	No
2463	Ventura, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2466	Pembrok, Ont., Can.	Victoria House	1-3 Wed.	10	5.00		
2470	Robstown, Tex.	Tolbert Hall	Thursday	8	8.00		
2477	Santa Maria, Cal.	Moose Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2484	Mannington, W. Va.	A. T. Yost. Res.	1st Sat.	2	6.40	No	No
2486	Port Royal, S. C.	Town Hall	1st Wed.	8	6.40		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2487	Marshfield, Wis.	Owls Hall	1st Tues.	10	5.50–$7	No	No
2493	Lawton, Mich.	K. of P. Hall	1st Sat.	9	6.75	Yes	No
2495	Chehalis, Wash.	Moose Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
2498	Central City, Ky.	Gish Bld.	2-4 Thur.				
2704	Lykens, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	4th Thur.	8	6.40	No	No
2710	Arlington, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00		
2711	Nevada, Mo.	125 E. Walnut	Tuesday	8	7.00		
2713	Montgomery, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	twi mo. Fri	8	8.00	No	No
2714	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	K. C. Hall	Thursday	8	8.00.	Yes	No
2715	Meridian, Miss.	3213 13th St.	1-3 Friday	9	5.40-8.10		
2717	New York, N. Y. Brooklyn	Brownsville Labor Lyceum	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
2719	Dalton, Ga.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	4.50		
2725	New York, N. Y.						
2730	Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas. Vir. Islands.	33 Dronningen Gade	2nd Mon.	8	2.24	No	No
2732	New Buffalo, Mich.	Paradise Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	8.00	No	No
2733	Boynton, Fla.	Masonic Hall	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
2734	Clarksville, Tenn.	420 Commerce St.	Tuesday	9	5.40	Yes	No

Tool Oiler

(By H. H. Siegele.)

Almost every mechanic, especially the woodworking mechanic, has some tools that should be kept bright, and, in order to obtain the best results, should be



oiled on the surface, for examples, saws, squares, chisels etc. Oil, if good oil is used, will keep the tools bright, and, in the case of saws, oil will make them run easier.

We are illustrating a tool oiler which is a combination of a tin can and an oil can, together with a little burlap packing. The dotted lines indicated at a, show the part of the conductor of the oil can that must be removed, after which the cut-off tin can is soldered onto the oil can as shown. The dotted lines at b, show the part of the tin can that must be removed. The size of the can is not important, although, a rather small can will probably give the best service. A ribbon of burlap, a little wider than the depth of the tin can, is wrapped tightly into a roll large enough so it will fit snuggly into the cut-off can with about, say ⅛ to ¼ of an inch of the burlap projecting beyond the edge of the tin. By bending, at short intervals, the edge of the tin can into the burlap, the burlap will not slip out of the can.

After the oil can is filled with a good grade of oil, it is operated just the same as any other oil can. The burlap acting as a sponge will prevent the oil from feeding too fast, when it is applied to the tool.

Understood

A carpenter went to make repairs on one of the more fashionable sorority houses, entered the place and began to work.

"Mary," said the house mother to the maid, "see that my jewel case is locked up at once."

The carpenter understood; he removed his watch and chain from his vest in a significant manner and handed them to his apprentice, saying:

"John, take these back to the shop. It seems that this place ain't safe."

"Can you help me with my arithmetic lesson, Daddy? The first problem is:—'A carpenter was paid three dollars a day and—' "

"That sounds more like ancient history than arithmetic to me."

Is it practical to lay Asbestos Shingles over wooden Shingles?

A carpenter from a small suburban town recently wrote us as follows: "Home owners cannot understand how the Asbestos Shingles can be nailed 1″ x 2″ furring strips $5\frac{1}{2}$″ on centers, when the old shingles prevent the strips from being seen."

It is true that you may not hit every strip but each nail you drive goes into a $\frac{3}{4}$″ thickness of good solid wooden shingle in that portion which has never been exposed. The shingles and the nails are so tied into the construction after the next row is laid, that it is impossible for the Asbestos Shingles to drop out. The storm nail of the hexagonal method, with three points of fastening makes this type of shingle even more secure.

What are the advantages?

The chief advantage of leaving the old shingle on is, of course, that of time saved. Then there is the avoidance of dirt and litter from the old shingles.

The old shingles, beneath Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles act to some extent as an insulating layer, and will help to keep the upper rooms warm in winter and cool in summer.

Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles have been applied over old roofs for the past fifteen years.

We urgently request that carpenters send in questions that are put to them by home owners. Our Architectural Dept. will answer them personally—giving as many selling arguments as possible. Fill in the coupon and send with your question.

JOHNS-MANVILLE
Rigid Asbestos Shingles

Johns-Manville Corporation
292 Madison Ave., New York

Please send me your Asbestos Shingle handbook for carpenters.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....

R-13-10

JOHNS-MANVILLE RIGID ASBESTOS SHINGLES ARE EASY AND PROFITABLE TO LAY

JOHNS-MANVILLE Rigid Asbestos Shingles are made in two styles; the American, and the Hexagonal. Either of these styles may be used for roofing work on new buildings, or for re-roofing work over old wooden shingles.

These Asbestos Shingles are permanent and fireproof, and meet the Class A and B requirements of the Underwriters. They are made in a variety of colors, making it unnecessary to limit the choice for a roof to one color, for well selected combinations of these colors produce most attractive effects.

Asbestos Shingles are also used for siding and re-siding work, and the opportunities for splendid business in this field should not be overlooked. In siding work, the same general details of application used for roofing or re-roofing, should be followed.

General

In laying either style of Asbestos Shingle on new work, see that the roof boards are thoroughly dry, laid close, well nailed with the nail heads flush with the surface, and that the roof surface is smooth and even. Befor laying the Shingles, cover the roof with a layer of Johns-Manville Asbestos Waterproof Felt, lapping joints at least 4", and not less than 12" at hips, ridges, and valleys.

In laying either style of Shingles over old roofs, the use of Felt is not required. Neither is it necessary to remove the old shingles, but they should be left on the roof to gain the advantage of the insulation they will provide which will help to keep the house warmer in winter and cooler in summer. Before laying the Asbestos Shingles, remove all of the old hip and ridge finish, and remove old shingles at the gables to a width of 4" to 6" filling in the space with new lumber of the same thickness as the old shingles. Split any badly warped and curled shingles and nail them down even with the rest.

Provide proper "cant" to the shingles, either by nailing a "cant" strip at the eaves, or by having the cornice moulding project above the roof.

Each Asbestos Shingle must be fastened with two nails set in the holes where punched. When shingles are cut to fit at the gables, valleys, or other intersections, be sure that holes are punched to provide for the use of two nails. In nailing Asbestos Shingles do not drive the nails too far. It is only necesary to drive them to the point where they hold the shingle securely without bending.

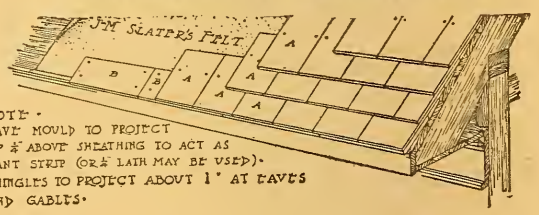
Laying American Method Shingles

First lay the course of Eaves Starters to project at least ½" over the eaves, and to extend about 1" over the gables, cutting shingles where necessary to get this overhang. Then lay the first course of roof shingles, breaking joints with the Eaves Starters, and lining up with them at the butts. The second course of roof shingles should be laid with the butts overlapping the head line of the Eaves Starters 2".

Continue with the courses of roof shingles in the same manner as with wood, breaking joints with every course. Chalk lines should be struck on the roof 7" or 8" apart, depending upon the weather exposure of the shingle used, to aid in keeping the courses straight and even.

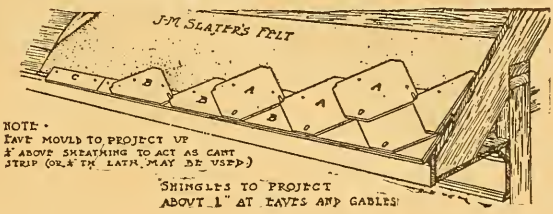
At ridges and hips, the Saddle finish is generally used. This requires furring strips 3" wide and of a thickness equal to that of the completed roof, which are nailed on each side of the ridge or hip. Roof shingles, full width or split to not less than half width, are then laid parallel to the ridge or hip and nailed into this furring strip. Start at each end of the ridge, and at the lower end of the hips, with a shingle which has been cut

Data for
American Method



to a length equal to the width of the Eaves Starters. Lay the second shingle to entirely cover the first and continue by laying with the regular weather exposure, lapping the sides of these shingles alternately left and right to over the line or ridge or hip. On the hips, have the butts of the hip finish shingles on a line with the butts of the roof shingles.

Data for Hexagonal Method



At all gables, valleys, and other intersections, see that the shingles are cut on a straight line, allowing the proper overhang where required.

Laying Hexagonal Method Shingles

First lay the course of Eaves Starters to overhang eaves not less than ½", centering the first one at the center point of the eaves line, and working left and right from it, ending the course with a 1" overhang at the gables. Then apply the Eaves Shingles, breaking joints with the center Eaves Starter, and completely covering this course. Be sure that each shingle is fastened with two nails, and that the storm anchors are inserted in the slots at the joints between the shingles.

It is important that these two courses be laid in a straight line, as the appearance of the whole roof will depend upon this. Striking chalk lines for the Eaves Starters, Roof Shingles will be found necessary in lining up the various courses horizontally. In lining up the shingles vertically, it is advisable to strike a line from ridge to eaves through the exact center of the roof, and often several others to the right and left of this line, passing through the intersections of the Eaves Shingle. When using the No. 70 Roof Shingle, the horizontal chalk lines should be 8" apart, while for the No. 60 Shingle, they should be 5½" apart.

Next apply the Roof Shingles, fitting the hole in the lower edge of each shingle over the storm anchors already set in the lower course. Each time a new course is started, it is advisable to place at least three of these shingles, and to line them up on the storm anchors and with the chalk lines, before nailing them in place, always inserting a storm anchor between each two shingles. In working along a course, always keep one shingle placed ahead of the one being nailed, so that the shingle can be lined up with the others, and the storm anchors can be inserted, before the shingle is nailed fast. Bend down each storm anchor as soon as the shingle which fits over it is nailed down.

At ridges and hips, the Ridge Roll finish is generally used. A furring strip 1" by 1¼", with the 1" edge uppermost, must be nailed on the ridge or hip, extending 1" beyond the eaves or gable line. Cut the Roof Shingles at this strip. Start the main ridge finish at the end farthest away from the prevailing storms. Start at the lower end of each hip, and at the outer end of each dormer ridge.

In the first Roll section, punch an extra hole at the large end to secure it to the furring strip. Then set the ridge roll clip over the two nail holes in the small end of the section, with the raised part pointing toward the large end, and fasten this and the roll section to the furring strip with two nails. Next set the second section with the large end against the clip, and bend this clip down over it. Then fasten the other end in the same manner as the small end of the first section. Cut the last section on the ridge and hip if necessary, and be sure that the exposed end is securely nailed. Close the open ends of finished ridges and hips, by nailing the small closing piece in place.

At the gables, valleys, and all other intersections, the Roof Shingles shall be cut to a straight line, leaving the proper overhang where required.

In starting work on a roof that is broken by dormers or other similar intersections, it is best to mark off the roof horizontally and vertically before starting to lay any of the shingles, in order that there will be no trouble in fitting the shingles together where they meet above the dormer. Johns-Manville Corp. 292 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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How to Get This Hammer

First try your hardware store. Ask for Vaughan's Vanadian Hammer and look for the same label you see in the cut.

If your dealer hasn't got this hammer, ask him to send for one for you. Or, if you wish, send us $2.25 and the name and address of the dealer you wish to favor, and the hammer will be sent to you by parcel post, prepaid. Same price for any size. Say which you want.

Weight	Handle
20 oz.	14 in.
16 oz.	13 in.
13 oz.	13 in.
10 oz.	12 in.

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AMERICAN
HIGH PRODUCTION
FLOOR SANDER

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No matter what anybody says, no matter what they tell you, remember that this company who are the oldest and largest manufacturers of floor machines in the world stands unqualifiedly back of every statement made in this advertisement, and that a competitive demonstration on any wood floor, anywhere, against any sanding machine, will conclusively convince and entirely satisfy you that the American High Production Floor Sander will do everything and more than we say.

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Gentlemen: Please send me complete information and tell me how I can see that American High Production Floor Sander, in operation, with obligation.

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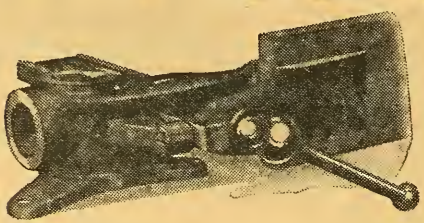

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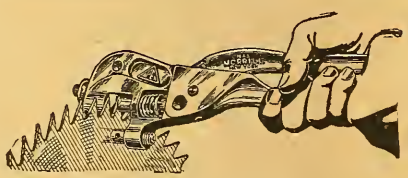

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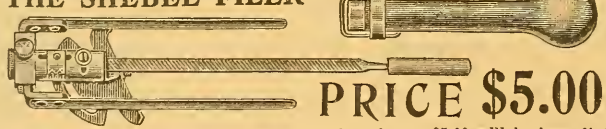

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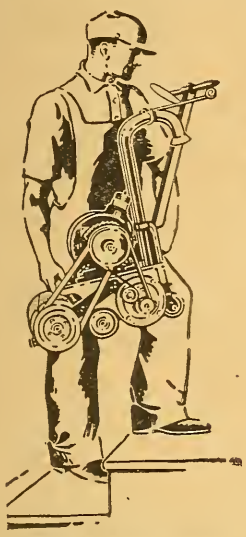
Speedmatic "8"



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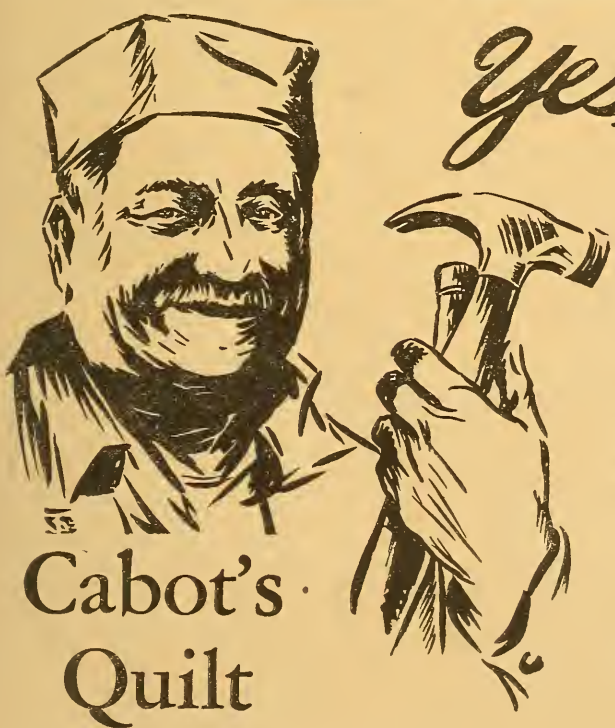

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Build it tight in the first place, or else burn up a wood lot and a coal mine every winter. Sure—they both do it, but seems to me the first way's the best.

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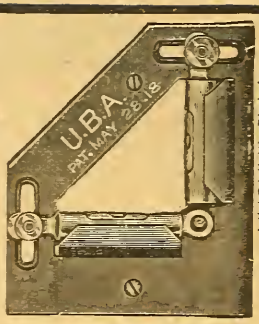

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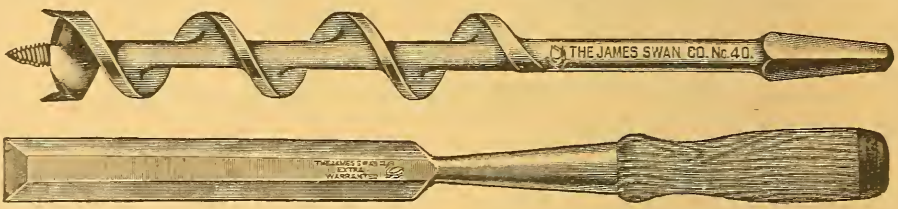

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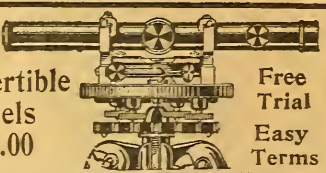

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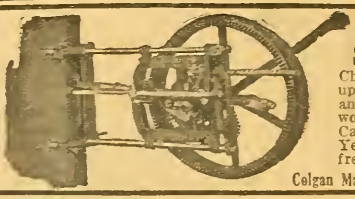

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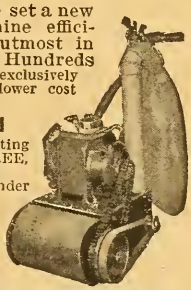

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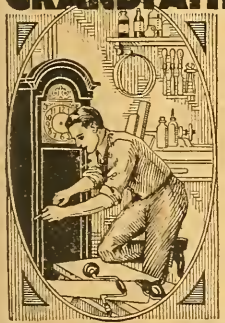

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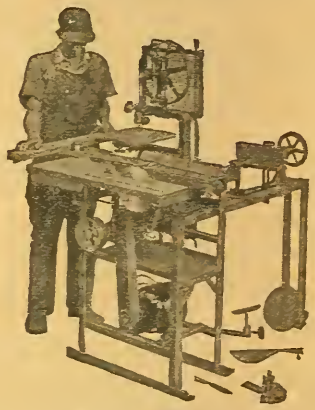

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Complete equipment includes 8" rip saw, 8" cross cut saw, 12" band saw, 13" lathe, 4" jointer, sand disc, borer, hollow chisel mortiser, reversible spindle shaper, and half horse power motor.

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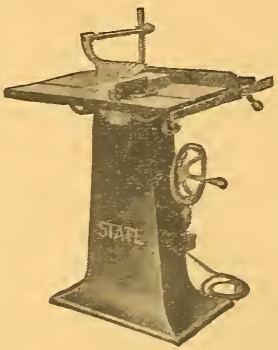

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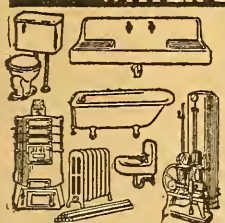

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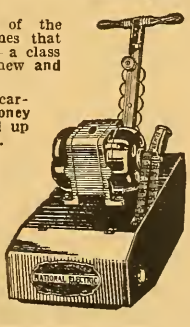

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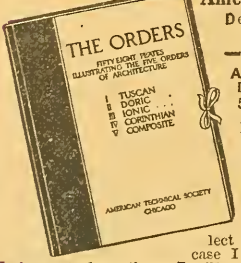

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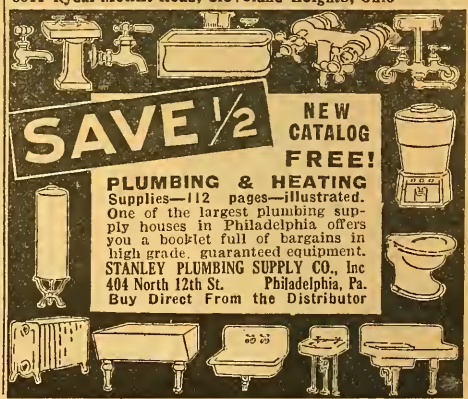

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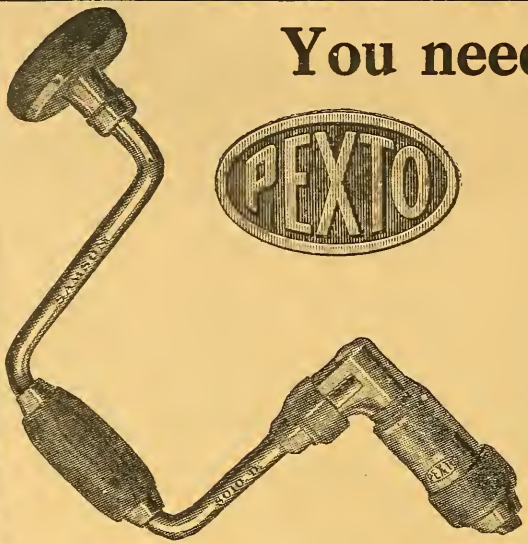

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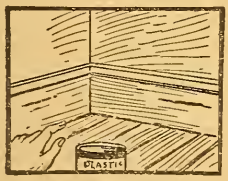

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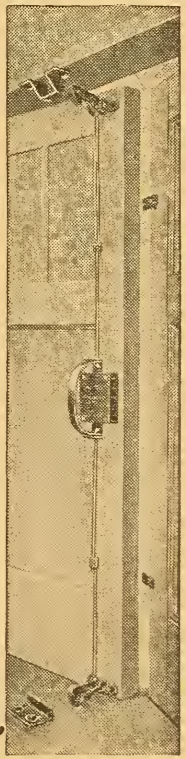

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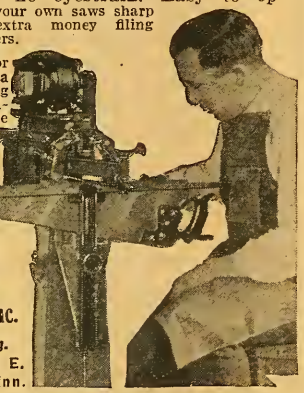

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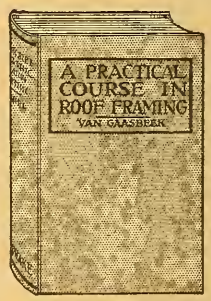

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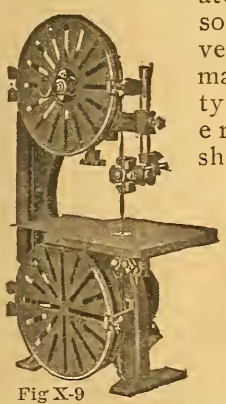

Fig X-9

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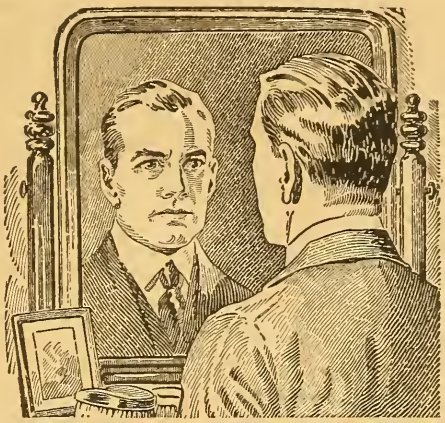

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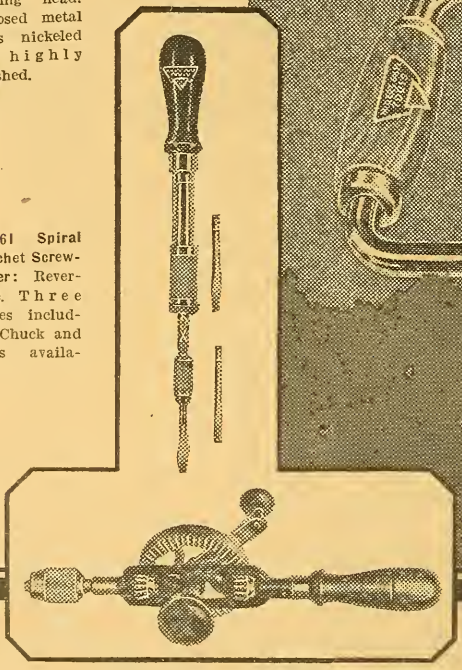

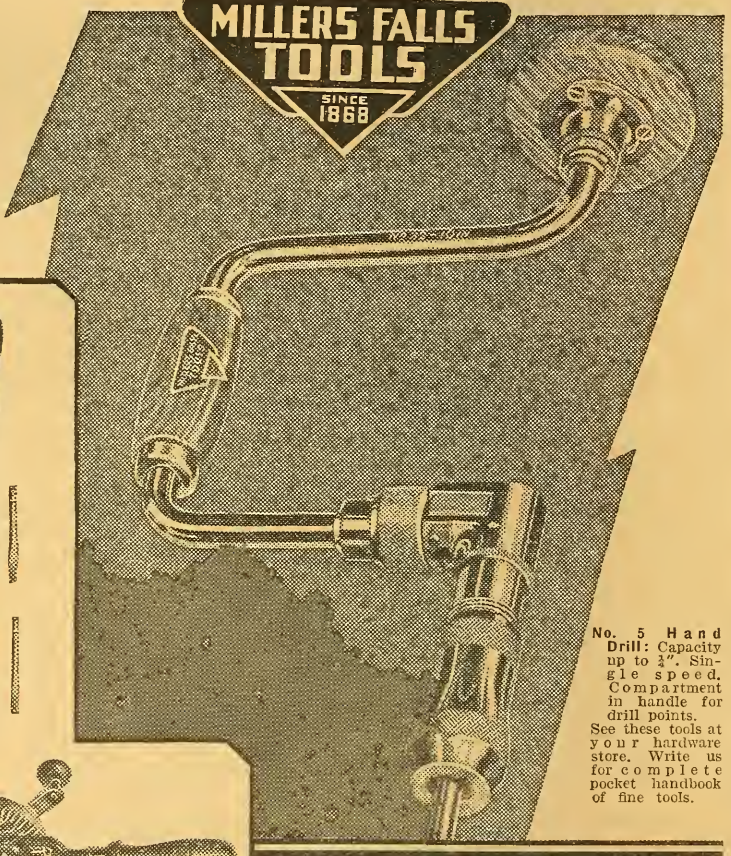

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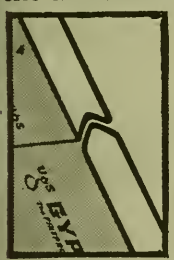

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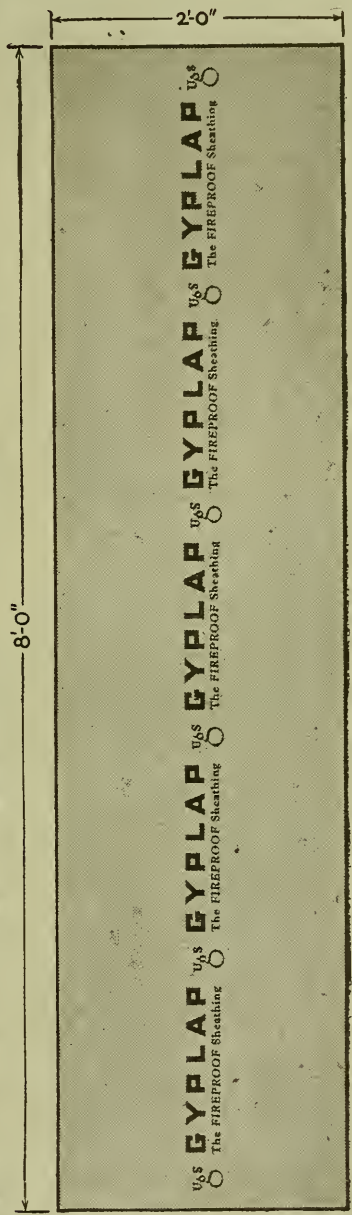

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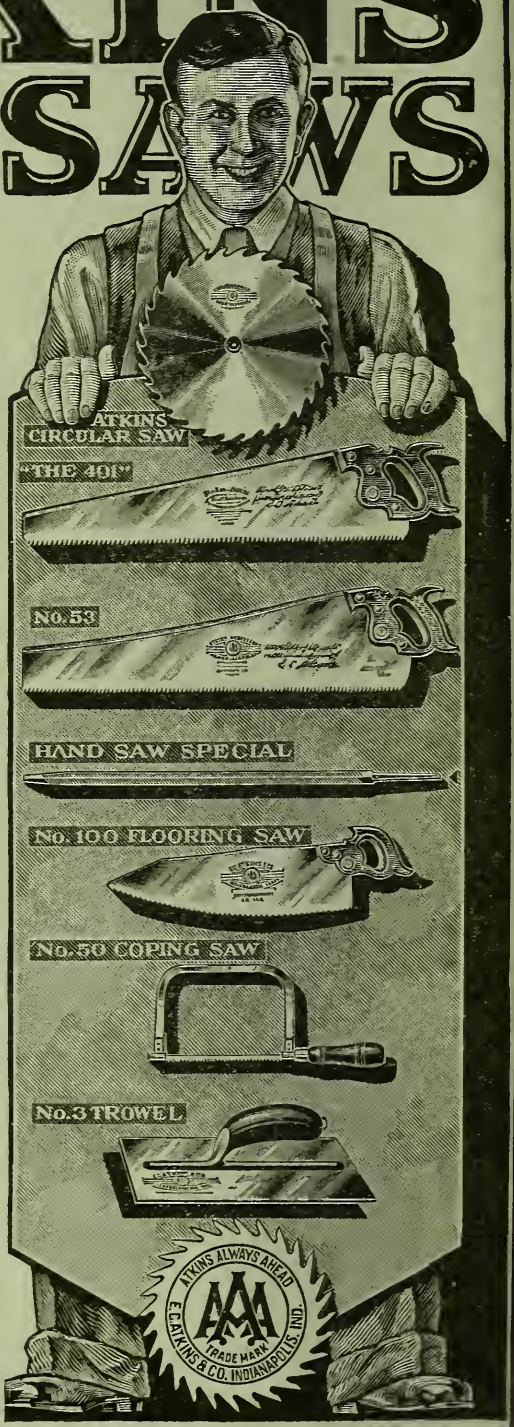
Name..... *Address*.....

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS



MR. HAPPY MAN SAYS:

"EVERY CARPENTER SHOULD HAVE A COPY OF 'SAW SENSE'"

ATKINS **originated** the scientific handle for high grade saws—The IMPROVED PERFECTION HANDLE. All others are imitations.

To assure yourself of obtaining the right saw with the IMPROVED PERFECTION Handle ask your hardware merchant for,

ATKINS No. 53 Skew Back
ATKINS No. 400 Skew Back
ATKINS No. 65 Straight Back
ATKINS No. 401 Straight Back

These saws are made in regular width, also in the popular light weight ship point.

Other Atkins SILVER STEEL Saws with Old Style Handles can be obtained by asking for Nos. 50, 51, 52, 64, or 72.

THE BEST VALUE FOR THE MONEY

Leading manufacturers of saws, saw tools, saw specialties, grinding wheels, machine knives, files and circular saws for electrically driven machines.

Mail us 25c for fine high grade nail apron and receive with it SAW SENSE and useful souvenir.

E.C. ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

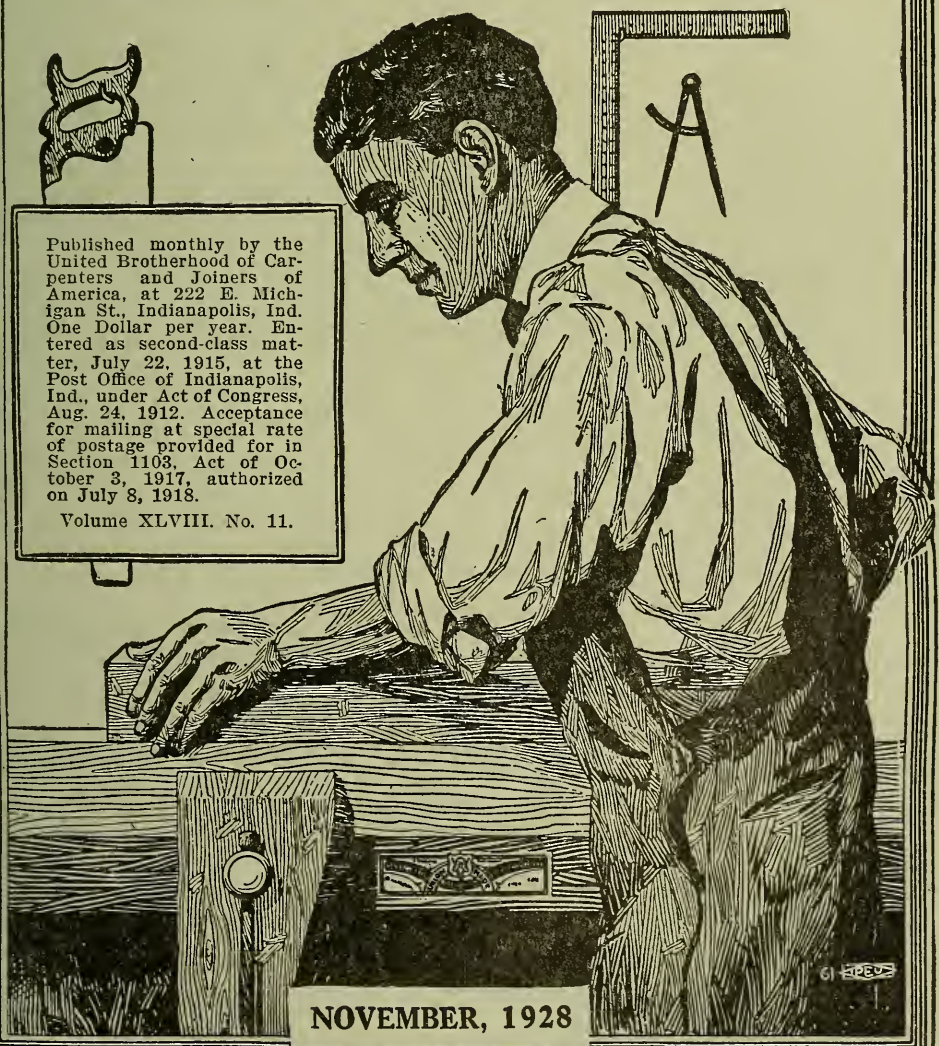
Home Office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Canadian Factory, Hamilton Ontario
Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster N.Y.

Branches Carrying Complete Stocks In The Following Cities:

Atlanta
Memphis
Chicago
Minneapolis
New Orleans
New York City
Portland, Ore.
San Francisco
Seattle
Paris, France
Vancouver, B.C.

The Carpenter



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Volume XLVIII. No. 11.

NOVEMBER, 1928

Sheetrock *makes* Carpenter work—

Sheetrock comes in standard sizes: ⅜ inch thick, 32 or 48 inches wide and 6 to 10 feet long

SHEETROCK advertising has persuaded thousands of home owners to have new rooms added, to partition off some, to re-line others, and have all kinds of carpentering done. This advertising has piled up millions of dollars' worth of carpenter work *that otherwise would never have been done.*

"Botch carpentering" by amateurs has never been suggested. Always good work by good carpenters has been urged.

But Sheetrock does not ask your support because of this contribution.

Sheetrock asks, and deserves, your business simply because it is the finest wallboard money can buy. Because it has 25 years of experience behind it. Because it pioneered every worth-while wallboard improvement from firesafety to a perfect folded nailing edge and a practical Reinforced Joint System.

Got your Sheetrock Time Book yet? It's FREE to all good carpenters. Use coupon.

Sheetrock bears the inspection stamp of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices: Dept. 4, 300 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

SHEETROCK

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

FIREPROOF...INSULATING

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY, Dept. 4, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
Please send sample of Sheetrock and Time Book.

Name.....*Address*.....

City.....*State*.....

YOU CAN SAVE $6 A HOUSE BY USING THIS NEW SIMPLE METHOD OF HANGING DOORS

◆ ◆ ◆

The Builder's Heaven will have been reached when the *first* estimates on an operation come within the costs he has allowed himself per house. It does not matter whether the plans are for a one house or thousand house operation, the modern builder has to ferret out five and ten dollar savings with the speed of a bloodhound and the skill of a Sherlock Holmes.

This advertisement shows how to make a six dollar saving without taking anything away from the salability of the house.

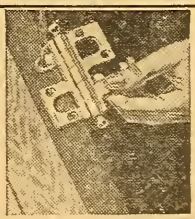
You buy McKinney Non-Mortis Hinges instead of ordinary hinges. These hinges eliminate mortising of the doors and the jambs. You can leave the chisel in the tool chest. The hinges are applied in the same position as ordinary hinges but there is no mortising. You will find a time saving that will probably far exceed $6 per house. In appearance, the result is perfect. Only the barrels of the hinges show when the door is closed and their fine finish matches the best quality hardware. In addition to the sizes needed for doors, several sizes are made for cabinets.

The first move toward this saving is to send for the complete Data Sheet on the Non-Mortis Hinge. It shows application photographs, gives a number of uses and carries an affidavit setting forth the time required to hang a door this new way.

Get this special contractor's and carpenter's Data Sheet. You will find this new hinge the easiest bit of saving you ever made. Use the coupon for convenience.

McKINNEY

"NON-MORTIS"



HINGE

Another Winner!

Have you seen the McKinney Quicklock? A most convenient latching bolt for garage doors. Turn a key and drive in. $5 retail east of the Rockies. Check the coupon for the story.

McKINNEY MFG. CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen:—

- ☐ Send me a copy of the Data Sheet on the "Non-Mortis" butt-hinge prepared especially for contractors and carpenters.
- ☐ Also information on Quicklock.

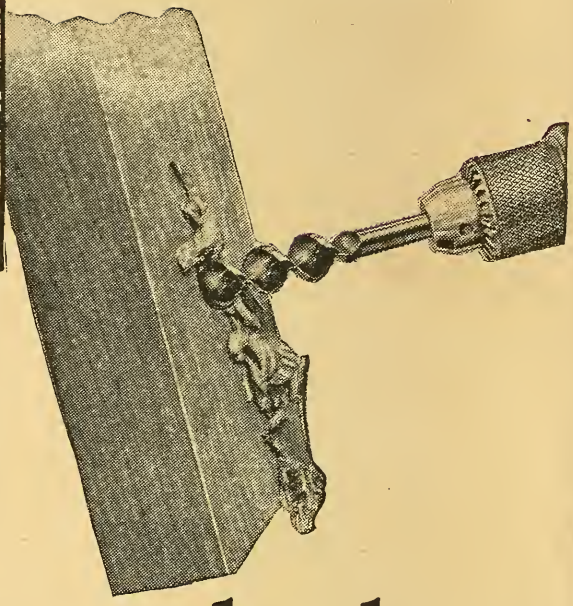
Name _____

Street _____

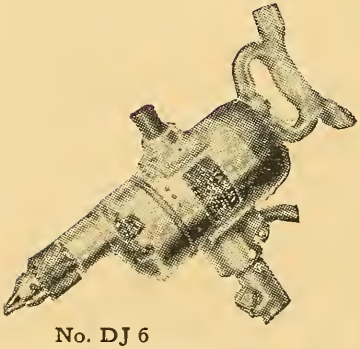
City _____

State _____ C 11-28

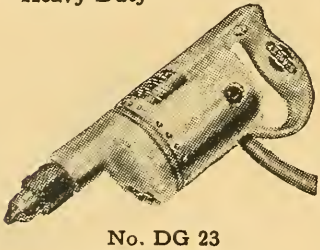
A great time-saver



"It took about



No. DJ 6
½" Heavy Duty



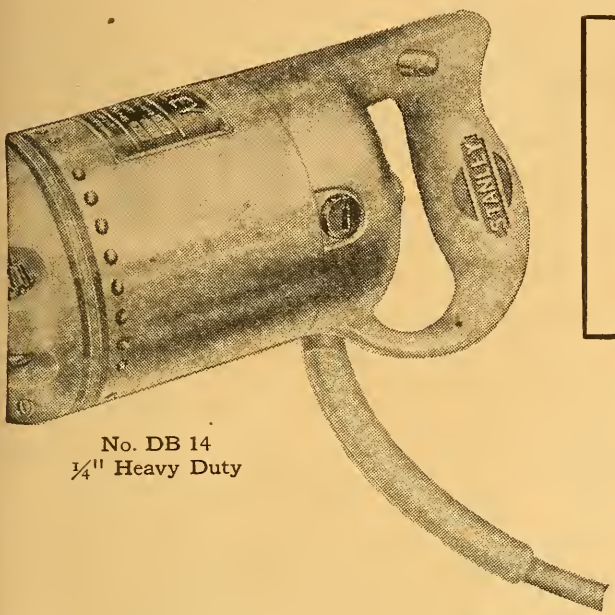
No. DG 23
¼" Standard Duty

Here is what the superintendent of a large firm of building contractors said about Stanley Electric Drills used with the newly-designed Stanley Wood Bits:

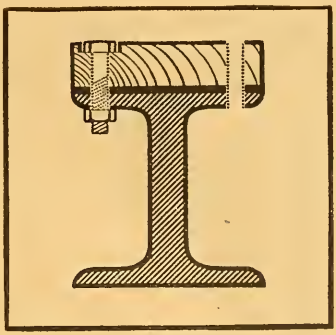
"We first drilled ¼" holes in 2" spruce with the new wood bits. We then drilled several hundred ½" and ⅝" holes through 6 inches of very gummy and hard yellow pine. Here we used your wood bits and the drill pushed through the wood as if it were cheese. I estimate that it took about ⅓ the time. In this work the wood bit traveled in such a straight line that we had no difficulty in lining up holes in angle irons on both sides of the timber."

Picture for a moment the saving in *time* and *money* that resulted from the use of this electric drill over a hand tool. Carpenters are finding every day *hundreds of places* where the use of

STANLEY



No. DB 14
¼" Heavy Duty



For drilling both
wood and metal

⅓ the time"

— a building contractor

an electric drill means a real saving in money and effort.

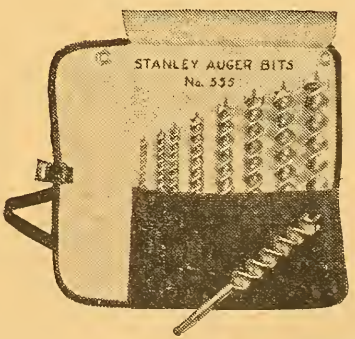
To keep pace with this more extensive use of Electric Tools by carpenters, Stanley has designed the special auger bits shown here. They are of necessity much truer than ordinary bits because of the high speed to which they are driven. Special turned shanks give maximum strength when used with a three-jaw chuck.

Stanley Electric Drills and the new Stanley Auger Bits make an ideal combination to care for your most exacting requirements with a minimum of time and effort. Send coupon for a copy of catalog SJ59 which shows the full line of Stanley Electric Tools and Attachments.

THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL PLANT
New Britain, Conn.

New York Chicago San Francisco Los Angeles Seattle

No. 555
Stanley Auger Bits



The Stanley Rule & Level Plant
New Britain, Conn.

Please send me Catalog No. SJ59, describing Stanley Electric Tools and Attachments.

Name _____

City _____

State _____

TOOLS

FREE

1. Building Superintendent—$5,000 to $12,000.
2. Building Inspector—$4,800 to $8,000.
3. Appraiser—$6,000 to $10,000.
4. Material Buyer—$5,000 to $7,500.
5. Material Salesman—$5,000 to $12,000.
6. Building Estimator—$6,000 to $10,000.
7. Real Estate Expert—$5,500 to $12,000.
8. Construction Foreman—$4,500 to $8,500.
9. CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER IN A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN—$5,000 to $12,000.

Find Out How Easy It Is to Make $4,500 to $12,000 a Year

LEARN to read Blue Prints this amazing new way! See how quickly and easily you can train to make $4,500 to $12,000 a year! My FREE Blue Prints and big FREE Book "How To Read Blue Prints" disclose all the so-called "mysteries" of Blue Print Reading—also give some startling facts about the nine best jobs in America—jobs open only to men who can read Blue Prints. Don't send one penny—just mail the coupon.

NO LONGER need you spend years trying to pick up the "mysteries" of Blue Print Reading. For now a quick, sure, *practical* method has been perfected that has made thousands of men Blue Print Experts in a surprisingly short time.

The Secret of Big Money

This is no ordinary "school course". It is practical from start to finish. It is based on many sets of real Blue Prints—plans that would cost thousands of dollars if purchased from the architects. Twenty famous experts in all lines of construction work talk over these Blue Prints with you in plain, simple language. Show you every detail. Explain every short cut. Tell you the "secrets" of quick, accurate estimating. Explain Superintending. Give you, for the first time, many inside facts and

Chicago Technical SCHOOL for BUILDERS

BLUE PRINTS
and FREE BOOK
"How to Read Blue Prints"
Show You the Way to 9 Big-Pay Jobs!

money making methods used by the "giants" of the Building Industry.

This is the kind of training that quickly puts men into $4,500 to $12,000 a year jobs—or into profitable contracting businesses of their own. Yet now you get it right at home in only 2 or 3 months. It requires no extensive education. If you can read and understand what is written here you can easily master it.

Amazing Opportunities

See what this training has done for others: Bartholomew, Calif., became a contractor at an increase of over 300% his first year; Blair, Okla., stepped up to Superintendent at 100% increase; Dickerson, R. I., increased his salary 700% in 12 months; Marchand, La., says: "My income has increased 200% and I now have more contracting work than I can do."

Over seven billion dollars will be spent this year in new construction! No wonder, then, such tremendous opportunities are open to you when you have this "head-work" training in Blue Prints.

If you want more money—real big money—then choose a "Blue Print" job in Building. Here is the one field where there are unlimited opportunities for advancement.

IF YOU LIVE NEARBY

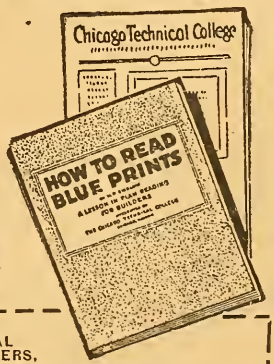
Visit our big day or evening school attended by over 1,000 Builders. You can get the same training at home by mail—same plans, lessons and instructors. Your spare time is enough.

Mail Coupon Today

So accept my FREE gift of a complete set of real working Blue Prints, and my fascinating Book "How To Read Blue Prints" that tells all the interesting and instructive facts about Blue Print Plans. Don't send one penny—pay no C. O. D.—it's all FREE. Just fill out and mail the coupon today—NOW!

CHICAGO TECHNICAL SCHOOL for BUILDERS
Dept. P-101, 118 East 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

TWO BOOKS ALSO FREE



CHICAGO TECHNICAL SCHOOL For BUILDERS,
Dept. P-101, Chicago Tech Bldg.,
118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me your free book "How To Read Blue Prints," and complete set of real Blue Prints. I understand these are mine to keep without obligation. It is also understood that no salesman will call on me.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

All Your Tools as Fine as No. 32 BRACE . . . . . why not?

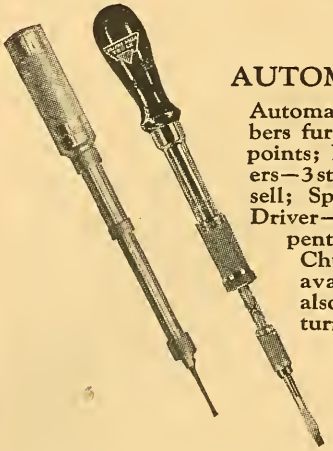
MILLERS FALLS No. 32—
favorite with carpenters
everywhere

VERY likely you know its easy-to-hold cocobolo head and handle, powerful leverage, head-spin on ball bearings; chuck with the grip of a giant bulldog . . . . . and enduring qualities.

OR . . . perhaps you know Millers Falls quality through one of our Langdon Acme Mitre Boxes, which *never* lose their accuracy—or through Millers Falls Automatic Drills and Screw Drivers.

LEVELS

Twelve different styles and thirty-nine numbers, including pine, mahogany and aluminum levels for carpenters and masons. Extra heavy glass protects the spirit tubes against dirt, moisture, and breakage. Millers Falls levels are of the non-adjustable type—an assurance of absolute accuracy.



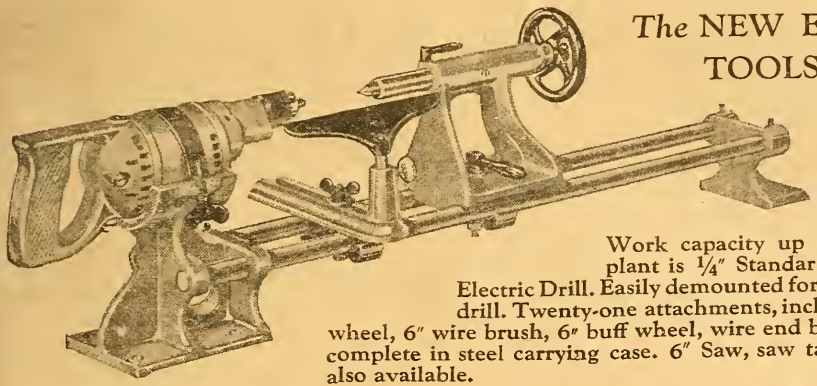
AUTOMATIC TOOLS

Automatic Drills—5 numbers furnished with 8 drill points; Ratchet Screw Drivers—3 styles, durable, easy to sell; Spiral Ratchet Screw Driver—A favorite with carpenters and mechanics. Chuck and drill points available. Furnished also with automatic return feature, if desired.

The Twelve Major Tool Lines

Auger Bits and Expansive Bits
Bit Extensions
Hand and Breast Drills
Nail Sets and Punches
Braces Automobile Jacks
Plain Screw Drivers
Automatic Tools
Hack Saw Frames
Hack Saw Blades
Levels Mitre Boxes

MILLERS FALLS TWELVE MAJOR TOOL LINES



The NEW ELECTRIC TOOLSHOP

34" Lathe Bed with head and tailstock. Work capacity up to 16". Power plant is ¼" Standard Millers Falls Electric Drill. Easily demounted for use as portable drill. Twenty-one attachments, including 4" emery wheel, 6" wire brush, 6" buff wheel, wire end brush . . Comes complete in steel carrying case. 6" Saw, saw table and arbor also available.

You can now have this same quality *throughout your tool equipment*

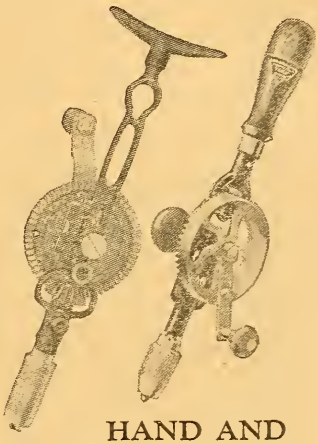
DID you know that there are now twelve major tool lines all of this same splendid quality — made by Millers Falls and used by carpenters?

Every tool in these twelve lines is made with the same expert care as the Millers Falls Tool you have found so satisfactory. In every one you will find the same fine accuracy or smooth operation—and excellent finish.

With Millers Falls Tools you can speed up the work and get more fun out of the job.

You can buy these tools where you see the Millers Falls trade-mark below.

A handy pocket catalog and valuable tool guide will be mailed free to any carpenter who writes us for it.



HAND AND BREAST DRILLS

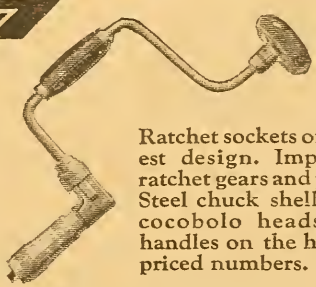
Chuck jaws controlled by springs that cannot be jammed or knocked out. Gears of close grained grey iron. Pinions of steel. Cut teeth, insuring smooth running and long service. Handles and heads of the finest woods for the purpose.

MILLERS FALLS TOOLS SINCE 1868

HACKSAW FRAMES AND BLADES

16 frame types, each in size range —of high grade cold drawn steel. Backs always parallel blades. Easy grip handles minimize wobble. Blade and clamp pins set at angles to withstand great strain. Blades have milled teeth. Heat treated. All lengths. All gauges. All numbers of teeth. Both Tungsten alloy of special analysis—and high speed steel, in flexible and all-hard blades.

BRACES



Ratchet sockets of newest design. Improved ratchet gears and pawls. Steel chuck shells and cocobolo heads and handles on the higher-priced numbers.

MILLERS FALLS CO. MILLERS FALLS, Massachusetts
NEW YORK: 28 Warren St., CHICAGO: 9 So. Clinton St.

"HIS" GIFT

that's GUARANTEED for LIFE

Estwing Tools are the *most practical* Christmas Gifts because head and handle are forged in one piece and Guaranteed Unbreakable—*therfore a lasting remembrance.* They are perfectly balanced and less tiring to use, have comfortable leather handles on which the hand will not slip—*therefore an appreciated gift.* They are correctly designed and highly polished—*therefore an ideal gift.* For Husband, Father, Brother, Son or Friend.

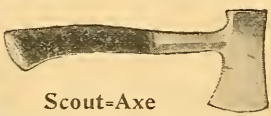
Four color Christmas Box special for each tool. Free, upon request.

Curved Claw Hammer

Perfectly balanced. No tiring rebound. Pulls anything within the strength of the user. Can't break. 12 or 16-oz. head ---------- **$2.00**

Half Hatchet

Most useful Carpenter Hatchet. Thin bit, easy cutting, easy grinding. Side blows, pulling or splitting cannot harm them. No. 2—Smooth Face.___ **$2.25**



Scout-Axe

Sporty appeal and absolute dependability. Thin easy cutting bit. Unsurpassed for hikers. With leather sheath ---------- **$2.00**

Camp or Hunting Knife

Razor steel 5 in. blade, special temper, man sized, non-slip grip in leather belt sheath ---------- **$2.00**

Give the Boys a Set of Scout-Axe and Knife!

Use the convenient coupon and order Now!

Good Workmen Like Estwing Tools

"More of your hammers and hatchets are bought by our boys than any other make. It is usual to see a couple of your hammers of different weights and a hatchet in the Carpenter's kits. Personally I have 5 of your tools."

Ernest Gustafson, Kane, Pa.

Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order: inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered, which pays postage; or pay mail man.

	East of the Rockies.
☐ Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
☐ " " " 16 " "	2.00
☐ " " " 20 " "	2.25
☐ Ripping " 12 " "	2.00
☐ " " " 16 " "	2.00
☐ " " " 20 " "	2.25
☐ Half Hatchet No. 2, Smooth Face	2.25
☐ Util-ax 28 oz. with Leather Sheath	2.25
☐ Scout Ax. 24 oz. " " "	2.00
☐ Camp Knife " " "	2.00
☐ Ball Pein Hammer, 16 oz. Head	1.75

"Lindy" is Right For the Clarke always gets there

Read this letter

W. G. ROE
CLARKE FLORKRAFTSMAN
10931 121st St.
Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.,
Chicago, Ill.
Dear Sir:

My Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander is my "Lindy"—he sure can fly over the work, in fact, I have made money; I have made from $40.00 to $45.00 per eight hours with it. I never called on my good friend Mr. Townley to show me how to run it; I mastered it weeks before. The reason I sent for Mr. Townley was to find out if he would make good his word and also to break in one of my men as I had no time to do it myself. Mr. Townley was called at 7:30 in the morning and was on my job at 8:30 and stayed about a half a day and he showed my man how to run the machine perfect. I want to express myself, "You have one fine and wonderful salesman."

I would never be without a Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander, and with more work I will soon have two.

When Mr. Townley was breaking in my man I figured I would at least lose a half day on my man, instead I figured up my man's time and measured my floor that he and my man did and I was $21.00 ahead.

I want to close and say once more you sure have a fine machine.

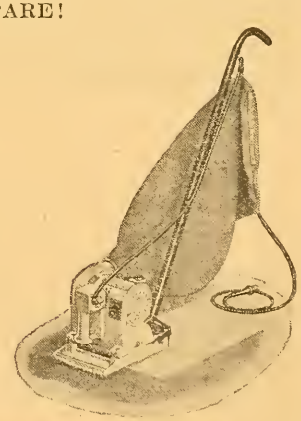
Yours very truly,

(Signed) W. G. Roe.

Make More Money—Get the Facts

Why Carpenters Make Big Money with the CLARKE

THE Clarke finishes 800 to 2000 sq. ft. of new floor in 8 hours. Resurfaces 300 to 1000 sq. ft. of old varnished floor a day—without the aid of varnish remover. Operates off any light socket. Can be carried in one hand. Does quality and quantity work at lowest cost—and is the **only** Sander with a positive written guarantee of performance. NOTHING ELSE CAN COMPARE!



POWERFUL—FAST CUTTING
CLARKE
VACUUM PORTABLE SANDER
TRADE MARK

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.,
Dept. C-211, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send to me, without obligation, full details about how I can make Big Money with the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... *State* .....

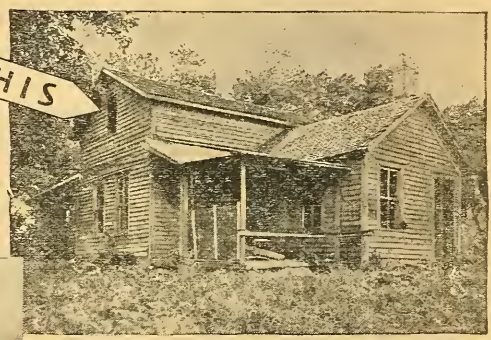
Send this Coupon *Today*

CLARKE SANDING MACHINE CO.
Dept. C-211, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.

Originators, and for 11 years, Manufacturers of Portable Sanding Machines.

Money for you, modernizing homes

. . Old houses like THIS need the services of* CARPENTERS *to make them look like



The Home Modernizing Bureau says that there are 16,000,000 homes that need modernizing! That means the use of new materials—sash, shingles, siding, sheathing, flooring, interior trim—and each of these 16,000,000 homes calls for the carpenter's services. Every modernizing job means work for *you*.

The Home Modernizing Bureau, is actively promoting the idea of remodeling and rebuilding all old structures.

Right in your own town you will find hundreds of old buildings that need rebuilding. A local Home Modernizing Campaign will result in many new jobs for you—just as it has in other cities where active campaigns are under way—and you can do something to get them!

It will pay you to take a leading part in the formation of a local Home Modernizing Bureau. Talk it up to all the members of your Local . . . be sure your Union is well represented on the Bureau in your community. Better yet, see that your Local is the *first* to take steps to form a Home Modernizing Bureau.

* * *

The National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Washington, D. C. will gladly furnish information about the Home Modernizing movement and how you can take a leading part in the formation of a local bureau right in your own town.

Write NOW for particulars and the FREE booklets, "A Few Boards" and "New Homes from Old Houses." You'll find them worth reading!

CERTIFIED BY CENTURIES
..WOOD..
Use it—Nature renews it
NL MA

NATIONAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION
Dept 4350 Transportation Bldg., Washington, D, C.
"American Standard Lumber From America's Best Mills"

Make $2 to $3 an Hour

in Spare Time this Winter

while building up a clean business that will make you Independent

LAUGH at slack seasons . . . be your own boss . . . make **more** than your regular wage as carpenter! Sounds good, doesn't it? **You** can do it, just as many others have, by starting a saw-filing business with the Foley Automatic Saw Filer. No experience or skill as a filer needed, no canvassing necessary (our Free Plan starts you right), very little capital required. Listen to these reports, typical of many in our files:

"I am kept quite busy filing saws. To tell the truth I get more saws than I can handle. Everybody who uses a saw that is sharpened on the Foley says how well it works. If I could not buy another, I would not take my money back, three times for it."—William G. Diederich, Mendota, Ill.

"I received the Model F-5 this morning and am well pleased with it. I filed five circular saws to-day and six meat saws."—J. W. LeMaster, North Platte, Neb.

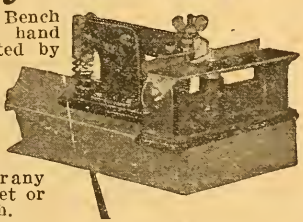
FOLEY AUTOMATIC SAW FILER

files all kinds of hand saws, band saws ⅛" to 4½" wide and cross-cut circular saws 3" to 24" in diameter. Teeth, bevels and pitches are all made uniform and mechanically accurate. Saws cut cleaner, truer and faster. No eye-strain. More than twice as fast as hand filing. Easy work.

Think of the steady business you can get from carpenters, contractors, schools, factories, woodworking shops, farmers and homes.

Special offer! Let us show you what Foley-filing means on your own saws. Write for special demonstration offer to readers of this magazine and the FREE plan that will help you start a prosperous saw filing business of your own. Mail the coupon today.

Foley Saw Setter



Model 281 Bench Type for hand saws, operated by foot pedal. Positive hammer action on an anvil, producing a uniform set adjustable for any amount of set or size of teeth.

Write for information

Foley Saw Tool Co., Inc.
471 Foley Bldg., 11 Main St. N. E.
Minneapolis - Minnesota

Foley Saw Tool Co., Inc.
471 Foley Bldg., 11 Main St. N. E.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Please send me the FREE instructions on how to build up a profitable saw filing business with the Foley Filer.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

State .....

Another Weyerhaeuser achievement-*Wasteless Lumber!*

trimmed square at both ends··packaged····ready to use····

The Mark of 4 SQUARE Lumber

4 SQUARE

Packaged *and* Guaranteed

These items can now be purchased under the 4-Square label. Each carefully manufactured for the particular purpose for which it is intended.

FINISHING LUMBER
BEVEL SIDING · DROP SIDING
COLONIAL SIDING
SOFTWOOD FLOORING
CEILING AND PARTITION
SHELVING · STEPPING
CASING · BASE · MOULDINGS

Good lumber to match good tools and good workmen

EVERY carpenter likes to work with good tools—and good lumber.

He controls the first, for the tools are his own and he takes pride in keeping them in first class condition.

But he must accept the lumber that he finds on the job.

Where he finds Weyerhaeuser 4-Square Lumber he gets a lot of satisfaction out of his job, for here is the good lumber to go with his good tools and craftsmanship.

4-Square Lumber comes in a package accurately labeled with species and grade and guaranteed by Weyerhaeuser. All faces and ends are protected—each piece comes out of the package in perfect condition. Both ends are squared and smooth.

The carpenter may go ahead and build without all the preliminary drudgery of "squaring up" ends—for this has been done for him at the mill before the lumber was packaged.

Distribution of 4-Square Lumber is now being arranged through local lumber dealers everywhere. Ask *your* dealer about it or, if he is unable to supply it, write us.

WEYERHAEUSER FOREST PRODUCTS · SAINT PAUL, MINN.

General Sales Offices: WEYERHAEUSER SALES COMPANY, Spokane, Washington

District Sales Offices: MINNEAPOLIS · KANSAS CITY · CHICAGO · TOLEDO
PITTSBURGH · PHILADELPHIA · NEW YORK

Honest Value

You get the most hammer for your money in a Maydole. Its press-forged tool steel head and clear, second growth, air dried hickory handle put on "for good" will stand a tremendous amount of hard use.

Your hardware dealer has Maydole Hammers in the style and weight you prefer. Ask him to show them to you. See for yourself how good a hammer can be.

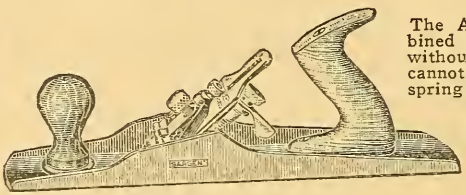
Write for a copy of Pocket Handbook 23 "A" which contains interesting information and handy tables which you will find useful in your work.

YOUR HAMMER SINCE 1843

Maydole Hammers

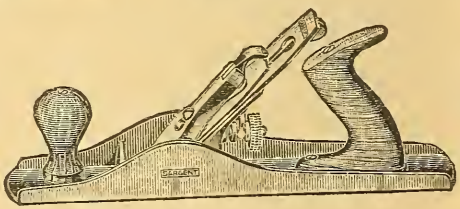
The David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N.Y.

Tools it pays to use! Mail coupon for free booklet on SARGENT PLANES!



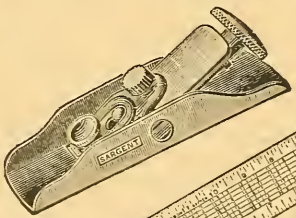
The Auto-Set Plane No. 707, etc. Combined clamp and chip-breaker, adjustable without removal. Chromium steel cutter cannot chatter, and unencumbered by a spring cap, may be removed for sharpening without loss of time. Up-and-down and side adjustments. 7 sizes. Smooth, jack, fore and jointer. Smooth and corrugated bottoms. Fully guaranteed.

Standard Bench Plane No. 407, etc. All Sargent planes equipped with high-grade chromium steel cutters, heat treated and tempered to give best service. Up-and-down and side adjustments. 10 sizes. Smooth, jack, fore and jointer. Smooth and corrugated bottoms. Fully guaranteed.



Steel Block Plane No. 5206. Made entirely of steel highly finished in nickel. Unbreakable. Cutter is set at a low angle. These features, together with its simple construction, make it a favorite. High-grade cutter of chromium steel.

Combined Rabbet and Block Plane No. 507. Handy. Cutter extends through sides for planing in a rabbet, as well as for use as a block plane. Japanned finish, nickel-plated clamp.



Sargent Roof Framing Square No. 500R. No need for calculation on the part of the user. Made of steel in a variety of rust-proof finishes—also in aluminum.

SARGENT

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SARGENT & COMPANY, *Manufacturers*, 55 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.
Please send me, without cost, the booklets on Sargent planes and squares.

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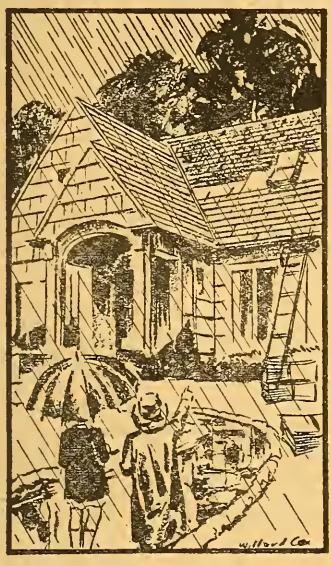
"When Winter Comes"

Turn otherwise idle hours into profitable working time by the new method of



Re-Roofing *with* RED CEDAR SHINGLES *over the* Old Roof *It's Practical, Durable and Economical*

Many carpenters and shinglers in different parts of the country have found it most profitable to sell the idea direct to the home-owner, and have not only made employment for themselves but also for large numbers of men.

Thousands of home-owners have tried this new method and have found it practical. Letters are continually being received attesting their complete satisfaction.

There is no litter or muss and the house is always protected by the old roof. Work can be carried on even in inclement weather. The double roof gives double insulation value and is more sturdy and substantial in appearance.

Take advantage of this new method of Reroofing with Red Cedar Shingles Over the Old Roof. It will give you many more profitable hours and your work will bring more prospects.

RED CEDAR SHINGLE BUREAU

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"ASBESTOS CANNOT BURN"

AMBLER
Asbestos Shingles
The Last Word In Fireproof Roofing

Made in a number of sizes, colors and shapes to fit every style of architecture at a reasonable cost, hundreds of carpenters are applying these shingles and making a lot of money.

We will give you special prices on carload lots which will enable you to secure a lot of business for this valuable type of roofing, they are

FIREPROOF WEATHERPROOF CURLPROOF

Rigid Fireproof Roofing NOT Flexible Impregnated Felt.

For information write

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Omaha, Nebraska	Buffalo, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Penna.	Milwaukee, Wis.
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FOR SAMPLES and Special Carload proposition, return this clipping.

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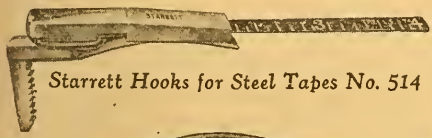
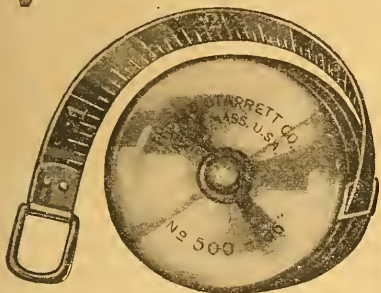
CARP. State .....

Ask for—"How Jim Built a Business."

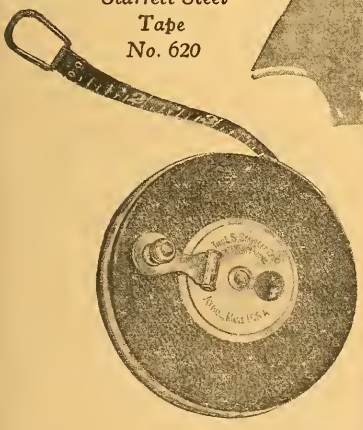


Starrett Hooks for Steel Tapes No. 514



Starrett Pocket Steel Tape No. 500

Starrett Steel Tape No. 620



Starrett Steel Tape No. 530

A tape for every need-of Starrett quality and value

Whatever the price you pay for or the service you expect of a tape make sure you get the most for your money by insisting that it be a genuine Starrett Tape.

Ask your dealer to show you the many varieties of Starrett Steel Tapes. Write us for Starrett Catalog No. 24"E".

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.
World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy
ATHOL, MASS., U.S.A.

Use Starrett Tapes

2177

You can't *Blow through* SWEET-ORR OVERALLS

ASK your dealer to show you a pair of Sweet-Orr overalls—white, brown, blue or striped. Place the cloth over your mouth and try to blow through it. Notice the remarkable resistance, proving the tightness of Sweet-Orr weave. No wonder your good old Sweet-Orrs protect you from grease and dirt. The fabrics are woven so tightly dirt and grease simply *can't* come through.

And remember this, Sweet-Orr overalls will still protect you after many washings as they are not loaded with starch and glue. Beware of harsh, brittle overall fabrics that feel sticky when you moisten your finger and pinch the cloth hard. Just try that on Sweet-Orrs and you'll find your fingers absolutely do not stick to the cloth.

You can't expect protection from a sieve. Insist on overalls labelled "Sweet-Orr." They are not full of starch and glue to wash out the first time they hit the tub.

"Sweet-Orr" on your pants, overalls and shirts is your long life work clothes insurance policy.

GO TO THE ORIGINATOR

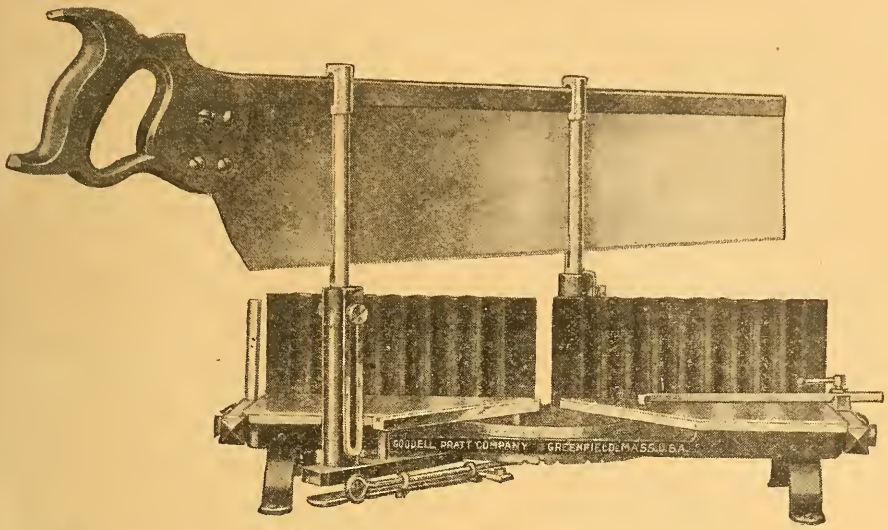
James Orr, one of the founders of Sweet-Orr & Co., Inc., originated the overall in 1849. Sweet-Orr have improved them every year since. Is it any wonder millions of men wear nothing else? For downright quality, go to the originator.

SWEET-ORR & CO., Inc.

15 Union Square, New York

"FIRST TO ADOPT THE UNION LABEL"

For illustrated folder print your name and address in the margin below and mail.



They won't break–
They won't bend–
They're accurate!

Every single part is made of steel. This Mitre Box is accurate when you get it and it will be accurate after years of use.

Rigid Frame

Truss bridge type construction, with parts strongly welded together.

Double Scale Quadrant

One graduated in degrees—the other, a patented framing scale which indicates the proper angles for trims for roofs, staircases, etc.

Automatic Angle Lock

Saw Carriage can be swung, right or left, from 45° to 90°, and locks automatically at most desired angles; special knob lock for other angles.

Above are just a few features. To appreciate just how fine this box is, you must use it. See it at your dealers, or write us for more detailed information.

The Mark of a Complete Line of Super-Performance Electric Drills

LIST PRICES

No. 1244	24 x 4 inch saw	$24.50
No. 1264	26 x 4 inch saw	25.50
No. 1285	28 x 5 inch saw	27.50
No. 1305	30 x 5 inch saw	28.60
No. 1306	30 x 6 inch saw	33.00

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY *Toolsmiths* GREENFIELD, MASS. U.S.A.

GOODELL-PRATT

1500 GOOD TOOLS

Why doesn't a muskrat feel the cold?

Carpenters—Read about this Genuine Windbreaker Shirt!

YOU'VE often wondered how muskrats—swimming through water that's nearly freezing—keep comfortably warm. Here's Mother Nature's secret. She's given them clothing that never fails to keep out the icy water wind, snow and drizzle, too.

Keeps the cold out—holds warmth in

For the same reason a Genuine Signal Windbreaker Shirt will keep *you* warm, regardless of the temperature and how hard the wind blows. Made of specially woven moleskin, with soft fleece lining, the wind and cold can't penetrate it. And what's more, it's as tough as leather. Here's an ideal shirt for hunting trips and all outdoor work and sports. Wears like iron. Only $4.00 for regular button style—only $4.50 with genuine Talon (hookless) fastener.

Satisfaction or money back

Buy Signal Windbreakers from your dealers. Below are the names of a few of the thousands of dealers who can supply Windbreakers. We guarantee each garment to give absolute satisfaction.

SIGNAL SHIRT CO.
DEPT. S-21, RACINE, WISCONSIN

A few of the principal stores who now have the new style Windbreakers

AKRON, OHIO: The Hower Dept. Store, The J. Koch Co., The I. S. Myers Co., The M. O'Neil Co.
ALBANY, N.Y.: Wm. Dawson, Steefel Bros.
ALLENTOWN, PA.: Koch Bros., Shankweiler & Lehr.
ALTOONA, PA.: Dolaway's, Inc., Kline Bros., Levine & Parrish.
BALTIMORE, MD.: Mayer's, Inc.
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.: Amos H. Stevens.
BUFFALO, N. Y.: E. C. Brennan, A. J. Brown, Otto M. E. Buerger, Geo. B. Hamberger, U. W. Hoberrus, H. E. Teehmeyer, Fred G. Weber.
CANTON, OHIO: Hirscheimer Bros. Co., C. N. Vicary Co.
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA: Armstrong Clo. Co., Syndicate Clo. Co.
CHARLESTON, W. VA.: Kaufman Bros.
CHICAGO, ILL.: Armitage Clo. Co., Baer Bros. & Prodie, Becker, Ryan Co., The Famous Clothiers, The Hub, Yondorf Clo. Co.
CINCINNATI, OHIO: The Pioneer.
CLEVELAND, OHIO: The Bailey Co., Caleb Dawiess Co., The H. A. Geiger Co., The May Co., The John Meckes Store.
COLUMBUS, OHIO: The Armbruster Co., Herman Daumler, R. A. Glick & Sons, F. R. Lazarus & Co., The Union Clo. Co.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA: The Branch Clothing Co.
DAVENPORT, IOWA: E. & W. Clo. House.
DAYTON, OHIO: The Globe, H. Holencamp Sons Co
DENVER, COLO.: Alpert Bros., M. D. Barnett, Cottrell Clo. Co., May Co., The Williams Stores.
DES MOINES, IOWA: Frankel's.
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ERIE, PA.: Isaac Baker & Son.
FLINT, MICH.: Buckingham Clo. Co.
FT. WAYNE, IND.: Helfrick & Sons, Patterson & Fletcher.
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JACKSON, MICH.: C. B. Farnham, E. C. Green and Co., J. S. Harrington, L. E. Oppenheim and Co.
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.: Eklund Clo. Co., The Model Clo. Co., R. S. Parker, Rydell Clo. House, Standard Clo. Co.
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NEW YORK CITY: Roane Bros., 149 Willis Ave.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.: M. Brown, Silberberg Bros.
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PITTSBURGH, PA.: Kaufman Dept Stores, Phillip Landau, Strassberger & Joseph.
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ST. LOUIS, MO.: Famous Barr Co
ST. PAUL, MINN.: Emporium Merc Co., A. C. Floan & Co.
SEATTLE, WASH.: Hub Clo. Co.
SIOUX CITY, IOWA: G. D. Hansor & Co., E. & W. Clo. House.
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YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO: The Hartzell Bros. Co., McFadden's, Mose J. Rosenbaum, Rose & Sons.

To and Fro

{Turn right ⇄ then left}

drives the screw

IT is a "Yankee" Ratchet only when the name is on the screw-driver.

Buy it only after you see the name "Yankee":

For then you will have a ratchet screw-driver smooth in action—like the stemwind of your watch, and built to stand service—like your "Yankee" Spiral Driver.

With "Yankee" No. 15. the tiny screw is started by turning blade with thumb and forefinger.

No. 15.— Takes care of pesky little screws. "Thumb-turn" on blade starts the wobbly screw. Ratchet movement drives it home. Blade, 3-16" diameter. Six lengths: 2", 70c; 3", 75c; 4", 80c; 5", 85c; 6", 90c; 8", 95c.

It is a relief in many places to be able to ratchet the screw home with one hand.

No. 10.— For husky screws. Eight blade lengths: 2", 65c; 3", 80c; 4", 85; 5", 95c; 6", $1.05; 8", $1.20; 10", $1.45; 12", $1.60. Ratchet Shifter moves lengthwise.

No. 11.—Same as No. 10 except Ratchet Shifter moves across tool. All have right and left ratchet and rigid adjustments.

"YANKEE" *on the tool you buy means utmost in quality, efficiency and durability.*

WRITE us for "YANKEE" Tool Book, free.

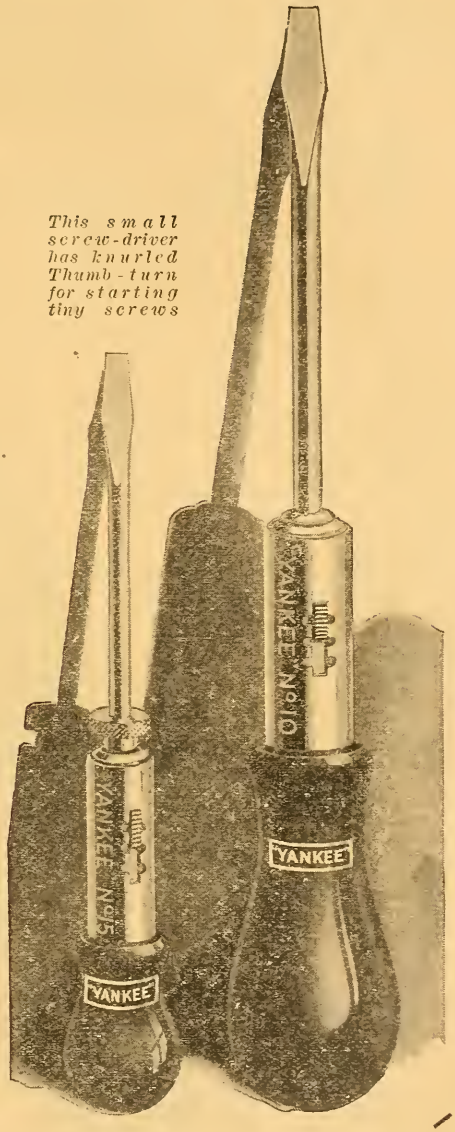
See the new "Yankee" Bit Brace, new two-speed Hand Drill, Automatic Push Drills, Quick Return Spiral Screw-drivers, etc.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

"YANKEE" TOOLS

Make Better Mechanics

This small screw-driver has knurled Thumb-turn for starting tiny screws



Mail This Tool-Book Coupon NOW!

North Bros. Mfg. Co., Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia.
Yes; I want to make my work easier; send tool book showing the new "Yankee" Bit Brace and other new "Yankee" Tools for saving time and labor.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

EVERY HAND SAW IN NEW DISSTON LINE IS

Thin, *yet stiff*

YOU know that the thinner a saw blade is . . . *if it is stiff* . . . the better it cuts and the easier it is to use.

Every hand saw in the new Disston line is thin, yet stiff. Disston True-Taper Grinding removes all unnecessary weight, without making the saw limber.

The new Disston Saws, thinner, narrower, lighter, are made to suit your needs today!

YOU now can get your favorite Disston Saw, improved in every feature:

Handles of new design, with larger hand-holes, for a more comfortable grip. All handles with new weatherproof finish.

True-taper grinding, giving still better balance, better clearance, and easier cutting.

See them at your dealer's now.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc.
Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Canadian Factory: Toronto

DISSTON

"THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE"

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Established in 1881
Vol. XLVIII—No. 11.

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1928

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

The employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the Lufkin Rule Company of Saginaw, Michigan, who manufacture a number of tools used by carpenters such as rules, tapes, combination squares, trysquares and other measuring devices.

This concern recently constructed a large addition to their plant on which were employed non-union carpenters.

A SYNOPSIS OF REPORTS OF THE GENERAL OFFICERS

IN order to give our membership a brief outline of the work performed by the General Officers, since the 1924 General Convention, we are herewith presenting a synopsis of the reports that were submitted to the Twenty-second General Convention at Lakeland, Florida. Naturally, space prohibits a very extensive review of these reports. We have, however, endeavored to bring to your attention, the most important parts, which are of general interest.

THE REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRESIDENT

The report of General President Wm. L. Hutcheson deals with the duties of that office during the four year period ending June 30, 1928.

It outlines briefly the development of the Home Site in Lakeland, Fla., and says:

"In my report to the last convention attention was called to the advisability of going ahead and developing the property owned by our Brotherhood, and during the past four years we have, aside from erecting buildings for the Home, made many improvements such as clearing land, setting out new groves, building fences, digging ditches for drainage, building houses in which to house employes, etc.

"We have at the present time approximately forty-five thousand (45,000) citrus trees consisting of grapefruit, oranges and tangerines. The trees, as you may see by looking over the property, vary from one to twelve years of age, and should, when they become fully grown and full bearing, be a great source of revenue.

"While we tried to interest the membership of our Brotherhood in purchasing and using the fruit from our groves we found that it did not seem to be a popular idea, and we have since that time sold our fruit, as it matured, on the trees. However, I still believe that in time to come we can arrange for a market among our members for a large portion of our fruit.

"Notwithstanding the fact that we have done a large amount of improvement, we still have work to do, as it will be necessary in connection with our Home to arrange for the growing of our own vegetables, raising poultry, producing milk, etc., and that part of the development of our property should be carried on so we may produce as much of the food for the occupants of our Home as is possible.

"Up to July 1st of this year the total expenditures for the property that we have acquired, improvements made and buildings erected, has cost the members of our Brotherhood $6.00 each; no large amount to individuals, but in the aggregate a sum large enough to permit us to accomplish what we have, and as we will in the future need an increased revenue I would again recommend that each new member accepted to our Brotherhood pay the sum of $5.00 to be placed in the Home and Pension Fund. By so doing it will work no hardship on any member of the Brotherhood and will be a small contribution by those who in the future become affiliated with our organization."

Under the head of "Organization", the report deals with the attempts of some employers to put into effect the 'Open Shop' or the so-called 'American Plan' in various localities, which our members have been able to successfully combat. The system, however, exists in some few localities. Regarding the efforts to establish the 'Open Shop' in California, the report states that:

" The greatest efforts on the part of the employers in this direction have been put forth in California, where they concentrated their efforts against our members in San Francisco. They formed what they termed the 'Industrial Relations Association,' an association composed of representatives of various business interests of the city. Their methods were to force the contractors to employ non-union men, and any contractor who attempted to employ none but members of our Brotherhood found himself unable to procure building material, as the association had matters so arranged that no contractor could buy material from local material yards without a permit from the Industrial Association, and no contractor was granted a permit unless he would agree to operate under

what they, the association referred to as, 'The American Plan,' which meant the employment of non-union men. An effort was made by our members to increase the membership of our organization, and to put into effect a condition whereby no member would work on a job with non-union men of our craft. The struggle was a strenuous one and in combating the efforts of the Industrial Association our Bay Counties District Council had to establish material yards in order that the contractors who showed a willingness to cooperate with them might be able to procure material. The struggle went on for many months and cost the members of our Brotherhood many thousands of dollars, and while a complete victory was not gained, in the settlement reached our members received an increase of $1.00 per day, and the Industrial Association with whom the settlement had to be negotiated, agreed to see that all employers paid the scale agreed upon. They further agreed to see that the condition in reference to the permit system for the purchasing of material was abandoned, and all contractors permitted to purchase material as they saw fit; therefore, under the present existing conditions, contractors are privileged to hire none but members of our organization, and by so doing are not hindered from purchasing material, and while the conditions at the present time are not all that might be desired they are much better than they were when the controversy began."

The report further states, under the head of "Jurisdiction," that the controversy over the erection and installation of metal trim which has confronted our members for many years, and which the last convention left in the hands of the General President and General Executive Board with the instructions to use every honorable means of retaining for our members, resulted in 1926, in a committee of the Brotherhood meeting with the representatives of the Sheet Metal Workers International Association. At this meeting a proposed agreement between the two organizations was drawn up and while our General Executive Board approved the agreement, the Board of the Sheet Metal Workers did not.

Further negotiations were carried on however, and on March 21, 1928, another conference was held by representatives of the two organizations and an agreement was entered into which was approved by our General Executive Board. After the report was printed, the General President received official notification that the Sheet Metal Workers had approved the agreement, and he so notified the convention.

The consummating of this agreement will end a controversy of many years' standing, and while there have been times that our organization was criticized and censored by other building trades organizations, contractors and the building public, the consummating of the agreement clearly demonstrated the justification of our claims, and shows what may be accomplished if our membership will insist upon the jurisdiction of our organization being recognized.

The report deals in detail with the encroaching by the Lathers upon our jurisdiction by claiming for themselves material that should be erected or installed by our members. That material which is used around door and window openings and which the Lathers call a "bead" is in reality a ground and a finish and is sometimes referred to as Sanitary Trim. Our members should always insist upon doing this work, as it comes within our jurisdiction, regardless of the claims of the Lathers.

In the past, the Lathers have also claimed the installation and application of Celotex and similar material. There have been several instances where the Civil Courts have been resorted to in an attempt to restrain our members from insisting upon doing this work. The Celotex Co., have recently placed upon the market a new material known as Celotex Lath. An agreement was entered into by representatives of the Brotherhood with the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union giving the Lathers jurisdiction over Celotex Lath, and all other Celotex material comes under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood.

In this section of his report, the General President says:

"In connection with our jurisdiction I desire to call to the attention of our membership the advisability and necessity of uniform action. We find that in some localities our membership are alert and insist upon strict observance of the jurisdictional claims of our Brotherhood, while in other localities they seem to be lax in their demands and per-

mit other building tradesmen to encroach upon our jurisdiction. Whether that is through lack of interest, or a desire to avoid a controversy, or whether it is because of local environment and conditions, is hard for one to determine, but in any event the members of our Brotherhood should put forth every effort to see that our jurisdictional claims, as set forth in our Constitution, are closely and strictly adhered to, and to at all times remember that our jurisdiction claims are based upon, not the character and nature of material used, but upon the skill, knowledge and ability required to properly erect or install the material."

The report under the head of "Affiliations," discusses the events leading up to the reaffiliation of the Brotherhood with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. A conference of the Executive Board of the Department with the representatives of the Brotherhood was held to determine under what conditions we would again affiliate wtih the Department. At this conference, the Executive Board of the Department agreed to sever connections of the Deparment with the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards. We agreed when this was done to again affiliate with the Department with the distinct understanding that any decissions made by the Board of Awards during our suspension from the Department would in no way affect our organization.

To this effect, a resolution was introduced and carried by the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department, held in Los Angeles, Cal., in October, 1927, whereby the Department withdrew its participation in the Board of Awards. When the convention passed this resolution, our Brotherhood again affiliated with the Department and participated in the closing sessions of the convention. Also, in the election of officers, we were given representation on the Executive Council of the Department. Regarding this matter the General President in his report states:

"Now that we are again a part of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor it becomes the duty of our members in the various localities where local Building Trades Councils exist to affiliate therewith, but in doing so they should take a firm and determined stand that the rules, regulations and jurisdictional claims of our Brotherhood are not to in any way be violated or abridged.

"It is gratifying to know that our stand in refusing to accept and concur in the decisions made by the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards was finally recognized as being reasonable, logical and just, as it was so demonstrated by the action of the Building Trades Department severing its affiliation with National Board for Jurisdictional Awards, and accepting the terms of our Brotherhood on which we would again affiliate with the Building Trades Department."

Under the heading, "Law," the General President states that in performing his duties of enforcing the Laws of the Brotherhood, he often finds them conflicting, which causes confusion in the application of the Laws. He therefore recommends some changes in our Laws which will help clarify them. The report deals in detail with the changes recommended.

The report next states under the head of "Appeals" that:

"Since our last convention there have been considered and passed upon by the undersigned 481 appeals. Of that number 38 appeals were taken from the decisions rendered to the General Executive Board for review by that body and six of the 38 appellants to the General Executive Board have appealed from the findings of that body to this convention."

Discussing the Legal Department, the report next states that:

"The Department has kept reasonably accurate data and has at all times been in a position to advise with and render aid in the many litigated controversies which arise over our jurisdiction. The data kept by the Department with reference to the line of legal decisions rendered in various parts of the United States has also been of use to our attorneys in such controversies and wherever our jurisdiction has been attacked we have at all times been ready to defend it in the most militant manner and in a manner which has generally result-

ed in an ultimate victory for the organization.

"We have at the present time many cases pending; some where the employer is seeking to prevent us from exercising our rightful jurisdiction as defined by the membership in the Constitution; some where ex-members are suing for damages and reinstatement from expulsion from the organization, and some where damages alone are asked.

"Needless to say we are defending all these controversies to the best of our ability and with the best legal talent obtainable, and thus far we have won the preliminary skirmishes and built our defenses in such a manner that we believe ultimate victory will crown our efforts."

The report next deals with the operation of our Printing Plant and states:

"As reported to our last convention, we had outgrown the quarters in which our plant was originally established; namely, the basement of our office building, and attention was called to the necessity of a new building for our plant. Same has been erected, and now we have a printing plant consisting of three stories and a basement, reinforced concrete, fire-proof construction, equipped with the latest up-to-date machinery.

"During the past four years we have printed 16,780,000 copies of our Journal, "The Carpenter," varying in size from 84 to 100 pages, an increase over the previous term (during which our capacity was limited to a 68 page Journal) of more than one and three-quarter million copies. Other supplies printed included 566,150 Application Blanks, 368,541 Constitutions, 510,136 Due Books, 15,526 Secretary and Treasurer Cash and Order Books, 4,286 pads of Note Paper, and 5,974 Day Books, Ledgers and Minute Books."

There follows a statistical report of the receipts and expenditures for the four year period covered by the report.

It is interesting to note that in the last year (1924-1925) prior to removal into the new building, equipped with the latest type of machinery, we did a business amounting to $176,802.65 at a pay roll expense of $65,792.55, while for the year ending June 30, 1928, our business amount to $192,434.85, at a pay roll expense of $62,024.25—an increase in business of $15,632.20 at a pay roll reduction of $37,768.30

The General President makes the further recommendation:

"The postal laws of our country necessitates us showing that we charge a subscription fee for our Journal; otherwise, we would not be permitted to send it through the mails, and carry advertisements. I therefore submit for your consideration a proposal that the subscription price of our Journal be fixed at One Dollar ($1.00) per year; that the money so derived, together with all money received from advertisements, less the cost of printing and mailing the Journal, be put into the Home and Pension Fund. By so doing we would have an added revenue with which to take care of our aged members without any great additional burden being placed on any member."

Regarding Government Work, the report states that:

"From time to time our Federal Government enters into a building program in the erection of Federal buildings. At the present time there is a large building program in prospect, and it oft times happens that contractors go into localities other than the one in which they usually do business, and through some political pull, or otherwise, procure a contract for the erection of a government building, and it many times happens that they disregard entirely the established conditions of building tradesmen in those localities and proceed with the erection of the building under conditions which tend to tear down those established by the building tradesmen of the locality.

"There was introduced at the last session of Congress (although it never got out of committee) a Bill, the intent of which was that on all government work it would be necessary for the contractor, or contractors, to recognize and observe the established conditions of the locality where the building was to be erected. Our members should awaken to this opportunity and arrange to see that the Congressmen and Senators from their various districts are either communicated with, or interviewed, with the object in view of getting them to agree that they will support the proposed Bill and have it passed and become a law so that in the future on all government work the conditions in the locality where the work is being done will be recognized and observed."

THE REPORT OF THE FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT

The report of First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove deals in detail with the work of that office performed during the four year period ending June 30, 1928.

It deals quite extensively with the various methods of training apprentices in our craft in the apprentice training schools of our country. The Twenty-first General Convention of the Brotherhood deemed it advisable to make some particular provisions in Section 42 of our General Laws relating to the training of our apprentices. Local Unions were urged to interest the employers and local Boards of Education in establishing part time classes where proper training may be given apprentices. The report says that:

"Some few years ago Congress passed what is commonly known as the Smith-Hughes Act, which provided that the Government should share a proportionate amount of the expense in paying the salaries of school instructors in order to offer technical training to the boys who might be interested in learning some particular trade. Following this action upon the part of our Federal Government schools were opened in many of the larger cities over the country in an earnest effort to offer whatever technical training that could be furnished, or in whatever particular trade there might be a sufficient demand for. But in some cities it was soon realized that there were so many different trades and professions in which boys were eager for instruction that it was considerably more of an important item than first thought had indicated it to be when the matter of offering vocational training classes had been taken up. Therefore, in the larger centers where such classes were being formulated, it was found to be consistent and advisable in some schools to only offer class instruction and shop work in what is commonly known as the buildings trades, while other schools were designated and equipped to offer classes in other lines of endeavor."

The various methods of the operation of these schools in the different parts of the country and the success attained by them is reported at some length, together with a summary of the courses offered in both instruction and shop work. A list of the number of such schools in the various states is also given as well as a list of schools that have been discontinued. A statistical table is offered from which may be learned that of the 15,589 apprentices in the Brotherhood 3,051 are receiving training in 93 vocational schools in various cities.

The approving of governing laws, rules and regulations of all subordinate bodies is also one of the constitutional duties of the First General Vice-President, and from the report we learn that:

"The foundation of good government within the Local Union must be built upon constitutional laws, and unless the laws of our subordinate bodies are founded upon constitutional provisions and requirements, they are misleading to our membership, and worse than no laws at all."

The report here deals with the most common causes wherein it was necessary to advise Local Unions to revise their Laws to come within the legal requirements of our General Constitution. We further learn that:

"During the period covered by this report I have passed upon 2,033 sets of laws presented to this office for approval. Of this number 1,654 came from Local Unions, 288 from District Councils, 35 from State Councils, 54 from Ladies' Auxiliary Unions, and 2 from a State Council of Ladies' Auxiliary Unions. From my decisions on these laws as passed upon, one Local Union saw fit to taken an appeal to the General Executive Board, and my decision in this case was sustained."

A statistical table shows the number of sets of laws by states and provinces passed upon.

The organization of inside men is next discussed in the report, which also gives a list of the Locals of this character organized during the last four years.

Under the head of "Our Union Label," the report in part states that:

"Since the adoption of the Label of our Organization in its present form in 1902 its progress has been hindered in almost every conceivable manner pos-

sible, and the amount of money expended in its defense and protection through legal disputes is enormous; nevertheless, it has continued to survive all these attacks, is more generally used today than ever before, and will always remain courageous, and exhibit the true fighting spirit that marks its past record until its complete recognition and general use is established in all woodworking plants.

"On account of the nature of most of the products turned out with our Label thereon the accepted theories of advertising, or the education of the general public to demand our Label cannot be followed out as in the case of numerous other trade unions whose members produce regular articles of commerce that are everyday necessities. Yet we are fortunate in one thing, and that is the most of these products turned out by our inside men must be used further by our outside men before they come to their final resting place to serve the purpose for which they were produced, and with the cooperation of these outside men making a consistent demand that these products which they must handle, shall bear the Label of our Organization, we have been able to steadily continue and increase the general demand for the use of our Label until today we have more firms using our Label than ever before. In fact, in the past four years the number of firms using our Label on their products has shown a net gain of 277, or better than 18 per cent, and this has been accomplished notwithstanding the fact that our Brotherhood has had to undergo some of the hardest struggles with the 'open shop' employers that were ever encountered in the history of the Organization.

"During the past two or three years we have been successful in creating a greater demand for union labeled doors, not only in this country, but in Europe as well, and today thousands of doors manufactured in the Northwest are being exported to the British Isles regularly on which the Label of our Organization appears. Thus, the demand for our Label is not confined to the territory within our jurisdiction, but is branching out to foreign countries as well."

There follows a table of the list of mills using our Label in the various states compared to four years ago, wherein it may be noted that substantial progress has been made.

A carefully prepared table, showing the number of union and non-union mills, in the various states and provinces, together with an approximate estimate of the number of union and non-union men employed therein, and the rates of wages paid is also reported. The net result of this statistical survey is set forth in the report which states that:

"The average wages paid in the union mills to our members is $7.10 per day, while that of the non-union millmen is $4.88, or in most cases he works an hour or so longer than the member of our Brotherhood for $2.22 less per day. In other words, generally speaking, a member of our Organization receives 45 per cent more for his labor than does the average non-union man working in the mills and doing the same or similar work. If all the non-union millmen could be made to realize this important fact our membership would certainly show a decided increase within a reasonable period of time."

Regarding the Federal Registration of our Label the report states that a bill providing for federal registration of labels such as ours was introduced by Congressman Vestal of Indiana and was passed by the House of Representatives. Congress adjourned, however, before the Senate had an opportunity to consider the Bill. It will come before the next session of the Senate and it is expected that it will finally be adopted.

The Canadian Parliament in 1927, after years of consistent demands upon the part of the various organizations affiliated with the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, passed proper laws providing for registration of union labels. Our Brotherhood immediately had our Label registered in Canada and on Nov. 5, 1927, a certificate of registration covering our Label was issued.

The report further states that the usual form of advertising our Label was continued during the past four years and concludes by stating that 54 firms using the Label of our Brotherhood on their products suspended business for various reasons.

THE REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

The report of General Secretary Frank Duffy for the four year period ending June 30, 1928, is largely statistical, and covers in comprehensive form the large amount of data handled and compiled by that officer in the performance of his duties. A vast amount of information regarding the Brotherhood may be gleaned from this report.

From this report we learn that the organization consists of 2,039 Local Unions: 139 District Councils; 27 State Councils: 2 Provincial Council and 205 Ladies Auxiliary Unions. In the 2,039 Local Unions we had a membership in good standing on June 30, 1928 of 300,086; in arrears 36,384 and honorary members numbered 9,666, making a total membership of 346,136.

The report also gives a monthly detailed report of the Local Unions organized, consolidated and lapsed during the four year period as well as a detailed list of the District, State and Provincial Councils as well as the Ladies Auxiliaries.

Next comes a list of the Local Unions and membership by States. In alphabetical order are listed the number of Local Unions; the members, good standing, in arrears and honorary; and the total membership in each state. It is interesting to note that New York with 62,470 total members has the highest, Illinois with 42,309 is second, Pennsylvania with 31,091 is third while New Jersey with 25,519 is fourth. A list of the membership in the seven districts represented on the General Executive Board is also given. It is noted here that the First District has a total membership of 97,889. The Second District has a total membership of 65,946. The Third District has a total membership of 86,119. The Fourth District has a total membership of 15,499. The Fifth District has a total membership of 30,852. The Sixth District has a total membership of 35,535. The Seventh District has a total membership of 9,460.

The General Secretary calls attention to the honorary members. As no tax is paid on these members to the General Office, they are therefore not entitled to any benefits and therefore, when they die, the General Secretary is frequently not so notified, consequently they remain on the list. In order to correct the records of this class of membership, a letter was sent to all Local Unions on Dec. 7, 1926 asking for the names of all honorary members. From the returns of these letters, the honorary membership list was brought up to date. Financial Secretaries are requested to notify the General Secretary when honorary members drop out or die so the records may be kept as correct as possible.

The report on the Membership Department calls attention of all officers of Local Unions and especially Financial Secretaries to the necessity for the fullest cooperation with the General Secretary in keeping the records of members correct and accurate. Among other things, attention is called to the fact that frequently members are reported in arrears in regular form but were never after reported as squaring up or suspended, and they could be only considered as still in arrears. A letter was sent to each Local Union calling attention to this matter, with the request that the Local Union check up their membership and report same to the General Secretary. When this was done, it helped materially to bring the membership records up-to-date. In order to make this matter more thoroughly understood, the General Secretary calls attention to several subjects to be dealt with in this respect, and explains them in detail.

Under the heading of "Audits," the General Secretary explains that it often becomes necessary to audit the books of a Local Union with the records at the General Office, in order to straighten out the membership records. During the four years 1,480 such audits were made.

For information as a guide towards drawing up rules and regulations governing admission to our Home and participation in the Pension, the General Secretary secured from the Local Unions the names, date of birth etc., of all members in the organization 20 years or more. The returns were compiled on May 1, 1927 and showed the following:

Number of members holding 20 years' membership	1,206
Number of members holding 21 years' membership	2,785
Number of members holding 22 years' membership	2,327
Number of members holding 23 years' membership	3,025
Number of members holding 24 years' membership	3,216
Number of members holding 25 years' membership	2,306

Number of members holding 26 years' membership	1,842
Number of members holding 27 years' membership	1,288
Number of members holding 28 years' membership	844
Number of members holding 29 years' membership	634
Number of members holding 30 to 34 years' membership	1,624
Number of members holding 35 to 39 years' membership	1,032
Number of members holding 40 and over years' membership	258
Total	22,387

A checkup of our members' records at the General Office shows the folowing results of members 60 years of age and over with a membership of 25 years or more:

60 years of age and over with a membership 25 years and over	3,308
65 years of age and over with a membership 25 years and over	5,930
60 years of age and over with a membership 30 years and over	713
65 years of age and over with a membership 30 years and over	1,609
60 years of age and over with a membership 35 years and over	312
65 years of age and over with a membership 35 years and over	723
60 years of age and over with a membership 40 years and over	78
65 years of age and over with a membership 40 years and over	496
Total	13,169

Recapitulation

Members 60 years of age and over with membership of 25 years and over	4,411
Members 65 years of age and over with membership between 25 and 30 years	5,930
Members 65 years of age and over with membership of 30 years and over	2,828
Total	13,169
Members 60 years of age with membership of 25 years and over	4,441
Members 65 years of age and over with membership 25 years and over	8,758
Total	13,169
Members 60 years of age and over with membership of 25 years and over	13,169

The bonding of Local Financial Officers is dealt with and attention is called to the fact that many Local Unions are careless in the payment of their premiums, and it has sometimes become necessary to deduct the amount from their per capita tax. Premiums on bonds should be sent the General Office promptly thereby saving a lot of unnecessary correspondence.

Complaints that our official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter," is not being received by our members are received from time to time. In most cases this arises from the fact that this Office has not been given the proper address. If the Financial Secretary would furnish us with the home address of each member of his Local in good standing, and furnish us with the new address when he moves, a lot of inconvenience will thereby be eliminated. It is also necessary to call attention to members granted clearances or suspended so their names may be removed from the mailing list.

The report gives an itemized account of the donations received from various Local Unions, and expenses in the erection of monuments to the memory of General Executive Board Member Dan A. Post and former General President William D. Huber. An account of the Post monument dedication appeared in the December, 1925 issue of our Journal, and that of the Huber monument dedication in the November, 1927 issue.

An itemized account of the stock is also given as well as a statement of the packages shipped during the period covered by the report.

Under the head of "Appeals From The A. F. of L. For Financial Aid," the General Secretary deals in detail with the appeals themselves and the amounts donated. Some of the money was sent to this Office and some to Secretary Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L. The total donations make in response to these appeals amounted to $87,428.04.

The General Secretary closes his report with a monthly itemized account of receipts from all sources during the four years.

THE REPORT OF THE GENERAL TREASURER

The report of General Treasurer Thomas Neale for the four year period ending June 30, 1928 deals with the Financial affairs of our Brotherhood and is largely statistical and quite lengthly. It sets forth in a clear and concise manner an accurate accounting of the income and expenditures of the Brotherhood. It further explains in detail the purpose for which all monies were expended, the names of the depositories in which our funds are located, the amounts deposited therein and the rate of interest received on them, a statement relative to the auditing of the accounts each quarter by expert accountants, a monthly record of receipts and expenditures, a full accounting for the money in the Home and Pension fund, an accounting of all appropriations and claims paid, in fact, the whole financial story of our Brotherhood.

The report states that:

"The receipts turned over to me by General Secretary Duffy from July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1928 amounted to the aggregate sum of $9.130.633.54, an increase over the preceding four years of $2,132.826.58.

"The total expenditures during the past term were $9,129.944.38, an increase over the previous term of $2.040,-385.52, and on June 30, 1928, we show an available cash balance of $1,143,-564.58.

"In order to meet the payments due for construction work and improvements on our Lakeland Home site, we were required to advance to the Home and Pension fund the sum of $150.000.00, which amount is still due the General Fund and included in our available cash balance, at the end of our fiscal term."

Regarding our General Funds, it says:

"The General Funds of our Brotherhood have been deposited and invested under orders of the General Executive Board as indicated below, and draw interest ranging from 2% on daily balances in our active account with the Indiana National Bank to 4½% on Government securities.

Depositories	Amount	Int. Rate
Indiana National Bank, Indianapois, Ind., (active account) .....$	61,164.58	2 %
U. S. Post Office deposit, guaranteeing postage on "The Carpenter"	500.00	
Union Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio	200,000.00	4 %
Indiana National Bank Certificate of Deposit	250,000.00	4 %
Liberty Loan Bonds	384,500.00	4¼%
Dominion of Canada Bonds	97,400.00	4½%
Advance to Home and Pension Fund	150.000.00	
	$1,143.564.58	

"The Dominion of Canada Bonds the principal of which is shown as $97,-400.00 are securities of a par value of $100,000.00. The amount of $97,400.00 represents the cost price.

"We have received interest on our bank balances and investments during the past term amounting to $204,133.64 or $182.147.58 from our General Fund, and $21.986.06 from our Home and Pension Fund.

"These amounts have been turned over to the General Secretary and properly credited."

The accounts were audited regularly and the statement of the W. M. Madden & Co., Certified Public Accountants, who conducted the quarterly audits, that the accounts were correct is reprinted.

The report next shows an itemized monthly account of the funds received from all sources and turned over to the General Treasurer by the General Secretary as well as the monthly disbursements together with a synopsis showing the purposes for which the money was expended.

Regarding the Home and Pension Fund, the report states that:

"At our last General Convention we reported the total income to this fund

from July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924 as $325,365.68 and our expenses during that same period as $296,893.30, leaving a balance on hand in said fund of $62,-472.38. This balance did not include an item of $449,383.00 which was advanced from the General Fund to pay the balance due upon the original purchase price of the Lakeland, Florida, Home site. During the past fiscal term General Secretary Duffy has turned over to me the sum of $1,778,007.51 as monies due to the Home and Pension Fund and same has been deposited in the Indiana National Bank and drawing interest at the rate of 3% on daily balances. The above income indicates an average of about $444,500 per annum, or $37,500.00 per month.

"We have repaid the General Fund the $449,383.00 which had been advanced prior to the last Convention for the purchase of the Home Site, and in addition thereto we have expended in the construction and maintenance of the Home and Site the sum of $1,494,239.46, making a total of $1,943,622.46, and inasmuch as we did not have a sufficient balance to care for current expenses, we were authorized to borrow $150,000.00 from the General Fund and place same in the Home and Pension Fund, and while we show a balance in said Fund of $46,857.43 on June 30, 1928, there was actually a deficit of $103,142.57 at that time."

A monthly itemized account of total receipts and disbursements with a synopsis showing for what purposes the money was expended is also given.

A detailed report of the money donated in support of strikes and lockouts, as well as for money appropriated for organizing purposes during the four year period is next given. The total amount expended in support of strikes and lockouts was $683,189.50 while the total sum appropriated for organizing purposes amounted to $150,045.26.

The bonding of financial officers is also under the jurisdiction of the General Treasurer, and in this respect the report states that:

"Our records show that we had bonded on July 1, 1928, 3,695 officers in various amounts from $500.00 up, from 1,953 Local Unions, and that we had bonded 231 officers of 146 District, State and Provincial Councils, the total amount of bonds for the present term being $2,756,100.00 with a total premium of $13,780.00.

"During the last term we received as premiums on bonds the sum of $55,-432.10 and we paid over to the Bonding Company the sum of $38,707.74; the balance of $16,724.36 we were allowed by the Bonding Company to defray the expenses of handling this business, an average earning of $4,181.09 per year, which remains a part of our General Fund."

Under the head of "Our Benevolent System," the report deals with the payment of death and disability claims. It says that:

" This branch of our department has been considerably increased during the past term, requiring practically our entire time in personally investigating each claim as presented. We have endeavored, however to handle all claims as expeditiously as possible and our efforts have been rewarded with many favorable comments from our membership.

"Our records show that 16,242 claims were received by us during the past term; 15,076 claims were approved and paid, involving the expenditure of $2,-842,407.54; 1,061 claims were disapproved and 105 were still pending awaiting additional information. This is an increase of 2,484 claims over the previous term, involving an increased expenditure of $652,886.15. The claims were subdivided as follows: 8,015 Beneficial members, death claims; 1,886 Semi-beneficial members' claims; 4,742 Beneficial members' wives' claims; and 433 Disability claims, an average of 340 claims per month at an average cost of $59,216.80 per month, or $2,733.00 for each working day of the term.

"The cost of maintaining our death and disability donations amounts to approximately 18 1-5 cents per member per month. This does not include any charge for overhead expenses, such as Officers' salaries, clerk hire, light, heat, rent and stationery and supplies, which would no doubt increase the per capita cost to 22 cents per member per month."

Following statistical tables of the cause of death and disability, the total

monthly amounts paid on claims, and the number and cause of disapproved claims, the report further says that:

"We have repeatedly called to the attention of our members the provisions of our General Laws governing the payment of dues and arrearage, and still we find 405 claims that were disapproved owing to the member being three months in arrears and not squaring up in full in time to become entitled to death or disability donations, and we were also compelled to disapprove 94 claims as the evidence showed the member had allowed himself to owe a sum equal to six months' dues and suspended himself, and under Section 45, paragraph B, he could only come back the same as a new member by paying the regular initiation fee, but in these cases the Financial Secretary either on his own responsibility or under instructions from his Local Union, accepted the back dues and reported the member as squaring up, without ever reporting him as suspended and when the final analysis is made of his financial record and the suspension discovered, the claim is disapproved and the responsibility rests with the Local Union, leaving them liable to Civil action.

"We were also required to disapprove 96 claims on the grounds that said claims were not filed within the Constitutional time limit, our laws providing that all claims for death donation must be filed with the General Treasurer within six months from the date of death and all claims for disability donation must be filed with the General Treasurer within two years from the date of the accident. We realize that in some cases, the officers of a Local Union are not furnished all the documentary evidence, or the estate is in litigation, so that they cannot file a complete claim within the statute of limitations, but we have repeatedly advised our Local Union officers to notify this Office within the time limit, explaining the reasons for the delay, and we accept same in lieu of the claim papers, and if they fail to do so, we have no other alternative than to disapprove the claim.

"One hundred and forty-eight claims were made upon us for wife's funeral donation where the evidence showed that the member was only entitled to the classification of a Semi-beneficial member and a Semi-beneficial member is not entitled to wife's funeral donation or Disability donation.

"We were required to refuse payment on sixty-four claims that were presented for disability donation, as the evidence showed that the disability was not the result of accidental injuries, but was due to some physical ailment with which the Brother was constitutionally affected.

"Twenty-three claims were denied in cases where members had filed claims for wife's funeral donation and the evidence showed they had already collected on one wife previously, and our laws provide for the payment of wife's funeral donation on one wife only.

"Owing to discrepancies in the financial record of some of our deceased members, we found it necessary to send for the Local Union's day book and ledger for comparison, and in going over these records we found that some Secretaries do not keep a day book, but enter on a slip of paper the amount received by them and after they have entered the amount in the ledger, they destroy their notes and as a consequence it is impossible to make a proper audit of the account. The law provides that the Financial Secretary shall keep a day book and enter therein a detailed record of all monies received by him, and if he did so, it would be a simple matter to keep each individual member's financial record complete."

The report also gives a brief synopsis of the litigated death and disability donations.

The balance of the report is largely made up of statistical data of amounts paid and a detailed yearly statement paid to each Local Union for death and disability donations during the four year period.

In closing his report the General Treasurer says:

"During the twenty-six years that I have served as your General Treasurer, there has passed through my hands the sum of $30,493,353.72, every cent of which has been properly accounted for at each Convention and verified by your General Executive Board and the licensed expert accountants."

THE REPORT OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

The report of the General Executive Board with which is combined the report of the Board of Trustees outlines the work performed by those two bodies for the four year period from July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1928.

The report of the General Executive Board states that Resolution No. 16 dealing with the metal trim situation which was referred to the Board by the Convention for action was carried out and on Nov. 28, 1927, the General President reported to the Board,

"That at the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., held in Los Angeles, Cal., in September, 1927, things so developed that it was possible for our Brotherhood to reaffiliate with the Building Trades Department, which was approved by the General Eexcutive Board."

Under the head of "Home and Pension," the report deals with the result of the proposition to sell the Home Site which was overwhelmingly defeated. The contract for the erection of the first unit of the Home was awarded to the Fred T. Ley Co., Inc. on Nov. 23, 1926, and was accepted as complete by the Board of Trustees on March 28, 1928.

The Board, after consideration and deliberation adopted the following rules governing admission to the Home and participation in the Pension.

First. A member shall not be less than 65 years of age to be eligible to the Home or Pension.

Second. A member shall hold continuous membership for not less than 30 years.

Third. A member to be admitted to the Home or to be entitled to the Pension must show that he is unable to provide for himself a livelihood.

Fourth. The travelling expenses of a member whose application for admittance to the Home has been approved by the proper authorities shall be paid by the Local Union in which he holds membership.

During the four year period covered by the report, eighty-nine requests for appropriations were made on the Board. Of this number, forty-seven were granted and forty-two denied. Requests for appropriations for the relief of members affected by flood and tornado catastrophies were also granted wherever conditions warranted.

A statistical report of the trade movements sanctioned by the Board is also given, and the results of same.

Under the head of "Litigation," the Board reports that:

"During the past four years there were many attacks made upon our Local Unions and District Councils through the courts by employers and others. In every case the Board authorized the General President to spare neither money or effort to the end that the rights of our members and our organization be protected."

The total income for the four years was $9,130,633.54, while the total expenses for the same period amounted to $9,129,944.38. Quarterly audits of the books and accounts were made by the Wm. M. Madden & Co., of Indianapolis. Certified Public Accountants. The bonds of the General Secretary and General Treasurer were also prepared by the Board and turned over to the General President for safe keeping. The Board further reports that they examined all bills, books and records of the Brotherhood each quarter and found them to be true and correct.

The affiliation of the United Brotherhood with the International Union of Woodworkers on Jan. 1, 1926 is next reported.

Regarding the appeals taken from the decisions of General Officers the Board reports that thirty-eight appeals were taken from the decisions of the General President to that body and the General President's decisions were sustained. One appeal was taken from the decision of the First General Vice-President, which was also sustained by the Board. A statistical list of the appeals taken to the Board from the action of the General Treasurer regarding death and disability claims and the action of the Board is also given. Nine appeals from decisions of the G. E. B. were taken to the Convention.

Regarding the San Francisco, Cal., situation, the report briefly outlines the action of the Board on behalf of our

membership there. The Board directed the General President to assume entire charge of the district and the matter was left in his hands.

There next follows detailed accounts of protests and complaints and the action of the G. E. B. thereon, and also the rulings of the Board. These matters are too lengthy to be reviewed here.

Regarding Labor Banks and Labor Insurance, the report states that the Board will consistently adhere to the policy of directing the depositing of the Brotherhood funds in National Banks where they are protected by guarantee. The Laws of our Brotherhood prohibit Local Unions from taking out group insurance. On Nov. 28, 1927, the Board authorized the sending out of a circular letter to all Local Unions, calling attention to this matter.

In dealing with the American Federation of Labor, the report states that the reports of the delegates attending the conventions of that body have been published in our official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter." All matters affecting the United Brotherhood were handled to the best interests of the organization by the delegates. The Secretary of the A. F. of L. reported at the close of the fiscal year, Sept. 1, 1927, that the funds on hand amounted to $251,642.74, and the paid up membership numbered 2,812,-407.

The reports of the delegates to the Label Trades Department were also published in "The Carpenter." The Department, states the report, conducted many campaigns during the last four years, resulting in increased interest and demand for products bearing the Union Label. The available funds of the Department on Aug. 31, 1927 were $21,287.47, while the total affiliated membership was 634,351.

Regarding the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the report briefly outlines its activities as reported by our delegates to the annual Conventions of that body.

The Board makes the following recommendation to our members:

"That our Laws be so amended that after the General Executive Board has approved a trade demand as per the present Laws, that two-thirds of the members that will be affected by the trade movement vote in favor of calling a strike before a strike can be put in force in any locality."

And in conclusion, the report says:

"The growth and progress of our Brotherhood has become more and more interesting to all classes of citizens.

"We have become an economic factor in every avenue of industry, an agency of benevolence, pure ideals, and the making of good citizenship.

"The many thousands of new members whom we have brought into the fold during the past four years would not have joined hands with us in our contest for a saving wage, and for liberty and justice to all if our cause was not based on righteousness and the Brotherhood of man.

"We sell our physical strength, our moral fiber, our executive ability, our latent ingenuity, our upstanding resourcefulness and our well-known initiative, but only through organization can we command to be paid a wage commensurate with the services rendered, the General Executive Board desires to acknowledge the hearty cooperation and assistance rendered us by Local Unions, District Councils, State and Provincial Councils, their officers and members, which aided in making our duties a pleasant task, and we wish to extend to each and every member of our Brotherhood our very best wishes for their success and prosperity in the future."

THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees reports to the Convention that regular quarterly meetings were held by that body, during the four year period covered by the report, at which all business pertaining to our General Headquarters and real estate in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., as well as our Home and real estate in Lakeland, Fla., was attended to.

Regarding our Headquarters in Indianapolis, the Board states, that its recommendation to the Twenty-first General Convention, to purchase a lot in the rear of our General Office, to be used for a Printing Plant, was unanimously concurred in by the Convention. In the year of 1925, the Printing Plant was erected, a building comprising three stories and basement, constructed of re-

inforced concrete and brick veneer, which was equipped with modern up-to-date machinery. An insurance policy of $20,000 covers the equipment and machinery. It is also covered by a General Liability Policy and a Public Liability Policy.

The report states that the work of the General Office of the U. B. requires the filing of a voluminous amount of data, and as they accumulate from year to year, more floor space was required for their storage. In addition to this, the tenants renting space in our building were demanding more room which could not be given them. So in order to relieve the congested situation, it was decided to add another story to our present building. This was begun in the summer of 1926 and finished early in 1927. The General Office now consists of a four story and basement reinforced concrete building. The basement, first and fourth floors are occupied by the United Brotherhood. The Journeymen Barbers' International Union occupies ten rooms on the second floor while the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs occupies eleven rooms on the third floor.

The taxes on our property were raised from time to time until they were really exhobitant. Our attorney was instructed to file suit against the Auditor and Treasurer of Marion County, Indiana, on the theory that the Brotherhood is a benevolent, protective and fraternal organization not organized for profit. This was done and the court ruled that we were exempt from taxes excepting on the space rented to the two organizations mentioned above.

The total income from the Carpenters' Building is listed as $82,070.00 for the four years. In a note, the report mentions that in the management of the property, the Board of Trustees charges the Brotherhod rent for the offices and Printing Plant. The expenses for the maintenance of the building, which are contained in an itemized account, for the four years amount to $53,176.76, which leaves a credit balance of $28,893.24. A summary of the cost of Headquarters is also given, and the report states that the cost of Headquarters to date amounts to $313,836.55.

Regarding the Lakeland, Fla., property, the report briefly reviews the report made to the last convention, which authorized the Board to begin operations on the property at the earliest possible date. Progress was halted, however, by the demand of L. U. 336 of La Salle, Ill., which was endorsed by twenty-five Local Unions from twenty-five states, to sell the land and place the proceeds of the sale in an Old Age Pension Fund. This proposition, however, was defeated by over four to one. Since that time many improvements have been made, old fences have been replaced, temporary entrance arches were erected, six cottages for employes have been built and about 300 additional acres have been cleared and planted in groves, which now makes a total of approximately 900 acres in citrus groves, containing 45,000 trees, ranging from one to twelve years old. These trees have been properly irrigated, fertilized and cared for, so that an increased revenue may be derived from the sale of fruit when the groves are fully developed. The income from the sale of fruit for the four years amounts to $95,534.98.

The total expenses for the maintenance, upkeep, development and improvement of the property was $296,500.00.

Regarding the erection of the Home, the Board reports as follows:

"In accordance with the action of our last Convention, the General Executive Board and Board of Trustees had plans for the Home prepared. This took some time. In the meantime many Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils urged the Board to proceed with the construction of the building at the earliest possible date so that deserving members could be taken care of. As soon as the plans were approved and accepted, bids were taken from some of the largest union contracting firms in the country.

"The contract for the erection of the Home was let to the Fred T. Ley Company, Inc., of New York City, at a cost of $875,848.00 and was signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Board on December 7, 1926. The job was completed on March 1, 1928, and after a thorough inspection by the Board was accepted on March 12, 1928.

"This contract included a power house, laundry and water tower. Wells have been sunk wherever necessary in order to supply water at all times. Much grading has been done around the Home. The Home site has been sewered and

drained, catch basins and man-holes have been installed where necessary. The land in the vicinity has been cleared, landscaped and planted. Roads have been built and walks laid. The lake front has been cleared, and much other work has been done which is not mentioned in this report, but can be seen by those who visit and inspect the property."

Under the head of "Furnishing The Home", the Board reports that the General Executive Board directed the General Secretary to issue a circular letter to all Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils of the United Brotherhood, inviting all who wished to furnish a room at the Home, to send the sum of $300 to the General Secretary. A plate is to be put on the door of each room showing who furnished it.

The report gives a detailed list of the list of the Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils, as well as individuals who responded to this invitation. It further states that the Chicago District Council furnished the Lounge.

The New York District Council furnished the Dining Room.

The Texas State Council of Carpenters furnished the Hospital.

Local Union No. 11, Cleveland, O., proposed to build a $3.000.00 cottage, to be known as the Wesley Workman Memorial Cottage.

The Florida State Council of Carpenters in Convention assembled at Lakeland, Fla., decided to build a cottage at the Home to cost not less than $10,000.00, to be known as the Florida Cottage.

Local Union No. 488, New York City pledged $1,000.00 to the Pension Fund as soon as the General Executive Board establishes that fund.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND ITS PREDECESSORS

KNIGHTS OF LABOR

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and Second Vice-President, The American Federation of Labor.)

IN the declining days of the National Labor Union the men of the labor movement got together to consider the advisability of establishing some other form of organization to protect them in their daily toil. Several meetings were held and suggestions made, but nothing tangible resulted therefrom until the Garment Cutters Association of Philadelphia dissolved on December 9, 1869. Soon after a few of its members got together to study the best means to start a new organization on somewhat different lines than the previous one. It was claimed that open and public organizations had been failures in one way or another, that members had been exposed to scrutiny, talked about and found fault with, that some had been admitted who should not—such as detectives, politicians, lawyers, saloon keepers, etc.—and then used the organization to their own advantage and interests. In order to avoid a repetition of this state of affairs, it was decided to organize a secret organization and thus exclude those not eligible.

Secrecy was resorted to, not to promote or shield wrong doing, but on the contrary for self-protection.

On December 28, 1869, a meeting was held at the home of Jos. S. Kennedy—a Garment Cutter of Philadephia—of men of the trade only, and an organization was formed under the title: The Knights of Labor. The Philadelphia Branch to be known as Garment Cutters' Assembly No. 1.

Uriah S. Stephens was elected the first Master Workman of the assembly for the year 1870.

The secrecy of the order hampered its growth and development for it was later found to be a slow process to propose, investigate, elect and initiate a candidate. It therefore did not grow as fast as it was expected and it was not until the assembly six months later voted to admit men of all callings that it really began its career. From that time on both "Trade" and "Mixed" assemblies were organized and in a few years the order spread and developed.

In the fall of 1873 the different assemblies in Philadelphia, Pa., found it

neccessary to get together to discuss matters of interest and importance to the labor movement, and this led to the formation of a District Assembly. In 1875 a District Assembly was organized in Pittsburgh, Pa., and others elsewhere.

The National Labor Tribune of Pittsburgh, Pa., under date of March 13, 1875, carried the following statement:

"The organization of the various trades into a secret labor organization has been conducted in the east to very satisfactory results. In Philadelphia all trades are united. They are able to turn out twenty thousand at twenty-four hour's notice without public notice. The principles of the organization are such as to allow all who toil, in it, without reference to craft. It is the latest and most successful effort of labor to combine for its own defense. The obligation of secrecy gives it permanency and safety. Nothing is required but that a man earns his living by labor and desires to unite with his fellow men for their common good. The organization has spread through several eastern cities and sweeps in all who have any desire to see labor bettered."

The same paper under date of April 24, 1875, says:

"When men cannot assert their rights and resist a wrong perpetrated by an employer, for fear of discharge, it is time to devise some plan for the better protection of our labor.

"When men are persecuted for unionism, when they are robbed of the true value of their labor, when they feel it unsafe to speak in their interest, it is time to look farther and deeper for some means of defense.

"When monopolies become stronger than the law, when legislatures become the servants of monopolies, when corporations can successfully bid defiance to public good and trample on individual rights, it is time for the people to come together to erect defenses for personal rights and public safety.

"When the commercial interests combine to exact the greatest share of profits of labor and give labor the least, even to the verge of starvation, when all attempts of labor to openly oppose and defeat the efforts of these combinations are made the pretext for still further oppression and persecution, it is time for the people to unite together for their individual and common safety. These considerations have prompted men in all trades to have recourse to secret organization, not for wrong doing, but to bring about a better state of affairs.

"We have noticed from time to time the growth of one of the most powerful of these orders. It is especially deserving of notice and confidence as being exclusively composed of workingmen. Its numbers and the harmony and unity produced entitle it to our attention. It is rapidly extending and will, ere long, number its hundreds of thousands, all guided by one common impulse, and for one common end. It numbers in its ranks our best men. In it all are equal. In it all are heard, respected and benefitted. We learn that it is rapidly becoming a national organization."

Irrespective of all that had been said and done in favor of the secrecy under which the order worked and transacted its business, dissatisfaction and discontent prevailed.

Attempts had been made from time to time to make the name of the order public, but without success.

In 1877 these demands became so prevalent District Assembly No. 1 of Philadelphia, Pa.—which was looked upon as the parent body—was appealed to and after mature consideration that body issued the following circular:

"Philadephia, August 2, 1877.

To the Officers and Members of------

Notice is hereby given that a Convention, for the purpose of forming a Central Assembly, will be held in the city of Reading, January 1, 1878, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., and also for the purpose of creating a Central Resistance Fund, Bureau of Statistics, Providing Revenue for the work of Organization, establishment of an Official Register, giving number, place of meeting of each assembly, etc. **Also the subject of making the name public,** together with all business appertaining to the perfection of a National Body, all of which assemblies shall vote upon, and instruct their delegates to report to the District Assembly. Each District Assembly shall be entitled to three delegates. States having no District Assembly shall be entitled to three delegates each, who shall be the members of the Organizing Committee in such states; they to receive the instruction from the assemblies in their respective

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states. The action of the convention shall be final, hence the importance of all assemblies discussing at once the subject-matter contained in this circular. Such assemblies shall take a vote on the subject of **making the name public,** and report the result for or against to the District Assembly and organizers, the delegates and organizers report to the convention. Two-thirds vote of the membership is necessary to **declare the name public.** By order of District Assembly No. 1.

Frederick Turner,
C. and R. Secretary."

The convention was held in Reading, Pa., from January 1 to 4, 1878. Thirty-two delegates were present. Uriah S. Stephens, a Garment Cutter of Philadelphia, Pa., was elected Chairman, afterwards known as Grand Master Workman.

Charles H. Litchman, a Shoemaker of Marblehead, Mass., was elected Secretary, afterwards known as Grand Secretary.

It was decided that the convention be known as the "General Assembly" of the Knights of Labor.

The following declaration of principles was adopted, which included many of the main features of the old Industrial Brotherhood.

Preamble

The recent alarming development and aggression of the aggregated wealth, which, unless checked, will invariably lead to the pauperization and hopeless degradation of the toiling masses, render it imperative, if we desire to enjoy the blessings of life, that check should be placed upon its power and upon unjust accumulation, and a system adopted which will secure to the laborer the fruits of his toil; and as this much desired object can only be accomplished by the thorough unification of labor, and the united efforts of those who obey the divine injunction that "in the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread," we have formed the . . . with a view of securing the organization and direction, by cooperative effort, of the power of the industrial classes; and we submit to the world the objects sought to be accomplished by our organization, calling upon all who believe in securing "the greatest good to the greatest number" to aid and assist us:

I. To bring within the folds of organization every department of productive industry, making knowledge a stand-point for action, and industrial and moral worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual and national greatness.

II. To secure to the toilers a proper share of the wealth that they create; more of the leisure that rightfully belongs to them; more societary advantages; more of the benefits, privileges, and emoluments of the world; in a word, all those rights and privileges necessary to make them capable of enjoying, appreciating, defending, and perpetuating the blessings of good government.

III. To arrive at the true condition of the producing masses in their educational, moral and financial condition, by demanding from the various governments the establishment of bureaus of Labor Statistics.

IV. The establishment of cooperative institutions, productive and distributive.

V. The reserving of the public lands—the heritage of the people—for the actual settler;—not another acre for railroads or speculators.

VI. The abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally upon capital and labor, removal of unjust technicalities, delays, and discriminations in the administration of justice, and the adopting of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, manufacturing, or building pursuits.

VII. The enactment of laws to compel chartered corporations to pay their employes weekly, in full, for labor performed during the preceding week, in the lawful money of the country.

VIII. The enactment of laws giving mechanics and laborers a first lien on their work for their full wages.

IX. The abolishment of the contract system on national, state, and municipal work.

X. The substitution of arbitration for strikes, whenever and wherever employers and employes are willing to meet on equitable ground.

XI. The prohibition of the employment of children in workshops, mines and factories before attaining their fourteenth year.

XII. To abolish the system of letting out by contract the labor of convicts in our prisons and reformatory institutions.

XIII. To secure for both sexes equal pay for equal work.

XIV. The reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day, so that the laborers may have more time for social enjoyment and intellectual improvement, and be enabled to reap the advantages conferred by the labor-saving machinery which their brains have created.

XV. To prevail upon governments to establish a purely national circulating medium, based upon the faith and resources of the nation, and issued directly to the people, without the intervention of any system of banking corporations, which money shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private."

In adopting much of the Declaration of Principles of the Industrial Brotherhood, the convention clearly realized that the reforms therein asked for could only come through political action. It was intended to keep these measures constantly before the eyes of the workers and thus educate them in the science of politics and their duties as citizens. It was urged that inasmuch as the Declaration of Principles dealt with questions involving legislation the order should become a political party. While this suited some it displeased others.

The delegates decided against making the name of the order public. This was another cause of dissatisfaction.

* * *

At the Second Annual Convention, held in St. Louis, Mo., January 14, 1879, it was decided to allow such localities as wished to work openly, and while this action was to a certain extent satisfactory, it left in its wake the cloud of secrecy and misunderstanding.

* * *

At the Third Annual Convention, held in Chicago, Ill., September 2, 1879, T. V. Powderley, a Machinist of Scranton, Pa., was elected Grand Master Workman and held that position for many years afterwards.

* * *

The Fourth Annual Convention was held in Pittsburgh, Pa., September 7, 1880. Forty-two District Assemblies and over four hundred Local Assemblies were represented. It was thought from the agitation going on for several years that something would be done to make the order public, but when no action was taken it caused much discontent and disappointment.

* * *

The Fifth Annual Convention was held in Detroit, Mich., on September 6, 1881, when it was decided that the name of the order be made public after January 1, 1882. It was not until then that the order grew and developed and became powerful and aggressive. Annual sessions were held thereafter for many years.

At this time and for several years previous thereto the monetary system, banking, currency, legal tender, medium of exchange, credits, price fixing, price fluctuation, greenbackism, etc., were very live issues in which the members were interested and involved.

Other political questions came up from time to time in which there was a diversion of opinion and understanding. Added to that, the Knights of Labor felt they should assert the right to take charge of and settle disputes between employers and workmen, and when they attempted to do so the Trade Unions strenuously objected claiming that each Trade Union could handle its own affairs and settle its own disputes with its employers better and in a more satisfactory manner than could men who knew nothing at all about the trade involved.

This clashing of interests brought about misunderstanding, strife, jealousy, dissension, discontent and dissatisfaction. And so things went from bad to worse. Men active in the Trade Unions could see that something had to be done along diffeernt lines to protect and defend the workers in their daily toil, and so a new organization was formed in 1881, known as the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, afterwards called the American Federation of Labor.

This organization entered the field in public view, open and above board, guaranteeing to each Trade Union autonomy over its own affairs and at the same time steering clear of the rocks and shoals on which its predecessors foundered.

THE PROSPECTIVE BUILDER

(By H. H. Siegele.)

THERE are many prospective builders in every community but only those who have been convinced that a new home is desirable, both from the standpoint of necessity and from the standpoint of making home life as enjoyable as possible, really become prospective builders. Every branch of the building trades has its own little part to add toward making prospective builders. What do we mean by this? We mean simply that every time a home is built that gives a pleasing effect to the passerby, and gives satisfaction and enjoyment to the owner, the process of making prospective builders has been going on during the construction of such a home. The architect, and down to the man who does the excavating, each and all have something to do with making or unmaking prospective builders.

We will start with the architect: If the architect does his part, he will study the circumstances of the already-made prospective builders, whom he deals with, to the extent that he will keep within the financial means of such builders, and at the same time give them something that will assure satisfaction, not only to the owner himself, but to his family and to his neighbors and friends. These being satisfied, he has gone a long way toward making other persons think about building. But that is not enough; he must add a harmony and a pleasingness to the whole arrangement, so as to reach even those who are in no way tied to the owner, either by kinship ties or by friendship ties. The architect's part could be summed up with these words: Service, Convenience, Satisfaction, Harmony, and Pleasingness.

In many ways, the man who has more to do toward making prospective builders than any other, is the contractor. He should throughout the whole building program, keep in mind the things that the architect was striving for, assuming that the architect measures up to the standard we have just set for him. That would mean that he would be conscientious in all his dealings with builders or prospective builders. He should employ the best help obtainable, and have a high standard of workmanship. The material, should never be less than what the architect specified—we do not mean hair-splitting exactness, but we do mean that good judgment, well seasoned with common sense, should be used. The contractor should strive to satisfy the owner, so far as it is possible to do so, because a satisfied owner almost invariably leads up to prospective builders. Let the contractor keep in mind that a job, well done, will always be his best advertisement, and without cost.

Next to the contractor would come the sub-contractors. Their parts in making prospective builders would be very much on the order of what we have just said about the contractor. However, they are responsible to the contractor, just as the contractor is responsible to the owner. If each of the sub-contractors will do his work so it will hold a high-standard level, it will, to just such an extent, aid in making prospective builders. If a sub-contractor "slips one over" on the contractor, he is directly wronging the contractor, and indirectly he is wronging the owner; for in many instances such things are not discovered until perhaps after the final settlements have been made. . . . But the man who is hurt the most by "slip-one-over" deals, is the man who does the "slipping-over." Such dealings discourage persons who are undecided as to whether or not to build, and may result in causing them to decide not to; thus throwing the proverbial "monkeywrench" into the making of prospective builders. The sub-contractor should always keep in mind that without new prospective builders, he would soon be without a job.

No small part does the carpenter play in the making of prospective builders; for he is on the job longer than any other tradesman. He is there when the building is staked out, and more or less, he is there during excavating, perhaps getting ready for the forms or actually framing material that is to go into the building. He builds the forms for the cement man, sets the frames for the bricklayer, and puts on the grounds for the plasterer. Besides this he has all the rough carpenter work to do, bringing him in touch with the roofers and sheet metal workers; and later he has the finishing work to do, which brings him in contact with the painters and interior decorators . . .

The plumbers and the furnace men also do their work while the carpenter is on the job. The carpenter can, and should be, one of the most widely experienced men among the building tradesmen. And the fact that, as a rule, those who have general supervision of construction work are carpenters, recognizes him as a widely experienced man. Not only are the superintendents usually carpenters, but a great percentage of our general contractors are carpenters. So the carpenters have a great deal to do with making prospective builders.

The prospective builder himself, is a person, a man or a woman; or it may be a group of persons, group of men or a group of women, or a group of men and women. . . . . He, no matter what he is composed of, is a person who has been noticing the various styles of architecture used on different buildings that have been built in the community of which he is a resident. He has been noticing the work that has been done by the contractors and sub-contractors in his community, and the work done by the various tradesmen, including the man who does the excavating. And having been favorably impressed with it all, he has decided to build, in this case, a home for himself and his family. Having made this decision, we find him, the next day in the architect's office, making arrangements for having the plans drawn, and all of the necessary specifications written up.

"You say that you want a substantial serviceable building with modern conveniences," was the first thing we heard the architect say, "but I would advise," he went on "to add to your specifications 'attractiveness.' By attractiveness, I do not mean, 'gingerbread' or a lot of unnecessary 'frills'—they are out of date. What I mean is to put some timely touches on the finishing, both on the outside and on the inside of the building. The designs should harmonize and have a pleasing artistic touch, to the extent that they will leave an impression, with the observer, of architectural correctness."

The prospective builder evidently was very much interested in what the architect was saying, but we had to leave; feeling sure, however, that soon another job would be under construction and in due time there was.

P. J. McGuire's Memory Honored on Labor Day

The memory of Peter J. McGuire, the founder and first General Secretary of the Brotherhood and the father of Labor Day was honored on that day when more than 200 people assembled at his grave in Arlington Cemetery, Camden, N. J. and there held memorial services.

Speakers at the services included General Executive Board Member Wm. Allen; Pres. N. F. Storm of the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters; Frank Burch of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union; Pres. Louis Fowler of the Philadelphia Building Trades Council; Walter Greenleaf of the Pittsburg District Council and Edward Widroden of L. U. No. 8. All of the speakers paid high tribute to McGuire's devotion to the cause of Organized Labor.

Floral wreaths from a number of Local Unions in the vicinity were placed on the grave.

What Labor Unions Do

They elevate the workingman on the social scale and make him a better member of society.

They compel those learning trades to serve an ample apprenticeship and to thereby acquire a full and sufficient knowledge of their trade.

They oppose child labor and advocate the sending of children to school in order that their intellectual faculties may be developed and their capacity for becoming good workingmen may be increased.

They aid the health departments and sanitary commissions of the country by insisting on clean, well lighted and ventilated factories and workshops.

They ask only for what is right and just in the matter of wages in exactly the same manner as their employer asks a fair price for the goods they manufacture. They teach the doctrines of freedom and self-confidence, and by so doing tend to make future generations better men and women.

A well-fed, well-housed, well-clothed and well-educated man is better for society, better for the merchant, better for the employer and better for the nation, than an underfed, poorly-clad and ignorant laboring man. Organized Labor believes so and is working to that end.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
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INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1928

Winter Construction

THIS is the time of the year when the exponents of construction during winter months begin advocating their theories. They are more than theories however, for they have been tried and proven successful, under many and severe tests. It is of most importance and benefit to our members to help dispel the unfavorable idea that winter construction isn't just as practical and sound as the construction that is erected during the other months of the year.

For many years the idea has persisted that construction during winter months isn't practical. No one however, has come forward with any reasons why it is not. On the other hand, those who are interested in seeing that the building industry is put on a full year basis, have demonstrated conclusively that building during the winter months is practical.

To sell the idea of winter construction, however, to a prospective builder requires an intensive educational program. Old ideas that have been entertained by men for many years aren't easily dispelled, even though they are erroneous. He must be convinced that the building industry has progressed considerably during the past years. He must be shown that equipment is available that can and does combat the severest climatic difficulties, that winter construction can be and is as satisfactory as summer construction. Some localities and sections of our country have been convinced of these facts and the building industry in these places is going along on a twelve months basis. Many other sections, however, have not, and it is these that must be convinced.

We are all interested in the employment of our members all year round, and for that reason, we should and must do our part toward hastening the day when winter construction will be accepted generally as a fact. There is no reason in the world why our members, along with other building tradesmen should remain idle three or four months of the year because of some silly habit, custom or tradition, and not through necessity. Think of the tremendous economic loss of man power and as naturally follows, purchasing power, that is permitted to exist under such conditions.

The lapsing of construction work during the winter months is without one redeeming quality. It deliberately throws millions of workers out of employment, and as a result the whole industrial process of our country feels the lessening of this purchasing power, and assume an indifference that must be overcome.

Many people, both private individuals and organizations, as well as governmental groups postpone much needed building operations from fall until spring without any appreciation of the far reaching influence of their decisions. One important argument that should convert a prospective builder to winter building is this. Men who have money tied up in

buildings projects, go right on paying taxes and interest on the money involved with no discount because of the weather and also that buildings begun in the fall begin to earn returns by the time spring comes around. Individuals, planning to build a home in the spring, spend many long winter evenings dreaming about it, at the same time paying rent when they might be materializing their dreams and hastening the day when whatever rent they may be paying, could be paid to themselves.

Postponement of needed improvements in many cities means waste; wanton, wilful waste. There is no disputing that fact. Often it means more than waste. Throwing a worker out of employment sometimes means want and privation. The average building tradesman knows that he somehow must make eight or nine months earnings stretch over the twelve month period. Sometimes he is able to do so. Often he is not.

Therefore, the winter building 'bogey' must be destroyed. It must be relegated to that limbo of other exploded myths. The building public must be made to realize that the year has twelve good months, not nine. All twelve should be used, enjoyed and profitted by. With the general use of winter construction, our industries will see a lessening of winter depression in other lines, for with the building tradesmen regularly employed, with an added purchasing power, all lines of industry will be benefitted, for, as everyone knows, purchasing power is the life of industry.

Testing Moisture Content in Lumber

NO one will dispute the fact that for years the testing of lumber to ascertain the average moisture content, has been a tedious and none too certain task. As the satisfactory use of lumber depends largely upon its moisture content at the time of application there has been a long felt want for some mechanical device or machine that would accurately and instantly determine the moisture content of lumber before use.

The recent announcement that such a device has been invented and perfected will find a ready welcome in the lumber industry. It is stated that the new machine will overcome the old handicaps and will give the actual moisture content of each board if desired.

Until recent years the demand for dry lumber could be met by ordinary seasoning methods. Then came artificial drying in elaborate kilns. Now the demand for refinement has grown to a point where precision in moisture content is becoming essential in the work of mechanics, architects and other lumber users. Wood is being used more widely for both structural and finishing purposes and its use is becoming daily more exacting.

Federal research facilities have collaborated efforts to produce a constantly more refined product. Amercan Lumber Standards, bearing governmental approbation and recommendation, have been developed as a result of the new demand. Finishing and even shipping refinements have been devised. But the slowness and indefiniteness of determining moisture content have left that matter a distinct and bothersome obstacle.

In the past, moisture content was determined by the guesswork of men of years of experience, or by taking a piece of lumber, cutting off a sample, weighing it, putting it in an oven to dry for 24 hours or more and then re-weighing it and finally applying mathematical formulae. While guess-work served many purposes, it could not be depended upon for the needed accuracy.

In connection with the lumber industry's annual waste prevention contest for 1927-1928, a machine was developed that gave promise. The National Lumber Manufacturers Association has appropriated $3,000 toward the perfecting of a machine for this purpose, should the sum be required. From this can be seen the importance the lumber industry put upon the development.

Among the advantages that will be derived from the new device are listed: Accurate checking for moisture before finishing; buyer able to make same check the producer makes; will serve for cross-checking results in dry kilns; may thus reduce kiln-drying costs by shortening drying periods; improves surfacing by eliminating likelihood of "fuzzing"; will prevent raised grain due to dressing, particularly under seasoned finish stock; assures woodworker stock will make tight joints; permits accurate separation of stock according to use intended: permits painters to test surfaces before painting; individual boards may be tested without mutilation and lumber may be tested before use, when about to be put into use or after it has been put in place.

Official Information

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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Amendments to Constitution

Approved by the Twenty-second General Convention, held at Lakeland, Florida, September 29 to October 9, 1928.

(Note—On the amendments to the Constitution and Laws, only those parts or Sections which appear in boldface type constitute any changes or amendments.)

Question No. 1

Shorter Hours of Labor

Section 3. Add to paragraph after last word, "work." **That we go on record as endorsing the principle of the Five-Day, forty-hour work week and urge all Local Unions to do their utmost to put this into effect.**

Question No. 2

Section 9. Paragraph K. Add at end of paragraph: **A member to be eligible for nomination and election as a General Officer must be a full beneficial member.**

Question No. 3

Section 18. Paragraph A.

Shall the G. E. B. be authorized to fix the date of the next Convention so that if it be held in Lakeland, Florida, 1932 that it be held later in the year?*

*Note: If held in Indianapolis, the present law shall apply.

Question No. 4

Section 18. Pargraph E. The election of Delegates or Alternates shall be held during the months of **June or July** preceding the Convention.

Question No. 5

Section 29. Paragraph A. Substitute the following:

A Local Union may be organized by ten or more journeymen carpenters or joiners, who must apply to the General Secretary and send **Fifteen Dollars ($15.00)** for charter fee. Then the General Secretary shall forward charter and **complete outfit**, provided the applicants are qualified, according to the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood. **The charter outfit shall consist of the following articles: Charter, Seal,**

Rituals, Gavel, one-hundred page minute book, one-hundred page ledger, one-hundred page day book, one Treasurer's cash book, one Recording Secretary's order book, one Financial Secretary's receipt book, one Treasurer's receipt book, one pad of official letterheads, one pad of applications, twenty Due Books, twenty Constitutions and the usual amount of report blanks furnished by the General Office.

Question No. 6

Section 43. Paragraph A. After the word "member" in the sixth line amend the paragraph to read: "And after the application has been **favorably** acted on, the Financial Secretary shall send the original application to the General Secretary, together with the Monthly Report." Balance of paragraph to remain.

Question No. 7

Section 43. Paragraph B. Add to paragraph:

All Local Unions shall increase their initiation fee Five ($5.00) Dollars, the same shall be sent to the General Office with the monthly report of the Financial Secretary. The money then shall be placed for use in the Old Home and Pension Fund. This increase not to apply to Apprentices or Honorary Members.

Question No. 8

Section 43. Paragraph C. After the word "Committee" in first line amend the paragraph to read:

Upon hearing the report of the committee the candidate shall be **notified to present himself before the members, after which he shall be voted or balloted for, and if elected, shall be initiated.** Balance of paragraph to remain.

Question No. 9

Section 43. Insert in place of Paragraphs D and E the folowing substitute:

A candidate failing to present himself before the members for action on his application within a space of four weeks after his application has been presented by the Recording Secretary shall, unless he gives good and sufficient reasons, forfeit his initiation fee. A two-thirds vote shall be necessary to elect a candidate for membership.

Question No. 10

Section 43. Paragraph R. Add at end of paragraph, after word "Union" **and shall not have a vote on the wage question.**

Question No. 11

Section 44, Paragarph C. **Shall the per capita tax be increased 15 cents per month, same to go into the Home and Pension Fund to take effect January 1, 1929?**

Question No. 12

Section 46. Paragraph A. Insert after word "Card" in fifth line **and affix Seal thereto.** Balance of paragraph to remain.

Question No. 13

Section 46. Paragraph C. Strike out the word "One" in the eighth line and insert the word **two.**

Question No. 14

Section 55. Pragraph A. Insert in third line, after the word "committed," **where a District Council exists all charges shall be tried before that body.** Balance of paragraph to remain.

Question No. 15

Section 55. Paragraph G. And after the last word "admissible." **The member or members making the charges may be represented by counsel who shall be a member of the United Brotherhood.**

Question No. 16

Section 58. New Paragraph S.

Shall our laws be so amended that **after Executive Board has approved a trade demand as per the present laws, two-thirds of the members that will be affected by the trade movement must vote in favor of calling a strike before a strike can be put in force in any locality?**

Question No. 17

Shall a Pension not to exceed $15.00 per month be paid to those not wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of entering the Home?

Question No. 18

Section 64. All Laws or parts of Laws previously enacted by the United Brotherhood, and standing decisions of the General Executive Board in conflict with the Constitution as amended by the **Twenty-second** General Convention of the United Brotherhood, are hereby repealed, and the General Executive Board is hereby authorized and empowered to make any needed changes as required by the referendum vote of the membership, and the Constitution as amended and passed by the referendum vote, shall go into effect **April 1, 1929.**

Travelling Members Attention

The Carpenters District Council of New Orleans, La., and Vicinity advises all carpenters who travel south during the winter months looking for work to stay away from that locality. Many carpenters are walking the streets. Steer clear of New Orleans, La.

* * *

Work in Binghampton, N. Y., is very scarce advises Sec. F. H. Surine, L. U. No. 281. All travelling members looking for work are requested to steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

Many members are idle in Butler, Pa., and future prospects aren't very encouraging advises Rec. Sec. J. C. Elliott, L. U. No. 500. Steer clear of that locality.

* * *

There are more carpenters than work can be provided for in Rockford, Ill., advises Fin. Sec. W. C. Day, L. U. No. 792. All carpenters are requested to give that locality a wide berth.

* * *

There is no building boom in Vicksburg, Miss., and all carpenters going there with the expectation of finding work will be disappointed. advises Rec. Sec. Martin Holler, L. U. No. 1964. Give that vicinity a wide berth.

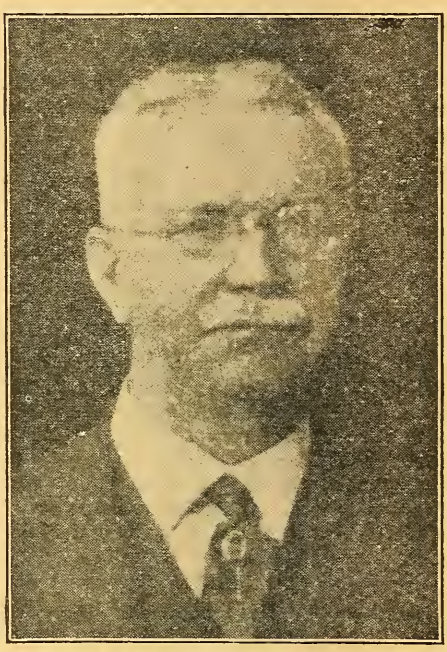
Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Charles L. Burman, a carpenter, who has been missing since August. He is described as being 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighs 140 pounds, has light hair, partially bald and blue eyes. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts kindly communicate with his wife, Mrs. Chas. L. Burman, 1964 Park Place, Dayton, Ohio.

James Duncan Veteran Labor Leader Passes

Following several months illness, James Duncan, first Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor and a veteran trade unionist died at his home in Quincy, Mass. on September 22nd.

Mr. Duncan was 71 years of age and was born in Scotland, where he served his apprenticeship as a granite cutter. He later migrated to New York where in 1881 he was elected Secretary of the New York branch of Granite Cutters. In 1895 he was elected General President of the Granite Cutters International Association, in which capacity he served until 1923. In 1894 he was elected second Vice-President of the A. F. of L. and four years later was elected first Vice-President and was re-elected to that office by each of the conventions of that body until his death. He was



James Duncan

a continuous delegate to the conventions of the A. F. of L. for 41 years.

Mr. Duncan's activities in behalf of the trade union movement were many and varied. He devoted his whole life to the betterment of working conditions of his fellow man. His life is an inspiration to every trade unionist who admires character and conviction. In his passing the Organized Labor movement has lost a tried and true trade unionist.

DEATH ROLL

WM. H. SNODGRASS, L. U. No. 268, Sharon, Pa.

DALLAS H. JONES, L. U. No. 1234, Oneida, N. Y.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Favors The Shorter Work Period

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The fast increasing amount of labor saving machinery and the modern and more efficient ways of accomplishing things; have all been causes leading up to unemployment. In spite of claims that more work is going on than was done last year, we find more and more men idle.

It is time to take steps toward a shorter working day in all lines of work, where there is a surplus of workers. I cannot see as it makes much difference who is elected president this fall. It is far more important that we see to it, that more jobs are created by shortening the present hours of work.

G. W. Ahner,
L. U. No. 1570 Yuba, Cal.

The Convention

Editor, "The Carpenter":

By the time this goes to press the boys will have returned from their trip to Florida. With their return, will come many and varied opinions of the Southland, the Home and the Brotherhood.

Some will feel enthused over the trip, and perhaps feel abused with their experience. Many will think the Brotherhood is a wonderful organization, others not so good. All will, however, put their 'shoulders to the wheel' with renewed determination, to make the Brotherhood a bigger and better organization for the benefit and protection of its members.

The ultimate success of the convention, will, however, depend substantially on the quality of the reports the delegates from the respective Local Unions shall bring to the various districts.

If the boys 'back home' who pay the freight and the pullman, feel their best interests were considered and promoted, as well as the interests of the salaried officers of the organization, then the convention shall not have been in vain. While many of us feel the former shall be the case, yet many will also feel otherwise.

The Home and Pension, will interest us all. Both will have their appeal to the membership. Those who have no home nor friends will naturally desire the Home. Those with a home and friends, will just as naturally desire the Pension. Members from the more remote sections of the country, will, in most cases, want the Pension. Those living adjacent to the Home, will in all probability, prefer going to the Home to spend the declining years of their lives.

It is hoped by the writer, both propositions will be given equal consideration. We of the north, do not feel inclined to sever our kindred ties and social associations, by going to a far distant abode in our years of dependency. Many of us feel that "man does not live by bread alone" but by every contact and association of his social, political and religious experience. To break those contacts in old age would indeed be fatal to many, a thing not to be desired, nor anticipated by the great rank and file of the Brotherhood.

Peter A. Reilly,
L. U. No. 40. Boston, Mass.

The Home and Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Much has been said about our Home and Pension in the columns of our Journal. I believe that the investment made by our Brotherhood to be very wise. Our Home in Lakeland is a credit to the organization.

I have been working at the carpenter trade for fifty years, and have been affiliated with Organized Labor for 45 years. I first belonged to the Knights of Labor and stayed with them as long as they were in existence. In those days trade unions would organize, drift into politics and die a natural death.

At present I am a charter member of L. U. No. 1019, Cortland, N. Y. We

organized on March 2, 1902 and we still have six charter members in good standing. Our membership isn't large. about 75, as this city only has a population of 15,000.

For many years I have been handicapped with sickness and death in my family, having lost my wife and three of my grown children. I still have one daughter left however.

I am more than three score and ten years of age and would greatly appreciate a Pension. I would suggest about one dollar per day if it could be brought about without burdening the Brotherhood. Nearly all of our Local Unions have funds in the bank. May I suggest that each of them contribute a few hundred dollars to the Pension Fund in order to start it at once?

Many unions are taking care of their aged members, so why not the carpenters?

Henry Ellsworth,
L. U. No. 1019. Cortland, N. Y.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 205

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have read several reports about the Ladies' Auxiliaries, and want to tell you of ours. We were organized with a membership of twenty-six and received our charter March 5, 1928. We feel that we are progressing rapidly, considering the short time since being organized. Our membership at present is thirty-five, with several new applicants yet to be enrolled.

We hold our regular meetings on the first and third Wednesday afternoons of each month and our social meetings once a month on the first Wednesday night. Entertainment at these meetings is furnished by the ladies. At the close of the meeting, refreshments are served to the members and their husbands. These meetings prove to be enjoyable events for all.

Our state convention was held in September and we sent our President, as our delegate.

With best wishes for future success to all Union Auxiliaries, we wish to be remembered as loyal to the cause.

Mrs. Charles Weddle, Reporter.
L. A. No. 205. Enid, Okla.

The Average Man

—Finds it far easier to give advice than to take it.

—Regrets losing a dime more than he regrets wasting a dollar.

—Can find faults in a friend easier than he can correct them in himself.

Likes to think he is very unusual in some respects.

—Finds it easier to criticize those who are doing things than to be one who does.

—Scolds his boy at home and brags about him at the club.

—Can see other people's stupidity easier than he can see his own opportunity.

The Best

Lady, at hardware counter—"My husband wants three pounds of nails."

Clerk—"What kind—8 penny, 10 penny or 12 penny?"

Lady—"Well, he always gets the best, so I'll take the 12 penny kind."

It often happens that when a man knows his duty he tries to stave it off by seeking advice.

* * *

On one thing about every one is agreed —the place to find out what the union is doing is in the meeting hall, and not on the street curb.

* * *

Organized Labor has reached that point in its progress where it works on a business basis, conductive of the best results for the greatest number and not for the few.

* * *

A manufacturer in New York State does not believe like the steel trust, that men are ready for the junk pile at 45 years of age. He has a big placard hanging up which reads: "If your work doesn't show your age, I don't care a tinker's d—— if you are gray-haired—I buy what's in your head, not what's on it."

* * *

Our opponents are somewhat chagrinned at the progress trade unionism has made of late, and they are trying to put more weight on the brake handle, but the track has been greased, and they find that their weight on the brake does not stop the train of progress. Let us hope they will get sense soon and stop trying to sweep the waves of the sea back with a broom.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON VIII

Every carpenter should learn early in his experience that there is no such thing as a permanent standard. The term "modern" is often heard in these days, but that term applied to the things we call "old fashioned", in the days when they were new and in vogue. In every endeavor of life one sees changes. The purpose is always the same, but the style is different; in other words, the sincere purpose of every honorable endeavor of life is to please, nevertheless, the styles that pleased our forefathers do not altogether please us; and so, in order to please, every year brings to the foreground new styles, and we call them modern. This principle is true in architecture as well as in other things. The architect studies and figures out new styles of architecture and the carpenter is called upon to put such styles into practical realities. The effects of a new style of architecture is usually brought out by the worked lumber, especially by the mouldings. The illustrations we are showing in this lesson deal entirely with mouldings. The shapes and sizes we are giving are not standard, for architec-

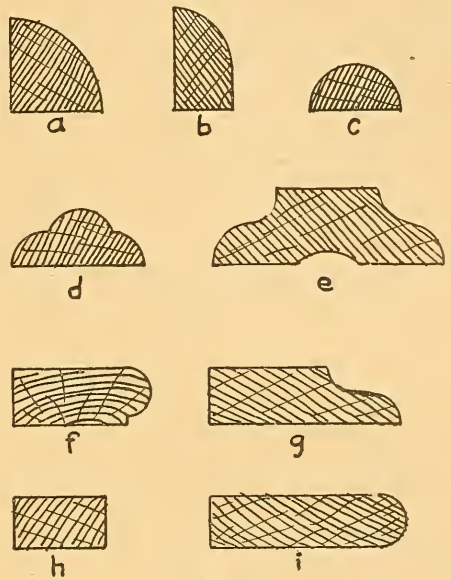


Fig. 50

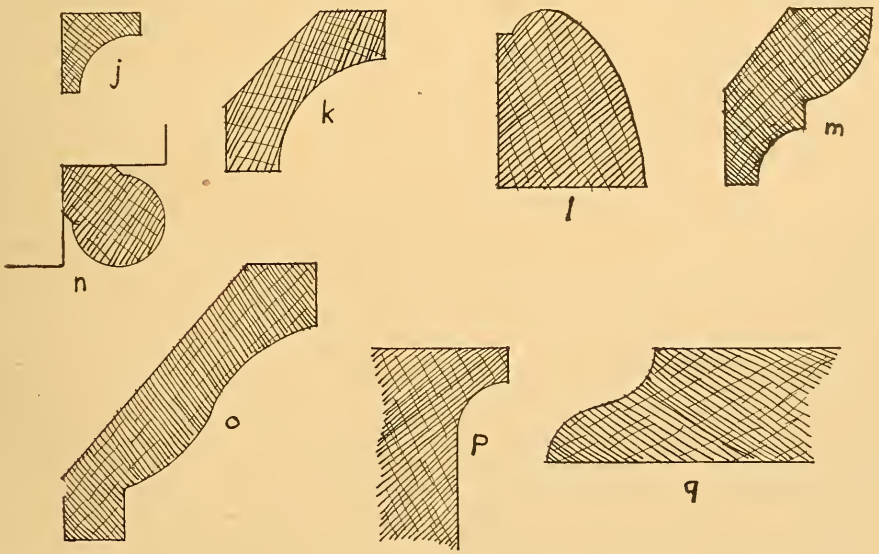


Fig. 51

tects do not design the various mouldings the same; nor do the mills always shape the mouldings exactly as they have been designed by the architect. What we are endeavoring to do, is to show a common form of many of the mouldings that are in common use.

Mouldings are always sold by the lineal foot, and the price is usually based on the piece of lumber from which the moulding is worked, rather than on the amount of wood required for the moulding. Mouldings that are made of soft wood always give better satisfaction than mouldings made of hard wood, excepting in cases where the finish requires a certain kind of hard wood moulding to match the rest of the woodwork. Where the woodwork is to be painted, as most of the outside woodwork is, there is no reason why mouldings made of extremely hard wood should be used; for, as a rule, such wood splits easily, thus making it difficult to do the nailing without splitting the moulding.

Fig. 50 shows, a, a quarter-round, b, a base shoe, c, a half-round screen moulding and d, a clover leaf screen moulding. At e is shown an ogee batten, at f, a moulding used as a fillet between the head and side casings of window and door openings. An ogee door or window stop is shown at g; a parting bead at h, and a round-edged door or window stop at i.

Fig. 51 j and k show two styles of cove mouldings. The one shown at j is a solid cove, while the one shown at k is what is known as a sprung moulding. The bed moulding shown at m, and the crown moulding shown at o, are also sprung mouldings. A thumb moulding is shown at l; a three-quarter-round at n; a congee mould at p and an ogee (O. G.) at q.

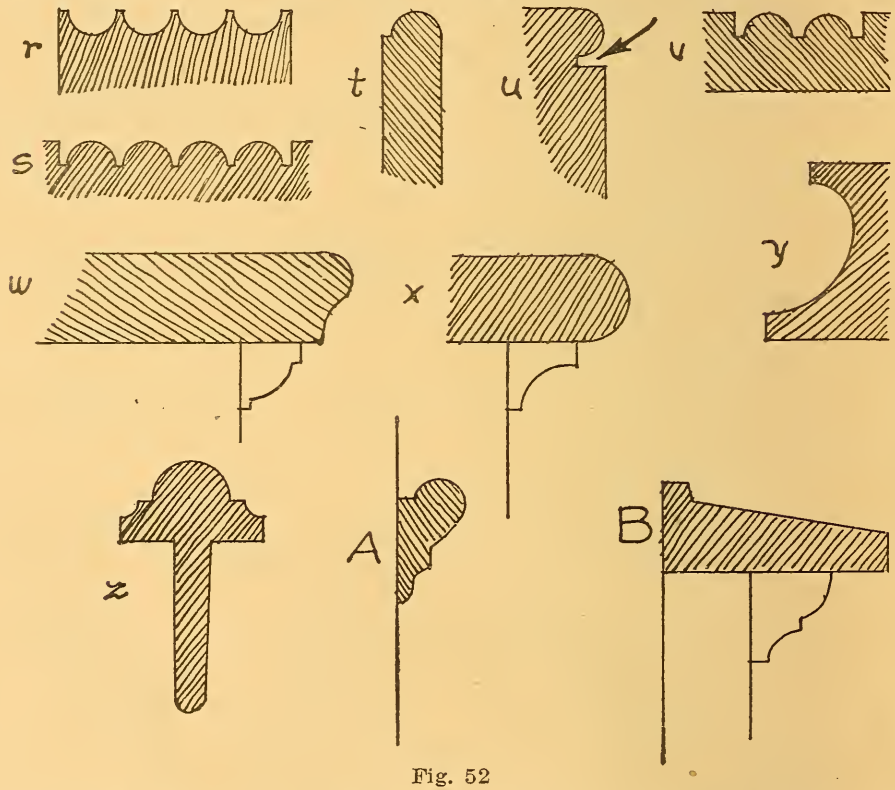


Fig. 52

Fig. 52, r, shows what is called fluting, and s, shows the opposite or reeding. The half-rounds worked onto t and u are called beads. The indicator at u points out what is called a quirk. A double bead is shown at v. A moulded nosing is shown at w, and a round nosing at x. A scotia moulding is shown at y, and at z is shown an astragal. At A is shown a common form of picture

moulding, and at B we show a water-table.

In connection with mouldings we will mention windows and doors, for in a way they would come under the head of worked lumber, which is what we are dealing with in this lesson. The first table given below is based on doors that are more or less kept in stock by dealers; or, stock-sized doors

TABLE I.

Stock-Sized Doors.

Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
2	0 x 6	0	2	6 x 6	0	2	8 x 7	6			
2	0 x 6	6	2	6 x 6	4	2	10 x 6	8			
2	0 x 6	8	2	6 x 6	6	2	10 x 6	10			
2	4 x 6	0	2	6 x 6	8	3	0 x 6	6			
2	4 x 6	4	2	6 x 6	10	3	0 x 6	8			
2	4 x 6	6	2	6 x 7	0	3	0 x 6	10			
2	4 x 6	8	2	8 x 6	8	3	0 x 7	0			
2	4 x 6	10	2	8 x 6	10	3	0 x 7	6			
2	4 x 7	0	2	8 x 7	0	3	0 x 8	0			

This table is based on stock-sized two-light windows with 1⅜ inches check rails. The weights given are approximate weights, but nearly enough correct to order window weights by. Divide the weight given by 4, which will give the weight of one window weight. As most carpenters know, the widths of windows and doors are always given first, and the heights or lengths afterward.

TABLE II.

Stock-Sized Two-Light Windows.

Size of Glass	Size of Window				Weight of Window Glazed	
Inches	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	S. S.	D. S.
16 x 20	1	8 x 3	10		14 lbs.	15 lbs.
16 x 22	1	8 x 4	2		15	16
16 x 24	1	8 x 4	6		16	17
16 x 26	1	8 x 4	10		16	17
16 x 28	1	8 x 5	2		17	18
16 x 30	1	8 x 5	6		18	19
16 x 32	1	8 x 5	10		19	21
16 x 34	1	8 x 6	2		21	23
16 x 36	1	8 x 6	6		22	24
18 x 20	1	10 x 3	10		14	15
18 x 22	1	10 x 4	2		15	16
18 x 24	1	10 x 4	6		16	18
18 x 26	1	10 x 4	10		17	21
18 x 28	1	10 x 5	2		17	22
18 x 30	1	10 x 5	6		19	24
18 x 32	1	10 x 5	10		21	24
18 x 34	1	10 x 6	2		22	25
18 x 36	1	10 x 6	6		23	25
18 x 38	1	10 x 6	10		23	26
18 x 40	1	10 x 7	2		24	27
20 x 20	2	0 x 3	10		16	17
20 x 22	2	0 x 4	2		17	18
20 x 24	2	0 x 4	6		18	20
20 x 26	2	0 x 4	10		20	21
20 x 28	2	0 x 5	2		21	23
20 x 30	2	0 x 5	6		22	24
20 x 32	2	0 x 5	10		24	26
20 x 34	2	0 x 6	2		24	27
20 x 36	2	0 x 6	6		25	28
20 x 38	2	0 x 6	10		25	29
20 x 40	2	0 x 7	2		26	30
22 x 20	2	2 x 3	10		15	16
22 x 22	2	2 x 4	2		16	17
22 x 24	2	2 x 4	6		17	19
22 x 26	2	2 x 4	10		19	21
22 x 28	2	2 x 5	2		21	22
22 x 30	2	2 x 5	6		22	24
22 x 32	2	2 x 5	10		23	26
22 x 34	2	2 x 6	2		24	27
22 x 36	2	2 x 6	6		25	28
24 x 18	2	4 x 3	6		16	18
24 x 20	2	4 x 3	10		18	20
24 x 22	2	4 x 4	2		19	21
24 x 24	2	4 x 4	6		20	22
24 x 26	2	4 x 4	10		22	23
24 x 28	2	4 x 5	2		22	24
24 x 30	2	4 x 5	6		23	25
24 x 32	2	4 x 5	10		24	28
24 x 34	2	4 x 6	2		25	29
24 x 36	2	4 x 6	6		27	32
26 x 20	2	6 x 3	10		20	21
26 x 22	2	6 x 4	2		21	22
26 x 24	2	6 x 4	6		22	23
26 x 26	2	6 x 4	10		23	24
26 x 28	2	6 x 5	2		24	25
26 x 30	2	6 x 5	6		25	26
26 x 32	2	6 x 5	10		27	28
26 x 34	2	6 x 6	2		29	30
26 x 36	2	6 x 6	6		30	31
28 x 24	2	8 x 4	6		22	24
28 x 26	2	8 x 4	10		23	25
28 x 28	2	8 x 5	2		25	27
28 x 30	2	8 x 5	6		27	30
28 x 32	2	8 x 5	10		28	31
28 x 34	2	8 x 6	2		29	32
28 x 36	2	8 x 6	6		30	33
30 x 24	2	10 x 4	6		23	25
30 x 26	2	10 x 4	10		25	26
30 x 28	2	10 x 5	2		27	30
30 x 30	2	10 x 5	6		30	33
30 x 32	2	10 x 5	10		31	34
30 x 34	2	10 x 6	2		32	35
30 x 36	2	10 x 6	6		33	37
32 x 24	3	0 x 4	6		24	28
32 x 26	3	0 x 4	10		26	29
32 x 28	3	0 x 5	2		27	31

Size of Glass	Size of Window				Weight of Window Glazed	
Inches	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	S. S.	D. S.
32 x 30	3	0	x 5	6	31	34
32 x 32	3	0	x 5	10		35
32 x 34	3	0	x 6	2		37
32 x 36	3	0	x 6	6		38
34 x 24	3	2	x 4	6	25	29
34 x 26	3	2	x 4	10	28	31
34 x 28	3	2	x 5	2	29	32
34 x 30	3	2	x 5	6	32	34
34 x 32	3	2	x 5	10		37
34 x 34	3	2	x 6	2		28
34 x 36	3	2	x 6	6		39
36 x 25	3	4	x 4	6	27	32
36 x 26	3	4	x 4	10	29	33
36 x 28	3	4	x 5	2	30	34
36 x 30	3	4	x 5	6	31	36
36 x 32	3	4	x 5	10		38
36 x 34	3	4	x 6	2		39
36 x 36	3	4	x 6	6		40
36 x 38	3	4	x 6	10		42
40 x 24	3	8	x 4	6		35
40 x 26	3	8	x 4	10		36
40 x 28	3	8	x 5	2		37
40 x 30	3	8	x 5	6		39
40 x 32	3	8	x 5	10		40
40 x 34	3	8	x 6	2		41
40 x 36	3	8	x 6	6		42
40 x 38	3	8	x 6	10		43
44 x 30	4	0	x 5	6		47
44 x 32	4	0	x 5	10		48
44 x 32	4	0	x 6	2		49
44 x 36	4	0	x 6	6		50
44 x 38	4	0	x 6	10		51
48 x 30	4	4	x 5	6		42
48 x 32	4	4	x 5	10		43
48 x 34	4	4	x 6	2		44
48 x 36	4	4	x 6	6		45
48 x 38	4	4	x 6	10		47
48 x 40	4	4	x 7	2		49

Farther on in this work we intend to take up the subject of windows and doors and deal with them more in detail, but for the present the tables given above must suffice. In the next lesson we want to talk about tools.

The Steel Square

"Carpenters' Geometry"

(By L. Perth.)

LESSON XI

The Decimal Scale

In order to obtain accurate values with the steel square decimal fractions are commonly used in preference to common fractions.

A common fraction is a quantity less than a unit. Thus if a unit is divided into a number of equal parts each part is less than a unit and is therefore a fraction of the same.

If a unit is divided into two equal parts each part is called "one half"; if divided into three equal parts each part is called "one third".

Our standard unit the inch is usually divided into halves, quarters, eighths, sixteenths, thirty seconds and sixty fourths. These are the common fractions into which an inch is divided.

If a unit is divided into 10, 100 or 1000 equal parts, each of these parts is called a decimal fraction. The word

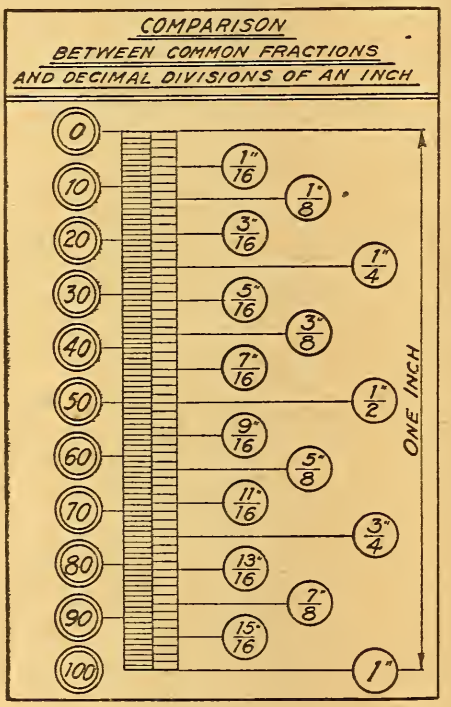


Fig. 45

"decimal" means "ten" and decimal fractions are simply called "decimals".

An inch as well as any other unit may be represented in decimals and on the modern steel square the inches on one edge are divided into "tenths" of an inch which is called the "decimal scale". There is also on the same face of the instrument a "hundredth scale" which is "one inch divided into one hundred equal parts". "One Hundredth" of an inch is obtained by dividing "one tenth into ten equal parts."

While "one hundredth" of an inch is a very small division and may not be

DECIMAL EQUIVALENTS OF COMMON FRACTIONS

FRACTNS	DECIMALS	FRACTNS	DECIMALS	FRACTNS	DECIMALS	FRACTNS	DECIMALS
1/64	.015	17/64	.265	33/64	.515	49/64	.765
1/32	.031	9/32	.281	17/32	.531	25/32	.781
3/64	.046	19/64	.296	35/64	.546	51/64	.796
1/16	.062	5/16	.312	9/16	.562	13/16	.812
5/64	.078	21/64	.328	37/64	.578	53/64	.828
3/32	.093	11/32	.343	19/32	.593	27/32	.843
7/64	.109	23/64	.359	39/64	.609	55/64	.859
1/8	.125	5/8	.375	5/8	.625	7/8	.875
9/64	.140	25/64	.390	41/64	.640	57/64	.890
5/32	.156	13/32	.406	21/32	.656	29/32	.906
11/64	.171	27/64	.421	43/64	.671	59/64	.921
3/16	.187	7/16	.437	11/16	.687	15/16	.937
13/64	.203	29/64	.453	45/64	.703	61/64	.953
7/32	.218	15/32	.468	25/32	.718	31/32	.968
15/64	.234	31/64	.484	47/64	.734	63/65	.984
1/4	.25	1/2	.5	3/4	.75	1	1

Fig. 46

contemplated to use for ordinary work, it is very convenient and quite indispensable for calculations. If the average builder should get a better understanding of the value of decimals, the decimal scale on the square would have been used more frequently and to a greater advantage as far as speed and simplicity, and accuracy are concerned.

The best way to illustrate the value of 1-100 of an inch would be to compare it with common fractions of the various denominations, as shown in Fig. 45.

In order to make the subdivisions easier to read the "actual inch" has been enlarged several times. The decimal divisions on the left of the scale are compared with the common fractions of an inch no the right. For an example let us take eighty one hundredths of an inch (.81") on the left side of the scale and we will find that it equals thirteen sixteenths (13-16"). Or if we should want to find the decimal value of 37-64" it will be seen on the left of the scale expressed as fifty seven hundreds of an inch or .57".

Common fractions may be converted into decimals and decimals may be expressed in common fractions. When common fractions are represented in decimals these values are called the "decimal equivalents" of fractions.

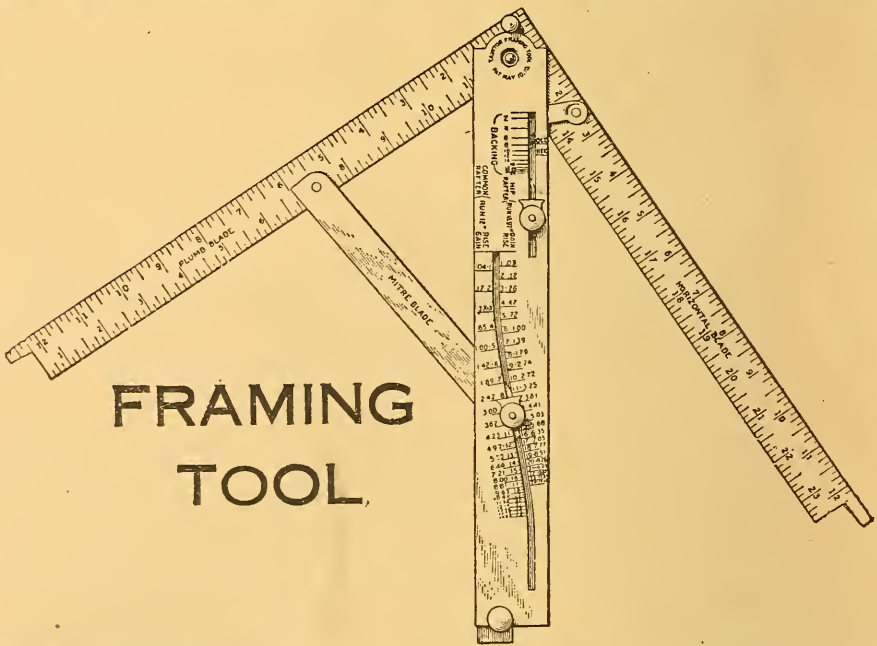
The table in Fig. 46 contains the "Decimal Equivalents" of any common fraction into which an inch is usually divided. These equivalents are expressed in three decimal places, which is very satisfactory for calculations on the steel square.

The Framing Tool

(By Dwight L. Stoddard)

I have recently been asked to write something New, something that will set the boys thinking, they say with cuts, as in the past so plain that they can be seen at a glance, as they don't want to be bothered with reference letters, or the time to hunt them over the cut. Now all these things are extremely easy to ask, but very difficult to answer, for we have been told there is nothing new, for the earth and all its possibilities was here long before man and will be here long after man has gone.

But the new feature I am going to try to illustrate here, is the Framing Tool, something that never was attempted before to my knowledge. True there have been possibly thousands of them invented, and many of them quite fully explained by the inventor, but outside

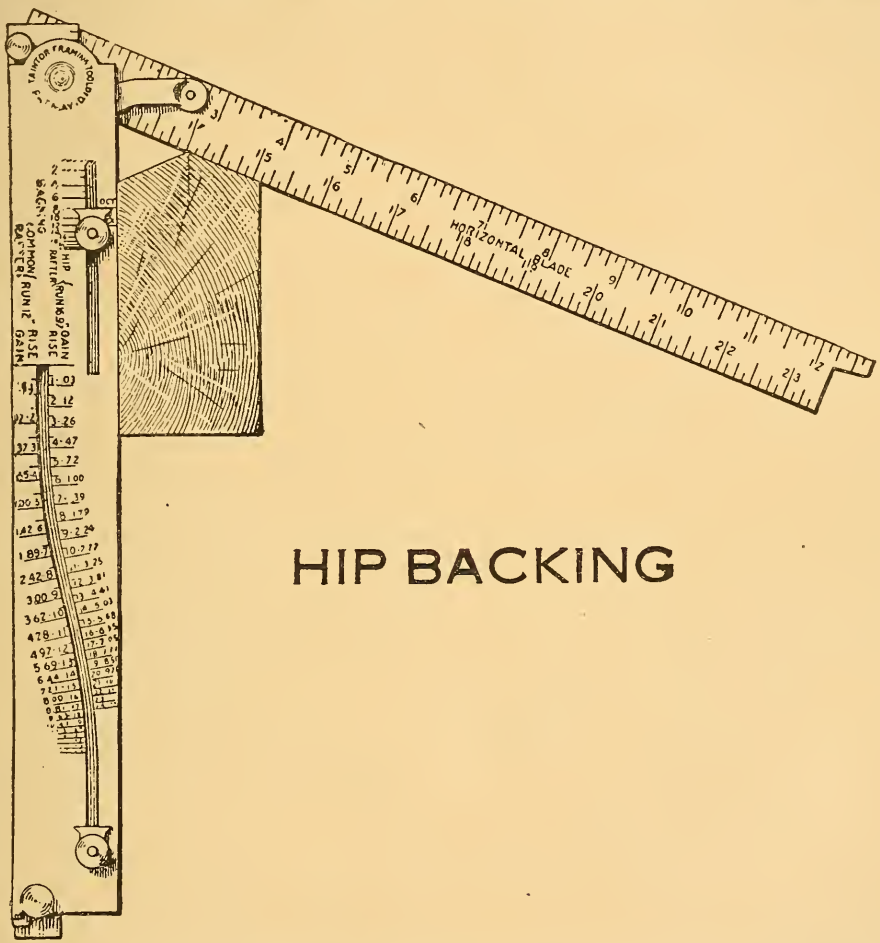


of that I have never seen one word on the subject, that has likely taken more time to study out and invent than any other thing that has ever before taken the time of the carpenters.

Years ago the best I had ever owned, seen, or heard about were of the try-square variety, and believe me some of them were inventions, years were spent trying them out.

I have owned some, and seen others that were practically nothing but an attachment to the steel square.

The one I am trying to illustrate here, is a kind of a gobetween, it is not an attachment to the square, and it is not of the trysquare variety by any means, but it is a Framing Tool in every sense of the word, and the circular that is still being sent out says right in the beginning "Something Entirely New" though the old carpenter that invented it has long since gone to his last rest, so any thing that I may say for or against it will not hurt him in the least. True I have owned several Framing Tools but practically never used them but that is not saying any thing against them, for I am just a little foolish "on the square".



But the carpenter that spends most of his time at actual framing, and the one who does not frame enough to keep his hand in, surely cannot afford to be without a good framing tool.

The tool I illustrate here takes up very little room in the chest, and can be carried in the pocket as it folds up to about the size of a large rule. I illustrate it here opened up and ready to frame a 1-3 pitch roof, which rises 8" to the foot, note the blade at the left gives all plumb cuts while the one at

the right gives level cuts, which when locked together is not much different than a regular square, while the arm connecting the square to the main body gives the side cuts, everything is right there for the whole job, of all the common and jack rafters, the length of the rafter is found by the small figures seen on the body of the tool, which gives the length of the gain per foot of run, which are given on the left side of the groove. The right side of the groove gives hip and valley rafter. When all the main and jack rafters are framed change the setting to the right side and cut your hips and valleys, plumb, level and side cuts and get them all exactly right. Something that many good carpenters do not know how to do is to get the side cut of a valley rafter, for the main reason they are satisfied to guess at it.

Should you want to back the hips, something seldom done, set the tool in the straight slot at the right as the backing hip cut illustrates. There are two little marks at the right, likely the engraving will be too small to readily see, which says Hex. and Oct. set the tool to them for Hextagon or Octagon miters.

Much more could be said but I will leave that for others, a page or two once in a while by other brothers giving the best they know about framing tools, would be new to many of us and likely to be read with more interest and as much value as some of the craft problems that we come in contact with every day, and have studied until we are tired of thinking of them.

A Difficult Pan Problem

I have a sheet of aluminum, 2 feet by 3 feet (24" x 36") for making a pan.

How can I find out where to turn up the edges to get the largest possible contents and how many square inches will be lost in the corners (all corners square)?

A. F. Gustafson,
New York, N. Y.

Cabinet and Colonnade Information Wanted

I wish to ask what some may think are very foolish questions but the foreman and contractor on the job have had an argument and I believe the position taken by the foreman and myself to be correct. Perhaps some of the brothers will give us their opinions on the following questions:

(1) In cabinet building or in colonnade should the casing run to the floor or stop at the base? I built a colonnade with a writing desk on one side and a bookcase on the other and ran the casing to the floor.

(2) In built in cabinets, china closets, etc., will the same rule apply relative to end casings or carvers?

Robert I. James,
L. U. No. 1788. Malvern, Ark.

Corrections

In the reference data appearing in the October issue of our Journal, several errors were inadvertantly overlooked in the proofreading. To overcome any confusion which they may have caused, we herewith submit the correct data.

On page 52, in the Cubic Measure Table, the first line reads, "1720 cubic inches make 1 cubic foot." It should read, "1728 cubic inches make 1 cubic foot."

On page 51, under the heading "Useful Memoranda," there appears the statement, "1 cubic inch of water weighs 0.36 lbs." It should be, "1 cubic inch of water weighs .036 lbs.

Practical

(By H. H. Siegele)

It is rarely that a carpenter is required to frame a roof for an irregular plan; and then it is not always a hip roof. But there are occasions when that very thing is required, and it is at such times that Fate picks its leaders. The man who can solve the problem, will from then on be, directly or indirectly, looked upon as a leader. When such an emergency arises, the problem is usually solved by some practical method. The technical methods are not always clear enough in the mind to be used readily.

A practical way of obtaining the side cut for hip rafters for irregular-plan roofs, is shown by the illustrations. Fig. 1 shows the plan of such a roof with the hips drawn in. A, B and C show the three side cuts that are required for the hips of this roof. D is the same as A. The dotted lines between a and b of each of the first named corners is the first oper-

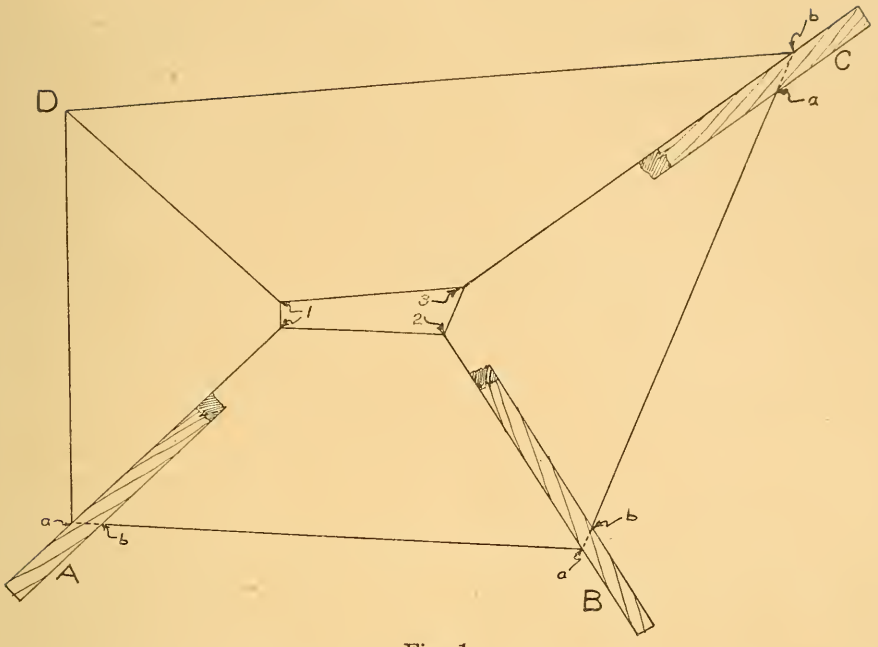


Fig. 1

ation. Now turn to Fig. 2, where I show a perspective view of a short piece of rafter timber having the foot cut of the hip rafter. Set this piece on the corner as shown, in line with the rafter line and mark the line between a and b, as indicated by the dotted line. From point a square up to point c; and from point b, square up to point d. Now join c and d, which gives you the bevel for that corner, say for A. But the bevel is not the same for the corners marked B and C, so the bevel for each of these corners must be obtained in the same way. Corner

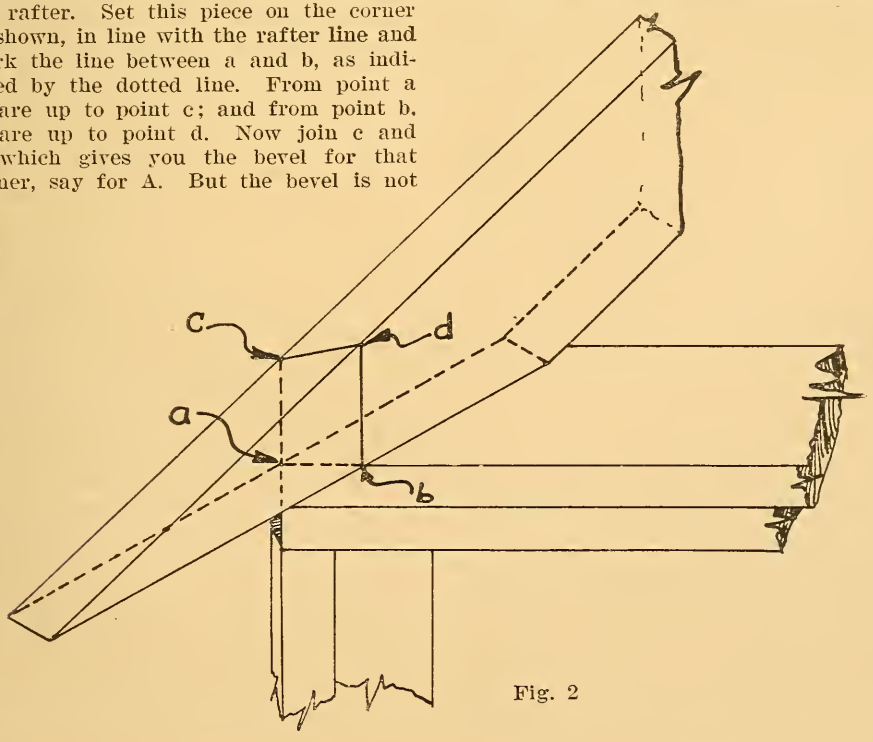


Fig. 2

D is the same as A, as stated before. This is indicated by the figures at the center of the plan. The two corners marked 1, are the same, but 2 is different and so is 3. These bevels will fit against the deck, 1, 2 and 3, respectively.

The explanations given above for the irregular-plan roof, will apply also on the irregular-pitch roof. This method can be used for the regular hip rafters, although, most carpenters can obtain the side cut for a regular hip rafter with the steel square. Should any of my readers be unable to do so, I would advise such to make it a point to learn how.

Backing Hips

(By H. H. Siegele)

Perhaps some of my readers will think it superflous to deal with a subject that many carpenters never have occasion to use; for instance, backing hip rafters. I am aware of the fact that in ordinary residence work hip rafters are not backed, because for all practical purposes, the unbacked hip rafter gives as good results, and is a little stronger than if it were backed. Nevertheless, there are instances

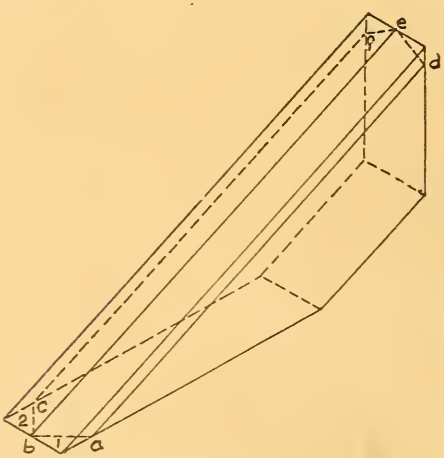


Fig. 1.

when backing becomes necessary. My only reason, then, for offering this article is, the instances when it becomes necessary to back hips.

Fig. 1 shows the foot-end of a hip rafter marked for the backing. The dotted lines a-b and b-c show the first operations. These lines are marked at a 45-degree angle and intersect with the center line of the upper edge of the rafter as shown between b and e. Having the 45-degree-angle marks made, make lines a-d and c-f. Join f and d with e, and proceed to back the rafter by cutting off the two

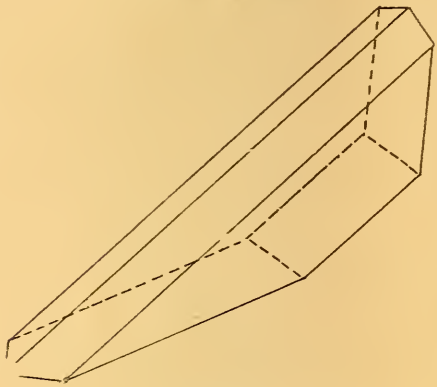


Fig. 2

corners marked 1 and 2, at the toe of the rafter, Fig. 1. Fig. 2 shows the rafter just mentioned, after it has been backed.

In cases where the roof is irregular in plan or in pitch, the principle of backing the hip is the same, but the angles of the toe-marks a-b and b-c must be governed by the relative position the plate lines have to the rafter line; for the lines a-b and b-c are in fact, the plate lines. I am assuming, of course, that the rafter has no lookout: but should it have a lookout, the bevel of the backing is just the same in either case. The drawing shows a rafter without a lookout.

Drainage and Ventilation

(By H. H. Siegele)

Porch steps, or outside steps as they are also called, either add to the agreeableness of the appearance of a building or subtract from it. The steps should always harmonize with the rest of the building. If plainess is an outstanding feature of a building, the steps should be marked with that feature in harmonizing proportions. If, on the other hand, 'fussiness' is a feature of the main building, then the steps should be a little 'fussy' too. However, the tendency today leans strongly in the direction of plainess, and serviceableness, with a touch of not-too-conspicuous economy.

We are showing by Fig. 1 a flight of porch steps made of 2x4's. The rise is 6 inches and the run 10⅜ inches. The nosing being 1¼ inches, the tread would be 11⅝ inches, as shown by the drawing.

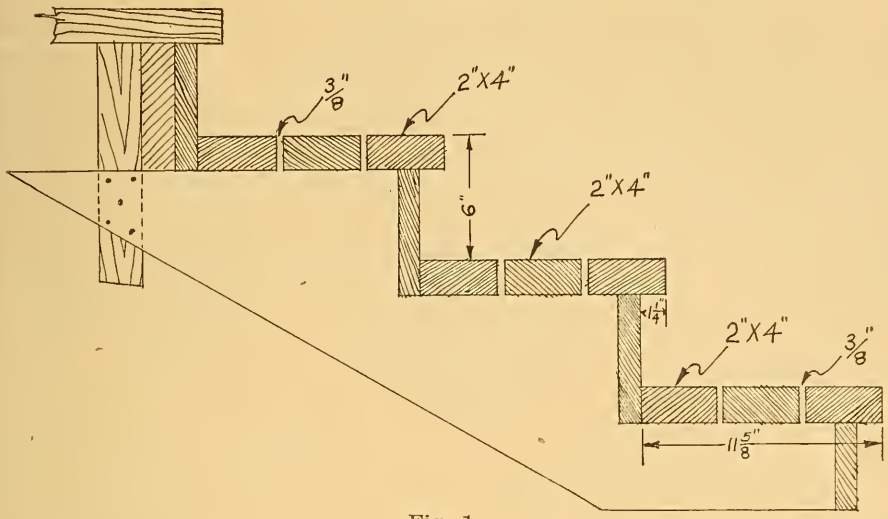


Fig. 1

Three 2x4's are required for each tread. The 2x4's are placed in such a manner that a ⅜-inch space will be left between them at every joint. Fig. 2 shows, in detail how the ends of these steps are finished when the steps are what is known as open steps. This, however, is not absolutely necessary; for very good results are obtained without the return at the end.

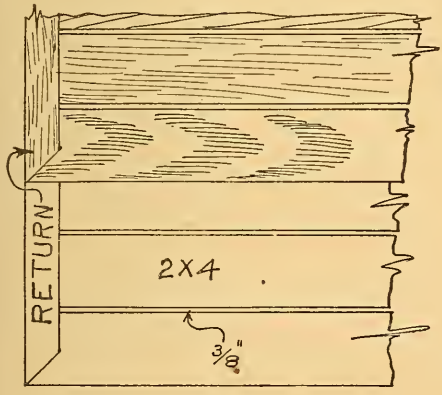


Fig. 2

The open space between the 2x4's provides for ample drainage and ventilation, the result of which adds greatly to the life of the steps. Drainage and ventilation of porch steps is a matter that should not be overlooked if the steps are to give the maximum amount of service.

Many a man is constantly in hot water without acquiring a clean record.

The nobility of honest labor should be emphasized in educational programs. Honorable work means honorable worth. Intelligent, educated workers will keep the world progressing; ignorant masses are a menace to civilization.

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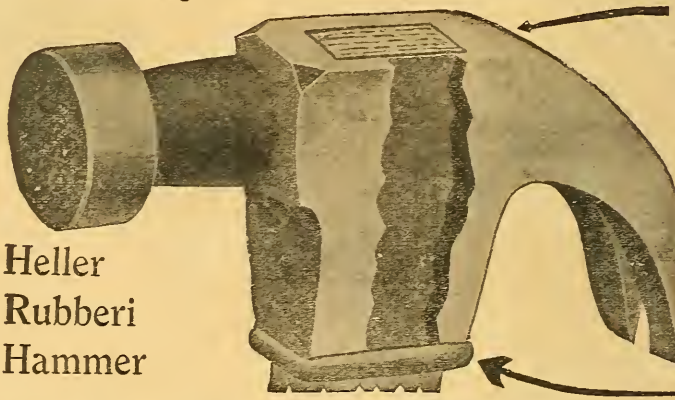

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If your hardware dealer cannot supply the above, send direct to us with name and address of hardware dealer you wish order to go through.

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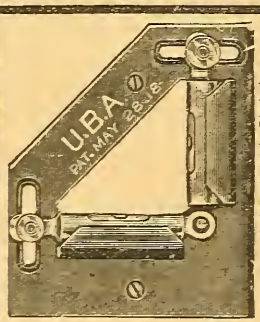

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One of these shingle jobs soon leads to another

A carpenter wrote us that every time he re-roofs a house with Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles he always gets several other roofing jobs in the same neighborhood. Why? Because these shingles add strength and beauty to the home. They attract the attention of other homeowners. They are heartily recommended by those who have used them. The shingles will sell themselves once they have been introduced.

You can safely recommend these shingles because of their fireproof quality alone. Let a prospect place a Johns-Manville Shingle in his furnace and withdraw it after five minutes or five hours. Your prospective buyer will be convinced that it is not only fireproof but durable as well. Heat will not affect its appearance or shape.

It can't burn—it is skillfully compounded from cement and asbestos fibres.

Roofing with Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles is a tribute to your work—it advertises your workmanship.

Questions by carpenters are solicited and answered by our Carpenter Service Department. Improved methods of applying asbestos shingles are gladly sent you personally.

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Please send me your Asbestos Shingle handbook for carpenters.

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EVERLASTING ASBESTOS AND JOHNS-MANVILLE ASBESTOS SHINGLES

ASBESTOS Shingles have proved such an ideal roofing that a few words regarding the fireproof mineral, Asbestos itself, will undoubtedly be of interest.

If you have ever had the opportunity to examine a piece of crude Asbestos you will readily understand why the ancients considered it the mystic mineral—a curiosity of nature and the paradox of the ages. Here is a nugget of silky fibre as heavy and dense as marble, yet as light as thistledown when mechanically treated. Asbestos is at once fibrous and crystalline, elastic and brittle. It is the link which completes the chain between the vegetable and the mineral kingdoms; a mineralogical vegetable, in fact, possessing the curious properties found in both.

The silky fibres of which it is composed can be carded, spun and woven as easily as wool, flax or silk. To look at a handful of carded A bestos one would believe that it would blaze up at the touch of a lighted match, yet it resists temperatures as high as 1500°F. with on apparent change in its structure.

Through the countless ages during which the hardest rocks surrounding it have been reduced, this mineralogical mystery has remained intact and unchanged, having successfully resisted the assaults of fire, acids and Time itself.

For centuries Asbestos was but a curiosity, but today it is a recognized necessity adapted, by reason of its peculiar properties, to serve industry in a thousand different ways.

Indestructible Materials Make "Everlasting" Shingles

It is the quality of indestructibility of Asbestos which renders it particularly useful as a roofing material. Wood burns, stone disintegrates and steel rusts. Asbestos alone remains practically unchanged under the attack of destructive elements.

Because of its astounding resistance to destruction, Asbestos was used in Europe more than half a century ago as a basis for the manufacture of Asbestos shingles. Despite their many defects and decided inferiority to the present product, in many cases they are still giving service. It remained, however, for Johns-Manville to produce the first truly modern Rigid Asbestos Shingles in this country about 20 years ago. Johns-Manville was in every sense the pioneer in this industry.

Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles, which are manufactured by a process infinitely superior in its results to the old methods, have proved an ideal roofing and are accepted today among the leading roofing materials.

Sales of Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles have increased year by year until now it is generally understood that they greatly exceed those of any other manufacture in the world.

J-M Rigid Asbestos Shingles are termed "rigid" to distinguish between them and the flexible types of roof covering, and the word "rigid" admirably describes them, for they are slabs composed of Asbestos fibres and Portland Cement, united under tremendous hydraulic pressure. They are truly rigid, but they are not brittle.

Roofs That Will Not Rot, Rust, Burn Or Disintegrate

Since they are made of pratically indestructible minerals, it is easy to understand why J-M Asbestos Shingles render such splendid service. There is nothing in their composition that will rot, rust, burn, or in ordinary circumstances, disintegrate. Weather exposure merely bestows upon these shingles the mellow beauty of age. Time only causes them to set a little harder. They actually grow better as they get older. It is impossible to say how long they might last. Certainly they should last as long as any structure which they cover and protect.

In the matter of durability, everything can be demanded of Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles that can be demanded of any known roofing. As to their fireproof qualities, we need only refer you to the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., which has given them the highest ratings—entitling a building which they cover to base rates of insurance. This means Class "A" for these shingles when laid American method and Class "B" when laid hexagonally.

It follows, then, that Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles will not carry or communicate fire and that they are positive fire barriers;—that is, it is

practically impossible for fire to be communicated through them. For these reasons, they are classed among the fireproof roofings and are used in many localities where other roofings are prohibited by law. This condition is constantly becoming more general as municipalities realize the tremendous menace of the inflammable roof and take measures to prohibit it.

Care In Manufacture One Secret Of Their Success

Great care is exercised in the manufacture of Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles. Only Asbestos fibres, which afford the necessary toughness, strength and resilience and only high-grade Portland Cement are employed. These materials are mixed to the last possible degree of uniformity and formed under a pressure of approximately 12,000 pounds to the square inch into one solid, homogeneous slab. This process avoids the laminations which constitute one of the main defects of other types of Asbestos shingles.

Colors are obtained by adding a pigment to the cement and fibre. Shingles are made in various sizes and colors, thus affording that wide range of selection which makes it possible to adapt them to almost any architectural scheme.

Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles are made in two styles; the American, and the Hexagonal. Either of these styles may be used for roofing work on new buildings, or for re-roofing work over old wooden shingles.

Although solid and everlastingly durable, these shingles are not as heavy as might be supposed. They weigh less than slate and a great deal less than the heavier forms of roofing tile.

Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles are not affected by alternate freezing and thawing. They do not curl, split, rot, or burn. They never require painting or other preservatives.

Any carpenter can apply Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles as easily as he can apply wooden shingles. The holes are punched ready for nailing. With just a few very simple tools, and a litte practice, they can be readily cut to fit valleys, hips, corners, etc. (For full particulars of method of application, see article in the October issue.)

A Sure Source Of Profit For Carpenters

The field for the sale of Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles is enormous and rapidly growing, owing to the continually increasing understanding of the danger of the inflammable roof. Not only are Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles adapted to residence construction, but to every building with a pitched roof, industrial or residential. Pratically every pitched roof building now covered with less permanent materials, is a live prospect for these shingles, either now or in the future when the present roof wears out.

Remember, too, that when it comes to the replacement of an old wooden shingle roof on any building, Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles can be applied right over the old roof.

This method of renewing the life of a house was developed by Johns-Manville many years ago. Because it is the quickest way to renew houses and because it saves money as well as future repairs and annoyance, it has grown rapidly in popularity. Every year, thousands of houses are restored in this manner.

Though of prime importance as a roofing material, J-M Rigid Asbestos Shingles offer further enormous possibilities as a siding material. Attractive color combinations can be worked out so that both roof and sides will be a harmonious unit.

J-M Rigid Asbestos Shingles offer further enormous possibilities as a siding material. Attractive color combinations can be worked out so that both roof and sides will be a harmonious unit.

To sum up the substantial reasons for the steadily increasing demand for Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles:—they are beautiful; they may be laid in artistic designs or colored combinations; they are absolutely fireproof; their liability to breakage is slight; they do not disintegrate; they are as permanent as the everlasting hills; they are appropriate to any architectural design which calls for a pitched roof.

The potential market for Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingle is great today and growing bigger every year. an entirely new and increasingly profitable field of work that pays big returns both in actual cash and in building up future business through the development of the good will of satisfied customers. Johns-Manville Corporation, 292 Madison Ave., New York City.

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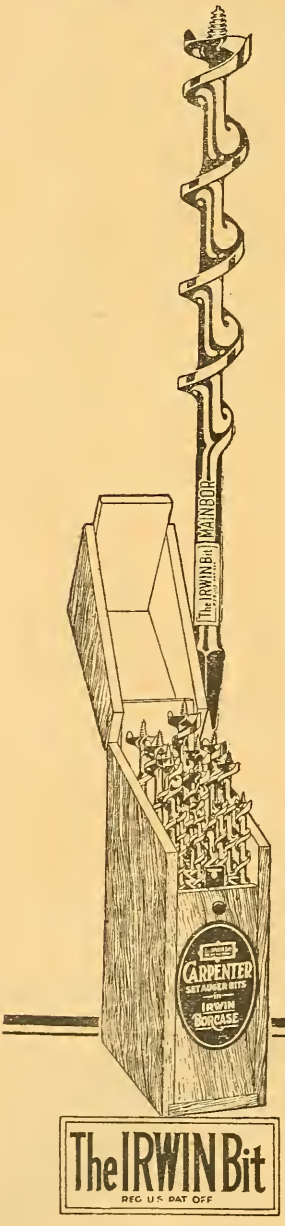

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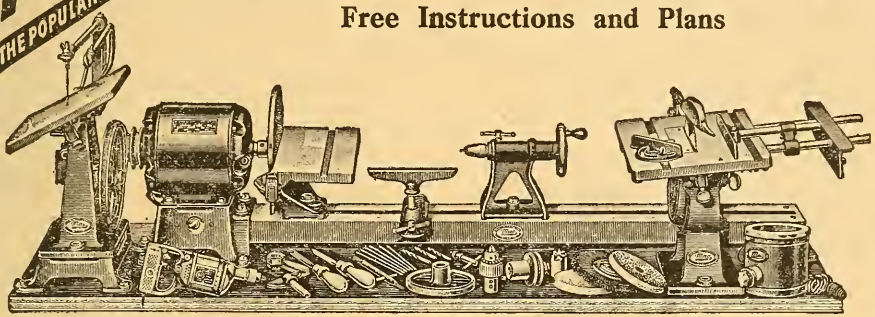

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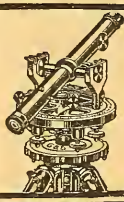

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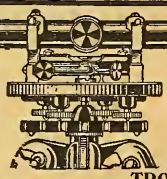

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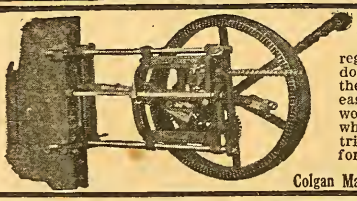

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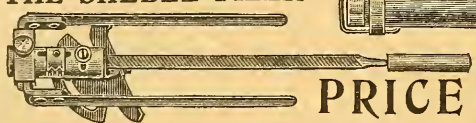

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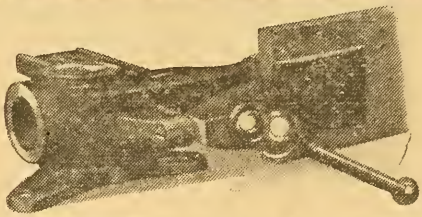

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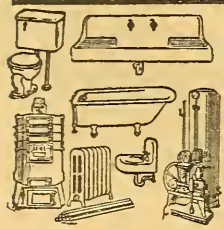

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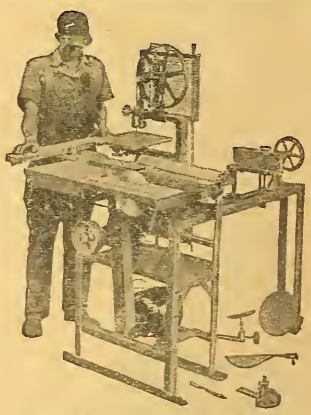
City .....
State .....



CARPENTER INDEPENDENCE

is the answer to what this MULTIPLEX woodworker will give you.

Do not depend upon the mill for half of your work. Do every job yourself, from start to finish, on this one machine.

For further information write

KORNAU MACHINE COMPANY
NORTHSIDE CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The "INTERLOX" Thinks

Invented by a Brotherhood Man

Don't use a stick or guess at a measurement. The famous

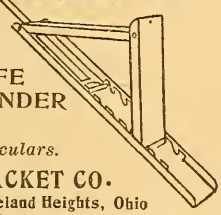
"Interlox" Master Slide Rule

gives both inside and outside measurements instantly.

Quick, accurate, durable and rustproof. Use it once, and you will never work without it. Write today for liberal selling inducements to mechanics.

MASTER RULES MFG. CO., INC.
815C East 136th St., New York City

AJAX *folding metal* **SHEATHING AND ROOFING BRACKETS**



THE QUICKEST EVER AND AS SAFE AS THE EARTH UNDER YOUR FEET.

Send for particulars.

AJAX BUILDING BRACKET CO.
1551 Rydal-Mount Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP

$100.00 A WEEK
During The Fall and Winter

Hundreds of Carpenters and Cabinet Makers will make that much and more during the next few months installing ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP. *Why not you.*

Every home and apartment building needs weatherstrip protection. There is enough work in your own neighborhoood to keep you busy during your spare time.

We furnish complete directions for installing and show you how to get business.

Return the coupon TODAY for complete information.

WE LOAN NECESSARY TOOLS

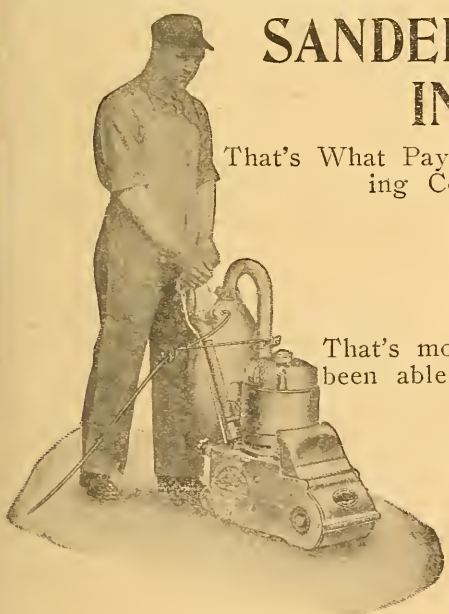
ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP CO.,
227 West Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen :—Without obligation, please send me samples and literature.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....



SANDED FOUR HOUSES IN ONE DAY

That's What Payne & Harmon, Toledo Floor Surfacing Contractors Did With The

American High Production Floor Sander

That's more than twice as much as they had been able to do before without this machine

Twice the work means twice the profit with this new ONE MAN FLOOR SANDER You can do it too

Ask for Our "On Approval Plan"

THE
AMERICAN
HIGH PRODUCTION
FLOOR SANDER

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co., 522 So. St. Clair St., Toledo, Ohio

Gentlemen: Tell me all about the American High Production Floor Sander and your "On Approval Plan", without obligation.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... *State* .....

SKILSAW

YES YOU CAN!

Yes sir, with *SKILSAW* (the original portable electric hand saw) you can cut and rip up to 2" dressed lumber ten times faster than the man with the old fashioned hand saw. This 10 lb., ½ H.P. saw is specially designed to save your back, Mr. Carpenter. The price is $60.00.

SKILSAW is made in four sizes -- cutting capacities 0" to 4-¼".

Let us show you, free of charge, what any model *SKILSAW* can do right on your own work.

Seeing is believing, you know. Just sign and mail the coupon.

Show me how *SKILSAW* will save me time, money, and muscle in sawing.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

SKILSAW, Inc.
1301 Berenice Ave., Chicago, Ill.

For Splinters and Cracks

It is the ideal substance for repairing furniture, as it handles like putty and hardens into wood. It holds permanently fast and hard to wood, metal or stone, and takes paint, lacquer or varnish like natural wood. Gives a quality finish on any job.

PLASTIC WOOD

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

At Hardware and Paint Stores.

1 lb. can $1.00. ¼ lb. can 35 cts.

ADDISON-LESLIE COMPANY
604 Bolivar Street, Canton, Mass.

You need a

HUTHER Dado head

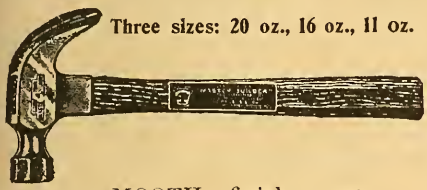
Developed from our own patents, this adjustable groover cuts either with or across the grain. Cutters may be used singly, in pairs or in any combination necessary for desired cut.

Send for one on approval. It may be returned at our expense if unsatisfactory.

Huther Bros. Saw Mfg. Co.
Rochester, N. Y.

Makers of Better Saws for More than Fifty Years

FINISH



Three sizes: 20 oz., 16 oz., 11 oz.

SMOOTH finish — even where not strictly necessary—is a guarantee of the care used in making Germantown Master Builder Hammers and Hatchets.

No matter what you pay, you cannot buy better Hammers and Hatchets than Master Builders

GRIFFITH TOOL WORKS
Philadelphia, Pa.

Hammering away for 74 years.

CAN YOU DO THIS

With A Wooden Rule?

Both Rigid and Flexible

THE FARRAND RAPID RULE

You Can Measure Circumferences with the FARRAND RAPID RULE

Is a six-foot measuring stick of nickeled steel—not a limp tape. Coiled in a neat, nickel-plated cup about the size of a watch. Instantly available for any purpose where TAPE or RULE can be used. Figures large and dark, imposed on slightly concave, light-reflecting surface, and are easily read in dim corners.

A Modern Tool For Modern Craftsmen

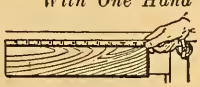
RULES NOW MADE IN FOLLOWING SCALES
72 inch with 1-16 in. graduations
6 feet with 1-100 ft. graduations
2 meters with millimeter graduations

PRICE $5.00

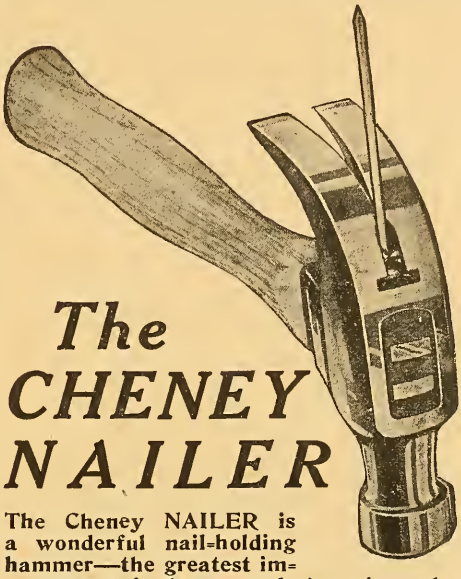
Ask Your Dealer or Write

HIRAM A. FARRAND, Mfr.
Room 639D, 149 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Or You Can Measure Straight-Away With One Hand



Here's a HAMMER for you



The CHENEY NAILER

The Cheney NAILER is a wonderful nail-holding hammer—the greatest improvement in hammer design since the invention of the claw hammer.

Look at these 14 Big Features:

1. Nail-holding device allows for one-hand nailing.
2. A safety factor for nailing in precarious positions.
3. Gives longer reach in placing nails.
4. Saves time.
5. Saves extra scaffolding.
6. Prevents injury to other hand.
7. Nail-holding device found *only* on well-known Cheney Hammer.
8. Nail-holding device an integral part of hammer —no attachments—no extra weight—doesn't affect "hang."
9. Every 16 oz. and 20 oz. Cheney Curved Claw Hammer has the nail-holding device. No extra cost.
10. Not a single good Cheney Hammer point has been sacrificed for nail-holding device—materials, "hang", finish, all up to the Cheney high standard.
11. Securely holds any nails up to 30 penny.
12. Nails quickly inserted, securely held and release themselves.
13. Built to withstand soundest blows. First blow often more than half drives nail.
14. Fully guaranteed.

Try a Cheney NAILER. Your dealer can supply you.

PRENTISS VISES
PRENTISS
106-110 LAFAYETTE ST. NEW YORK CITY
VISE CO.
CHENEY HAMMERS

2322

INCREASED PROFITS AT DULL SEASONS

Send for FREE book on weatherstripping

When the general building activity slackens up in the Fall . . . that's the time home owners are beginning to think of the coming winter and lay in their coal supply. This opens up an avenue of profit to carpenters:

Specialize in Numetal Weatherstripping Installations

Numetal, installed in every door and window in a house, will save their cost in fuel.

They're easy to install — without removing windows or doors. Thousands of carpenters are building up this profitable side-line which can be developed into a growing, paying business of your own, if you wish. Local hardware, lumber and building supply dealers can supply you.

Use the coupon now and get started at once.

Numetal is not a coil strip—but highly tempered spring metal—cut in any length.

M-D Numetal PATENTED WEATHER STRIPS

MACKLANBURG-DUNCAN COMPANY,
Oklahoma City, Okla. (C-6)

Please send me instruction folder and full details on *Numetal* Weatherstrips to:

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

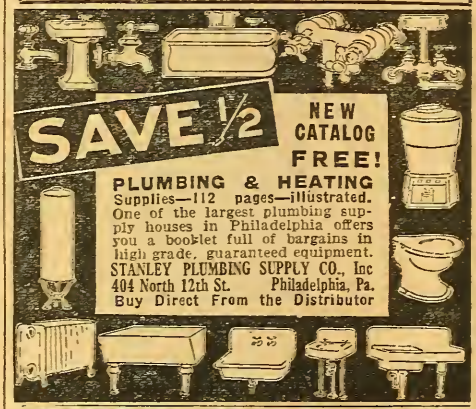
PARKS

WOODWORKING MACHINES

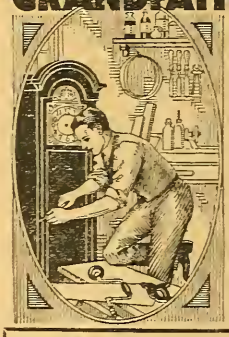
CABINET SHOP SPECIAL
No. 10
$290
with motor

Make money on the side with this Parks! Floor space required only 42x72 inches. Strong, compact, complete machine. Write for circular.

THE PARKS WOODWORKING MACHINE CO.
1549 Knowlton St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Can. Factory: 338 Notre Dame East, Montreal.



BUILD YOUR OWN GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK



We give blue prints and instructions with the works, dials, etc. which we furnish you at surprisingly low prices. You make a fine profit in your spare time building artistic clocks for your friends.

Plain Works as Low as $5.00. Others with Chimes at All Prices. Ask about our Free Blue Print Plan.

AMERICAN CHIME CLOCK COMPANY
1689 Ruffner Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

INVEST 78 CENTS A DAY
MAKE $10,000 PER YEAR

This is possible with a
FREE-O-DUST SUPER SURFACER

Your investment amounts to 78c per day for one year only. Many owners tell us they easily make from $35.00 to $45.00 per day with one machine. On the basis of $35.00 per day, working 300 days per year, your yearly income would be over $10,000.00.

Make your start now. Write for full details of our FREE TRIAL OFFER and special time payment plan

Electric Rotary Machine Co.
3835 W. Lake St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Watch it work

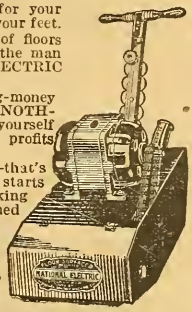
Edging Attachment Sands Butt Ends of Floor with the Grain.

Equipped with the Edging Attachment, the SUPER TAKE-ABOUT SANDER will do your complete floor edging job. No laborious handscraping—no ugly knife marks—no time lost. SUPER TAKE-ABOUT works easily, rapidly, making it unnecessary to stop and take long rests or sharpen knives. Smooth even action of belt gives a finish the same as rest of the floor. When not used for edges, it saves time on your bench work.

Write for Interesting Bulletin.

PORTER-CABLE MACHINE CO.
1700 N. Salina St. Syracuse, N. Y.

You're Walking on a Fortune

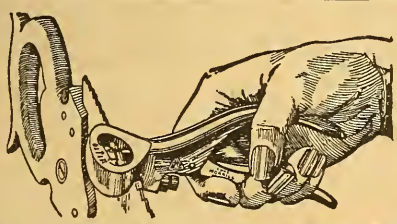


Stop looking up at the sky for your lucky star and look down at your feet. There's a billion square feet of floors to be surfaced—a fortune for the man with the NATIONAL ELECTRIC FLOOR SANDER.

$75.00 starts you in this big-money business, and it COSTS YOU NOTHING AT ALL to find out for yourself how the NATIONAL piles up profits—even in an hour's work.

Five-Day FREE TRIAL—that's what sells the NATIONAL and starts carpenter after carpenter making more money than he ever dreamed he could. Write for trial-offer today, and the **real facts** on the floor surfacing business.

National Sanding Machine Co.,
4561 Diversey Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.



MORRILL SAWSETS

Set Saws Just Right

"Saw Points" Telling You "How To Joint, Set, And File Saws." Sent Free Upon Request.

CHAS. MORRILL, Inc.
96 Lafayette St. New York.

Yours FREE—for 10 Days This "Sterling" Convertible Level.

Test a "Sterling" under the most exacting conditions. You'll find it accurate and dependable . . . . always. Try-out costs you nothing! No risk. No obligation. Easy terms if you keep it. Just pin this to your letterhead and ask for Folder K-211.

Model No. 40

Mail it right now!

WARREN-KNIGHT CO.
136 N. 12th St., Phila., Pa.

Patented

Makers of
"Sterling" Transits and Levels

No Deposit Required

CARPENTERS

AUDELS CARPENTERS & BUILDERS GUIDES

Every Carpenter, Builder, Woodworker, Mechanic and apprentice should own these guides. These books answer hard questions and explain easy methods of doing better work. Easy to read and understand. Fully illustrated with 3700 diagrams and pictures showing modern working methods and plans. A complete home-study course for the apprentice; a quick, ready-reference for the journeyman. (*1600 pages, 4 volumes, flexible binding, gold edges, pocketsize.*)

TRADE INFORMATION

Every job covered—valuable, up-to-date information on:—**How to Use The Steel Square, Care of Tools, Saw Filing, Joinery Work, How to Calculate and Draw, House Framing, Stairs, How to Make Furniture, Lay out work and Foundations, Interior Trim, Outside Work, Roofing, How to Paint**—*with thousands of new short cuts and good ideas.*

SHIPPED FREE

Not a cent to pay until you see the Guides. No obligation to buy unless you are satisfied. Fill in coupon in *pencil.* Send now—today—get this great help library for carpenters and builders.

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

Theo. Audel & Co., 65 W. 23 St. New York
Send me AUDELS CARPENTERS and BUILDERS GUIDES. 4 numbers, $6, for *free examination.* If satisfactory, I will send you $1 in 7 days, then $1 monthly until $6 is paid.

Name .....
Address .....
Occupation .....
Employed by 11-T58

A Smooth Ride

IN the elevator shaft of a partially completed skyscraper, a skilled workman is using one of our Flat Bastard Files to "dress down" the guide rails.

Later on, elevators will shoot along these guide rails at the rate of eight hundred feet a minute. How smoothly they run will depend partly upon the sharp cutting teeth of this file.

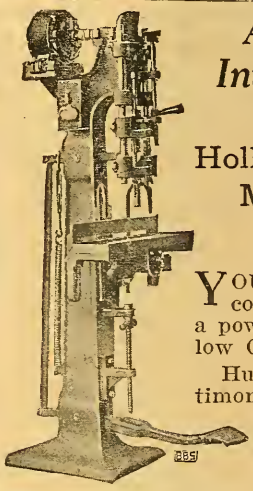
There are files stamped with the Nicholson and Black Diamond trade marks for any filing job in construction work.

At Hardware and Mill Supply Dealers'

NICHOLSON FILE CO.
Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

NICHOLSON U.S.A. TRADE MARK
Providence Factory
Nicholson File Co.

BLACK DIAMOND TRADE MARK
Philadelphia Factory
G. & H. Barnett Co.



A Real Investment

Hollow Chisel Mortiser

YOUR shop is not complete without a power driven Hollow Chisel Mortiser.

Hundreds of testimonials prove this machine a real investment. the cost of operating being two and three times cheaper than hand labor. For screens, for doors; for hard wood, for soft wood . . . it makes a welcome and profitable addition to your labor saving machines.

Write for special bulletins on hollow chisel mortisers, band saws, planers, jointers, variety wood workers, hoists, saw tables, and saw mills.

Write today and mention machines which interest you.

AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO.
136 Main Street HACKETTSTOWN, N. J.

BOYLES BAYONNE

Ready To Lay ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

The ideal covering for roofs and floors of piazzas, sun parlors, and all flat roofs.

WATERPROOF
WEATHERPROOF
DURABLE
FLEXIBLE
LAYS FLAT—STAYS FLAT

Requires no white lead bedding.

Write for Sample Book T.

BOYLE'S BAYONNE ROOF AND DECK CLOTH
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

JOHN BOYLE & CO., INC.
112-114 Duane St.
NEW YORK
1317-1319 Pine St.
ST. LOUIS

SAND'S WOOD AND ALUMINUM LEVELS

STANDARD OF PERFECTION AND ACCURACY

Built for the artisan and discriminating mechanic of the craft

CARPENTERS ALUMINUM LEVEL

No. 24-24" 6 Glasses, $6.00.

Also made 26" 28" 30" lengths. Reversible. Can be used in any position. Will plumb any end or level any edge up.

Sand's Levels Tell The Truth

Sold by hardware dealers everywhere, or sent direct on receipt of price. Parcel post charges prepaid. Send for complete catalogue.

SAND'S LEVEL & TOOL CO.
Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

New Way to Make $5000 a Year

Giving Away FREE FUEL

Yes! A Dignified, Profitable Position in Your Community Awaits You, Just Showing Folks How To Cut Their Fuel Bills in Half this Amazing New Way! Get Details at Once!

Amazing Self-Fitting Weather Strips Sell at Sight!

NOW even the humblest homes can know the comfort and economy of snug weather-proofed doors and windows! Red-D-Ply, new kind of Metal Weatherstrip attached by anyone in a jiffy with only a hammer and scissors, not only instantly ends draughts, leaks, dust, smoke and rattles, but is GUARANTEED to pay its trifling cost in fuel savings in 2 winters or money back! Saves $30 to $60 every year, besides cleaning and doctor bills. Made of lifetime bronze hemmed, holes punched clear through. Works on new self-adjusting principle. One package fits any door or window. Most amazing demonstration you ever saw. Repeat bnslnes makes $5000 a year and more easy. Vernohm, Mo., made $142 in just one day! For Free Sample and full details about Red-D-Ply and its sales possibilities in your territory, write at once to

Red-D Manufacturing Co., 3711-15 Parnell Ave., Dept. S-110, St. Louis, Mo.

GET FREE SAMPLE

"The Boss Was Stumped"

"He was trying to figure out a way to speed up the machines. I could see he was stumped and I asked him if he would let me try my hand at it.

" 'Go ahead,' he said, 'but I don't believe you can help much. Looks like an outside job to me.'

"So I started right in and pretty soon I had the whole thing worked out. The boss was watching me and I could see he was surprised.

" 'How did you learn all that?' he asked in that quiet way of his. And then I told him I'd been studying at home nights through the International Correspondence Schools.

"He didn't say anything more and I thought he had forgotten all about it until he called me in his office a few weeks later and said he was going to make me foreman and increase my salary $75 a month.

" 'Keep on studying,' he told me, 'and you'll get another promotion soon. You can't beat those International Correspondence Schools text-books for good, sound, practical knowledge.' "

That's a true story of what spare-time study has done for just one man. There are thousands of others. Why don't *you* take up a home-study course with the International Correspondence Schools and prepare yourself to earn more money? At least get the facts.

Mail the Coupon for Free Booklet

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
"The Universal University"
Box 8835-C, Scranton, Penaa.

Without cost or obligation, please send me a copy of your booklet, **"Who Wins and Why,"** and full particulars on the subject *before* which I have marked X:

☐ Architect	☐ Window Display	
☐ Architectural Draftsman	☐ Plumber and Steam Fitter	
☐ Architects' Blueprints	☐ Electrical Engineer	
☐ Contractor and Builder	☐ Electric Lighting	
☐ Building Foreman	☐ Mechanical Engineer	
☐ Concrete Builder	☐ Show Card and Sign Lettering	
☐ Structural Engineer	☐ Industrial Management	
☐ Structural Draftsman	☐ Secretarial Work	
☐ Heating and Ventilation	☐ Business Correspondence	
☐ Plumbing Inspector	☐ Bookkeeper	
☐ Foreman Plumber	☐ Stenographer and Typist	
☐ Sheet Metal Worker	☐ Higher Accounting	
☐ Surveying and Mapping	☐ Common School Subjects	
☐ Civil Engineer	☐ Mathematics ☐ English	
☐ Electric Wiring	☐ Illustrating ☐ Cartooning	
☐ Telegraph Engineer	☐ Railway Mail Clerk	
☐ Practical Telephony	☐ Civil Service	
☐ Mechanical Draftsman	☐ Mining Engineer	
☐ Toolmaker	☐ Gas Engine Operating	
☐ Machine Shop Practice	☐ Textile Overseer or Supt.	
☐ Chemist ☐ Pharmacy	☐ Traffic Manager	
☐ Navigation	☐ Automobiles	
☐ Salesmanship	☐ Airplane Engines	☐ Spanish
☐ Advertising	☐ Agriculture	☐ French
☐ Business Management	☐ Poultry Raising	☐ Radio

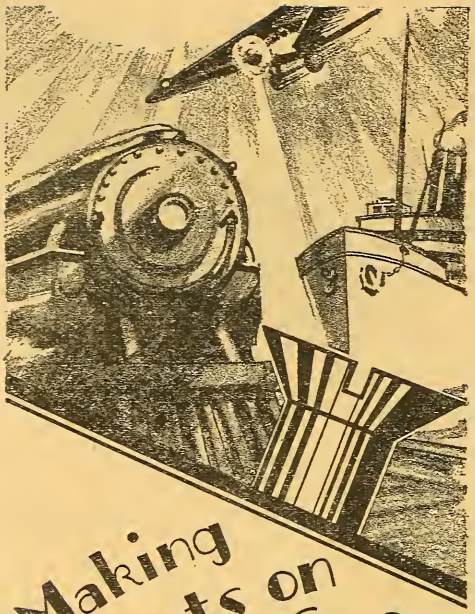
Name.....

Street Address.....

City.....State.....

Occupation.....

If you reside in Canada, send this coupon to International Correspondence Schools Canadian, Limited, Montreal



Making Contacts on Land and Sea

Wherever wood is joined together on a ship, an automobile, a passenger coach, a building or anything that is put together to stay, you will find AMERICAN Screws doing their work.

AMERICAN Screws stand the strain of heavy wear and heavy handling. They are made of the best materials and backed by ninety years of successful manufacturing. Your orders for AMERICAN Screws can be quickly supplied from the large stocks we maintain at Providence and Chicago.

WOOD SCREWS
STOVE BOLTS
MACHINE SCREWS
TIRE BOLTS

AMERICAN SCREW CO.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.

WESTERN DEPOT
225 West Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

"Put It Together With Screws"

There are certain things that *make* houses sell

And oak flooring is one of the most important

Watch any prospective buyer of a home as he steps through the front door. It makes little difference whether the house is listed at $5,000 or $30,000. The first thing he looks at is the floor. Other things count naturally. Location, design, bathrooms, closet space—all are important. But if the house is floored with oak, upstairs and down, it gives an immediate impression of being *worth the money.*

"This," says the buyer, as he walks on oak floors, "is a house well-built—a house built to last."

The profit in flooring a house with oak is all out of proportion to its slight additional cost. Get the figures on it. Compare the cost of laying oak floors, while the house is being built, with the item of ordinary soft-wood floors. Then consider the gain in selling value. Often the oak-floored house will bring at least $1,000 more, and bring it sooner.

This advertisement is published by the OAK FLOORING BUREAU, 1251 Builders' Building, Chicago—a bureau maintained by the oak flooring industry. Write us for helpful literature. And if you would like advice on any flooring problem, our technical staff is at your service—without obligation.

OAK FLOORS
increase house values

Oak flooring advertising will be carried on during 1928-29 on an increased scale. Look for the advertisements in "House and Garden", "House Beautiful", "Good Housekeeping", "Better Homes and Gardens" and "The Literary Digest."

BRICK

STONE

STUCCO

WOOD

Stands FOUR-SQUARE with Good Building

GYPLAP *in the new and handy size*

REGARDLESS of how the outer walls may be built—of brick, stone, frame or stucco—the house will be a better house if sheathed with Gyplap.

The reasons are simple. Here they are:

Resistance to heat and cold offered by Gyplap's thick core of gypsum.

Added fire-protection—gypsum does not burn.

Tongue-and-groove joint is a barrier to wind and weather.

Added strength and rigidity—a stout bracing for the wood frame.

Gyplap in the new and handy size, 24 inches by eight feet, is easy to handle above or below the scaffold. It goes up quickly with less nailing.

For sample and full information about this modern sheathing, just mail the coupon.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices:
Dept. 404, 300 West Adams St., Chicago, Illinois

GYPLAP

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

The *FIREPROOF* Sheathing

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

Mail this today!

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY, Dept. 404, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
Please send me a sample and folder telling about Gyplap.

Name..... *Address*.....

Mr. Happy Man *Says:*

USE ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS AND BE HAPPY

We make "Circular" Saws and "Band" Saws,
"Cross Cut" Saws and "Hand" Saws;
Large or Small, we make them all!
In Winter, Summer, Spring or Fall
Take our advice and always call
For "E. C. ATKINS SAWS!"

"Metal" Saws or "Wood Saws"—
All "Our Saws are Good Saws!"
By every Test they are the BEST—
From North to South, from East to West!
If you are wise you will invest
In "E. C. ATKINS SAWS!"

"Little Saws and "Big" Saws,
"Shingle" Saws and "Jig" Saws;
Here they lie, for you to try;
All Shapes and Sizes we supply
You will be glad the day you buy—
The "E. C. ATKINS SAWS!"

"Atkins" Saws are "Real" Saws—
"Perfect" Saws—"Ideal" Saws!
In every Land our famous "Brand"
Of SILVER STEEL SAWS is in demand!
NO OTHER SAWS HARD WORK WILL STAND
Like "E. C. ATKINS SAWS!"

Enclose 25c for carpenter's nail apron and SAW SENSE.

BUY ATKINS *Silver Steel* SAWS AND BE HAPPY

"A PERFECT SAW FOR EVERY PURPOSE"

E.C.ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

Home Office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
Canadian Factory, Hamilton Ontario
Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster N.Y.

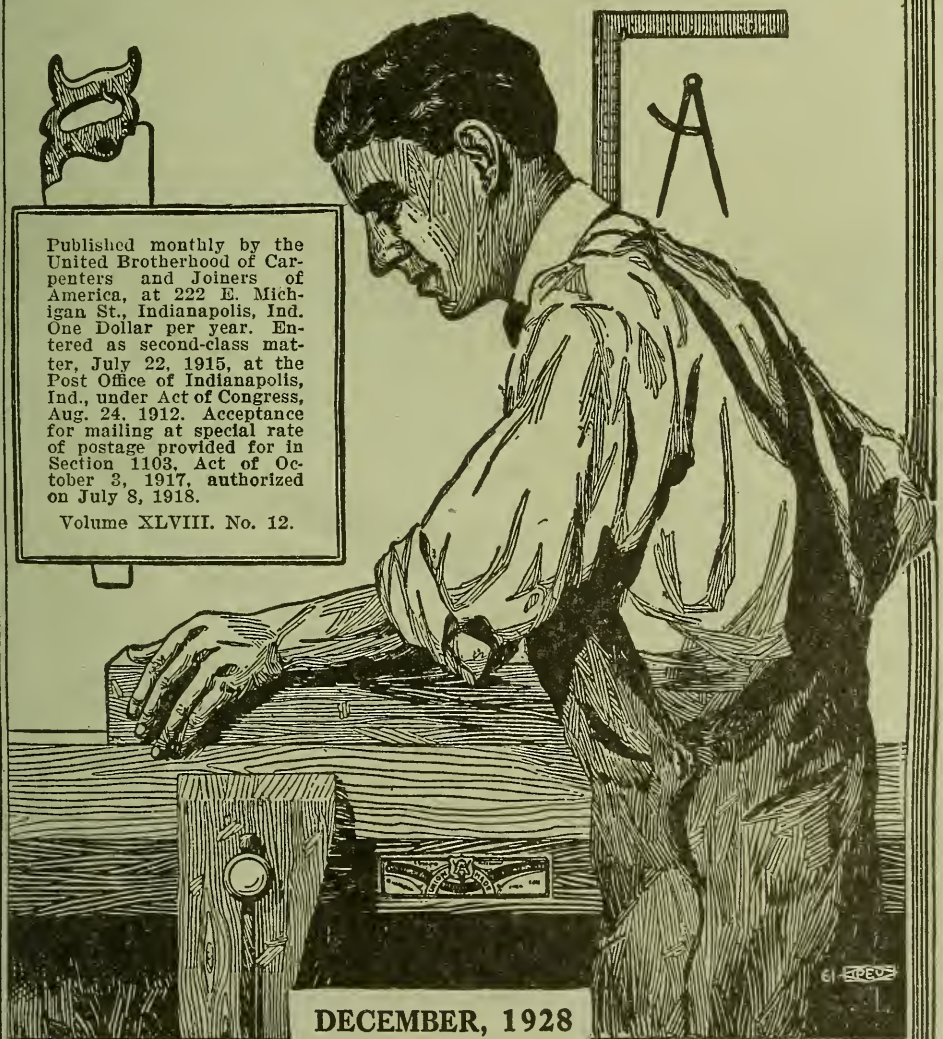
Branches Carrying Complete Stocks In The Following Cities:

Atlanta
Memphis
Chicago
Minneapolis
New Orleans
New York City
Portland, Ore.
San Francisco
Seattle
Paris, France
Vancouver, B.C.

ATKINS

SILVER STEEL SAWS

The Carpenter



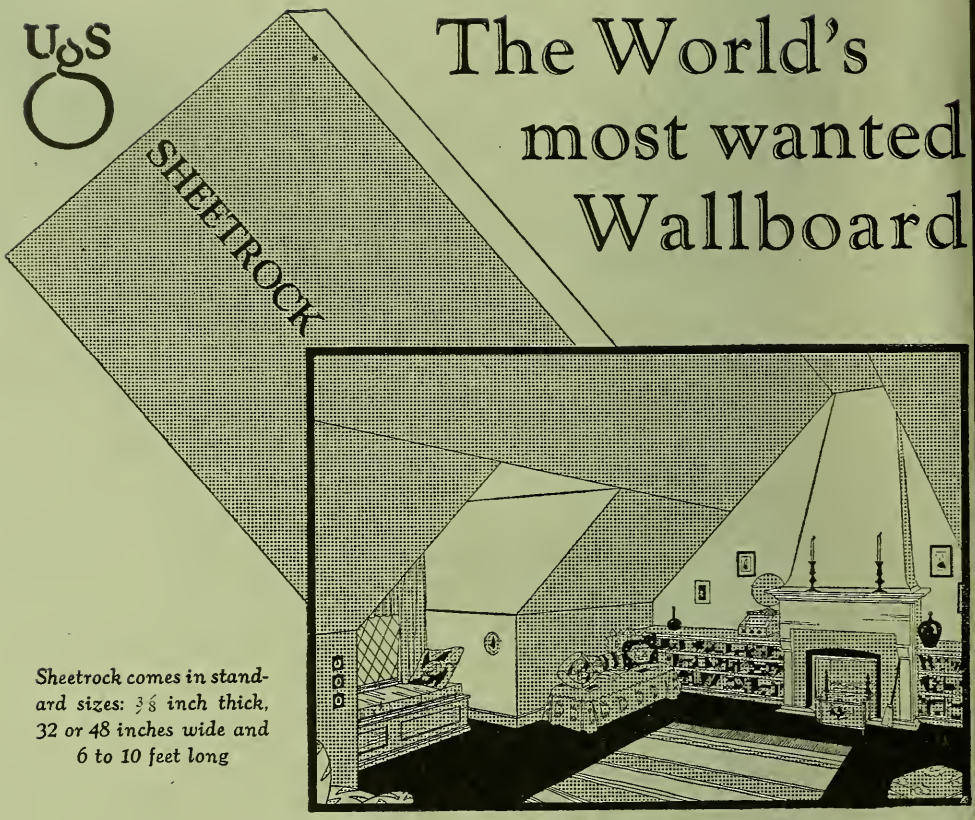
Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume XLVIII. No. 12.

DECEMBER, 1928

USG

The World's most wanted Wallboard



Sheetrock comes in standard sizes: 3/8 inch thick, 32 or 48 inches wide and 6 to 10 feet long

IT'S the way it handles, quite as much as its sturdiness and firesafety, that has made Sheetrock the world's most popular wallboard.

Sheetrock saws close and true as fine-grained lumber. Takes and holds nails snug and tight. Does not warp, buckle or bulge. Goes up quickly. Does not burn.

You can turn out any alteration job, for instance, so it *looks* better, is better and pays a better profit—and it won't take you as long.

Thousands of good carpenters have found it a good thing to carry a small pocket-size Sheetrock sample. Glad to send you one—and a FREE Sheetrock Time Book, too. Just use the coupon.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices:
Dept. 4, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

Sheetrock bears the inspection stamp of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

SHEETROCK

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

FIREPROOF...INSULATING

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

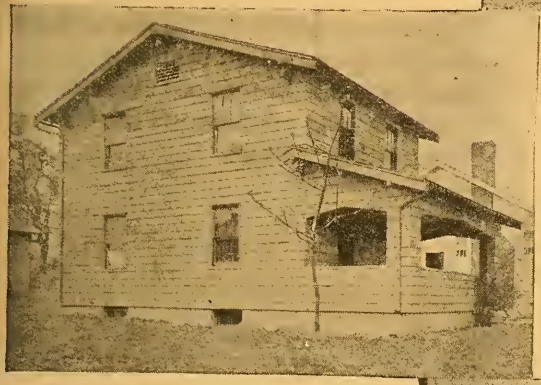
UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY, Dept. 4, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
Please send sample of Sheetrock and Time Book.

Name..... Address.....

City..... State.....

Your services

will be required in Modernizing *houses like these*



Here is a splendid example showing what can be done to modernize an old stucco house. Shingles right over the stucco made this a modern home—and gave a good sized job to carpenters!

RIGHT in your own town there are dozens of old houses that need modernizing.

Modernizing means new sash, shingles, sheathing, flooring, interior trim—the installation of built-in fixtures—the addition of a sun-porch or garage. And the use of these materials calls for the carpenters services—means more work for you.

The Home Modernizing Bureau, financed by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association and manufacturers and associations of other building industry groups, is actively promoting the modernizing and rebuilding of old structures. The purpose of the bureau is to develop local Home Modernizing Campaigns and is actively promoting this idea right in your locality.

It will pay to take a leading part in the formation of a local Home Modernizing Bureau.

Talk it up with the members of your local . . make sure *your* Union is well represented in the bureau in your community. Better yet, see that your local is the *first* to take steps to form a Home Modernizing Bureau.

Write the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Dept. 4351, Washington, D. C., today for information about how you can take a leading part in the formation of a bureau in your own town.

NATIONAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

Transportation Bldg., Washington, D. C.

"American Standard Lumber From America's Best Mills"

INTRO

the latest member of

Here is an indestructible chisel

This new tool with its handle of indestructible composition combines a number of valuable improvements with the ruggedness and efficiency of the Stanley "Everlasting" Chisel.

The Stanley "100-Plus" Chisel—

combines the strongest chisel construction with an indestructible handle.

Two styles—No. 1004, Bevel Edge Pocket Chisels, sizes ¼" to 2" blade. No. 1005, Bevel Edge Butt Chisels, sizes ¼" to 2" blade.

STANLEY TOOLS

STANLEY

DUCING
the Stanley "100-Plus" family

Two outstanding features of these chisels

1. ***Improved "Everlasting" type of construction*** — On this type of chisel the head, shank, socket or ferrule and blade are forged integral. All mechanical joints are eliminated. A blow on the head is transmitted directly to the cutting edge with undiminished force. Only the finest tool-steel is used. Correctly heat-treated and tempered to insure greatest strength with a keen cutting edge.

2. ***Non-breakable, composition handle.*** —is formed on the shank under tremendous pressure. It is not affected by heat or moisture. It is not cold to the hand. In appearance the handle is very distinctive, resembling the finest tropical wood.

☆ ☆ ☆

This new Stanley 100-Plus Chisel is made in all standard sizes. Two types—pocket and butt—both bevel edged. Ask your dealer to show you this new Stanley Chisel. A set of them should be in the kit of every craftsman who wants the best in tools.

THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL PLANT
New Britain, Conn.

Other members of the Stanley "100-Plus" family

Stanley "100-Plus" Nail Hammer. This is the hammer that supported a seven-passenger sedan without loosening the head from the handle. *The hammer with the perfect balance.*

Stanley "100-Plus" Screw Driver. *The screw driver that thrives on abuse.* Strongest known construction for a screw driver with a wood handle.

TOOLS

FREE How to

New Easy Practical Way

To Double Your Pay In 2 or 3 Months!

Thousands of Men In The Building Trades Have Discovered An Altogether New Way To Double and Triple Their Incomes! Surprising, Yes,—But True! Almost Over Night They Have Stepped Into Interesting, Big Pay Jobs—Become Foremen And Superintendents—Or Are Making Big Money In Business For Themselves. The Same Wonderful Opportunity Is Now Offered You. Don't Send One Penny. Just Mail The Coupon For Full Set of Valuable Blue-Print Plans, Big Free Book, and Complete Details.

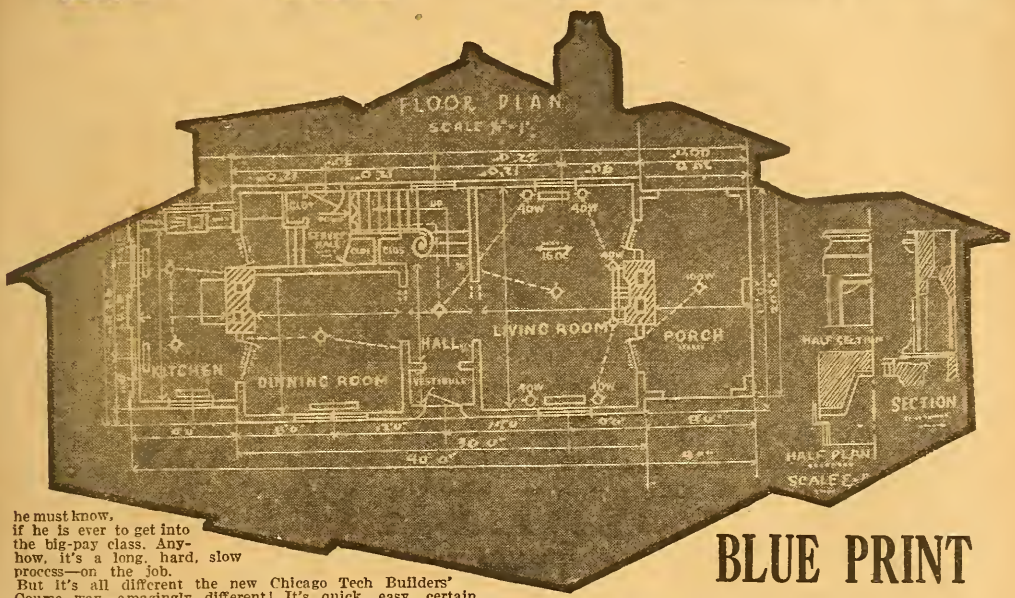
YOU men who work with tools in the building trades make good money. But you don't get one penny more than you're entitled to. Every boss on the job—every foreman, every superintendent—is making plenty more than just your wage scale—you can figure pretty well for yourself what a lot of real money the contractor and the builder clean up. Why do these men get more money for their work than you do?

Why do they clean up $6,000 to $15,000 a year or more? It's simply because they're trained in the "headwork" side of Building and Contracting work. They can read Blue Print Plans. They know how to lay out and run jobs.

Get This Big-Money Training

Many men think the only way they can get practical "headwork" training is on the job. Perhaps that was true once. But thousands of Chicago Tech graduates have proved that the idea is all wrong now. You know yourself that a man can spend 5 or 10 years working with his tools and never get a real chance to learn the things

Read Blue Prints



he must know, if he is ever to get into the big-pay class. Anyhow, it's a long, hard, slow process—on the job.

But it's all different the new Chicago Tech Builders' Course way—amazingly different! It's quick, easy, certain. Right at home, you get real Blue-Prints used on actual jobs to examine and keep for reference. In language you can understand, as plain as A-B-C, everything is told you and worked out for you in concise, practical home lessons—no text books to study—you are taken by experts right through every step of Plan Reading, Estimating, and Superintendence so simply and easily it is just like play. You don't need even a grade school educaton to understand every word and absorb every fact.

READ

"Since starting the Builder's Course I have been raised to Superintendent and my pay raised 100 per cent."
P. F. Blair, Okla.

"I owe a lot of credit to your course. Am now listed as a Brick Contractor and made about $3,800 clear money this summer."
E. F. Baker, Ohio.

Consider what this quick, practical Chicago Tech training has done for others. Woodside, in less than three months, rises from journeyman carpenter to foreman, then makes big money in contracting business for himself. In a few months McAvoy goes from bricklayer on the wall to foreman in charge at a big increase in pay. Marchand says, "Ten days after completing course my pay was raised 100 per cent." Hundreds—yes, thousands of others say the same. Chicago Tech has helped them to bigger jobs or a business of their own. It is ready right now to help you.

IF YOU LIVE IN OR NEAR CHICAGO
Visit our day or evening classes which over 1,000 Builders attend. You can get the same training by mail—same Plans, Lessons and Instructors. Mail the coupon for details.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL
School for Builders
Dept. R-101, Chicago Tech Bldg.
118 E. 26th Street Chicago, Ill.

BLUE PRINT PLANS and Valuable Book FREE

We want you to see for yourself how easily you can learn to read Blue Prints and do Estimating this new, quick way—how easily you can double and triple your income. Test this yourself. Don't send one penny. Just mail the coupon. We will send you absolutely FREE a full set of practical, working Blue Prints, also the valuable book, "How To Read Blue Prints." Act at once as this Free Trial Opportunity may not be offered again.

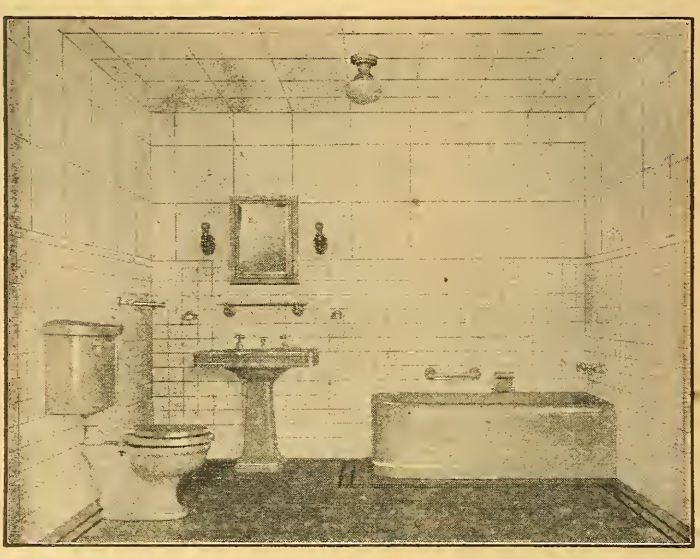
Chicago Technical School for Builders,
Dept. R-101, Chicago Tech Bldg.,
118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

I will accept your FREE TEST OFFER. Please send your Free Books and Blue Prints which I understand are mine to keep without obligation. It is understood that no salesman will call on me.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....State .....



Illustrating a Bath Room finished with Ambler Asbestos WALTILE, 4x4 in. scoring at the bottom, and 8x8 in. scoring at the top of the walls and ceiling

AMBLER ASBESTOS "WALTILE"

Asbestos Tiling in Sheet Form

Scored 4″ x 4″, 8″ x 8″ and 16″ x 16″ for Tile Effects

Scored Panels Are Made in White, Cream Apple Green and Nankin Blue

A FIREPROOF tiling, ready for immediate application, for old walls as well as new. WALTILE transforms attics, cellars and basements into habitable rooms. Will not warp or crack. Not affected by ordinary living conditions.

WALTILE is made of a fireproof asbestos compound, pressed into rigid sheets of convenient size, 32″ x 48″—and given a permanent, decorated enamel surface in various colors and finishes.

WALTILE can be cut to fit any wall surface by any carpenter or handy man. In new houses WALTILE is nailed directly to the studding, thus saving lath and plaster

For prices and full particulars, address

ASBESTOS SHINGLE, SLATE & SHEATHING COMPANY

AMBLER -:- PENNA.

Boston, Mass. Buffalo, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. Cleveland, Ohio Detroit, Mich. Milwaukee, Wis. Minneapolis, Minn. New York, N. Y. Omaha, Nebraska Philadelphia, Penna. Pittsburg, Penna. St. Louis, Mo. Washington, D. C. Wilkes-Barre, Penna.

Factories { **Ambler, Pa.** / **St. Louis, Mo.**

Here's How YOU Can Make

$2 to $4 an Hour In Spare Time

and Build Your Own Business to Pay You

Big Profits

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

Foley Saw Tool Co., Inc., 472 Foley Bldg., 11 Main St., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Please send me your FREE plan for making BIG MONEY in my spare time filing saws on the Foley.

Street .....

Name .....

City ..... State.....

Send for FREE PLAN

B. F. CHURCH says:

"My Foley Filer paid for itself in a short time. I work as carpenter and file saws for others evenings and Saturday afternoons."

There's money in the saw-filing business. Why worry about dull times, strikes or off seasons? You can start your own business in your spare time, and our Free Plan shows how you can soon have all the work you can do in full time! Just the thing for you to make money this winter when it is dull—hundreds of carpenters are making BIG MONEY filing saws for others with the

FOLEY AUTOMATIC SAW FILER

Files all kinds of hand saws, bands saws from ⅛" to 4½" wide and cross-cut circular saws from 3" to 24" diameter. Its *automatic* mechanical accuracy makes every tooth of even size, height, and spacings Your customers will be "tickled pink" with their smooth, fast, clean-cutting saws. Better and quicker than hand-filing. EASY TO OPERATE—does not require any special skill—boys of 14 are running Foley Filers.

Read What These Carpenters Say—

"Foley-Filer is doing good work and always have plenty of work to do."—Michael Benko.

* * * *

"Nearly all the carpenters I know come to me with their saws. Every one I do saws for, comes back for more."—John Driscoll.

* * * *

"Foley-Filer is a dandy. Saws are coming in every day."—W. C. Holmes.

* * * *

"Already made $130 filing saws. Positively the best saw-filing machine I have seen."—H. S. O'Brien.

* * * *

"Have sharpened over 2000 saws with the Foley-Filer. It's a wonderful machine."—L. J. Frederick.

* * * *

"Am a carpenter working every day. However, I file about 100 saws a month at night."—Oscar Porr.

Lots of Saw Filing Business

No Canvassing. You can have all the saw-filing business you can handle if you have a Foley, besides keeping your own saws in perfect condition. Not only will other carpenters give you their saws to file, but many businesses—factories, schools, saw-mills, woodworking plants, contractors, etc.—will be glad to have their saws Foley-Filed when you show them. what a wonderful job you can do on your Foley. They have saws for you to file all year 'round. Send for Free Plan at once—mail coupon above.

Let Us File Your Saw FREE

Send us one of your hand saws and we will file it FREE just to show you how much better it will cut when it's Foley-Filed.

FOLEY SAW TOOL CO. Inc.

472 Foley Bldg., 11 Main St., N. E.
MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

No. 185

List Price, each $2.75

Mr. Punch

An Automatic Drill you should have in your kit!

He'll help you every day . . . all day long . . . a drill with patented exclusive features among which are

Drill Gauge in Handle

Not only indexes sizes of drills in compartments, but also enables you to determine size drill to be used. With a finishing nail, for instance, the hole next smaller than that the nail will enter indicates size drill to use.

Selective Cap

By turning the opening to size drill desired, and turning drill upside down, that drill will drop into your hand.

Positive Locking Chuck and Shanks

You can rely upon this, as construction of both chuck and fluted shanks are such that the drills simply cannot slip.

This is a tool—a Goodell-Pratt Tool—in which quality is considered first and foremost. You'll like it.

Ask your local dealer to show it to you.
If he hasn't it in stock, write us direct.

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY *Toolsmiths* GREENFIELD, MASS. U.S.A.

GOODELL-PRATT

1500 GOOD TOOLS

This Time SIGN *and* MAIL *the* COUPON

Cut out—Sign and Mail

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.,
Dept. C-212, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.

Send me the Money-Making facts about the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....

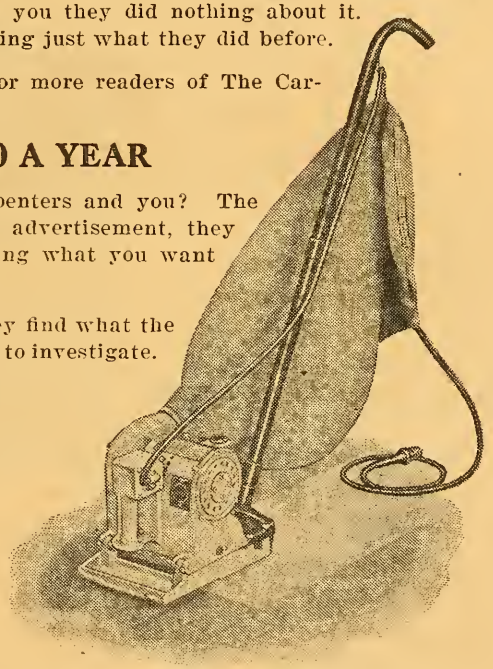
THOUSANDS of carpenters like you have heard about the money to be made as Clarke FlorKraftsmen. Like you they have wished they could make the extra money. They have thought of what a difference $25 to $75 a day earnings would make in their lives, but like you they did nothing about it. So today they are still plodding along, making just what they did before.

On the other hand, there are a thousand or more readers of The Carpenter who now

MAKE $6,000 to $12,000 A YEAR

What is the difference between these carpenters and you? The big difference is that when they read the advertisement, they **acted.** That's the difference between getting what you want and not getting it.

Get out of the rut. If you want more money find what the Clarke will do for you. It costs you nothing to investigate.



Read this Letter

It's one of thousands received from men who took the first step in the right direction by sending the coupon.

R. R. RUNDLE
Bartlesville, Okla.
Sept. 27, 1928

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

The machine is all you say it is and then some. I have just sanded one five-room house, and the painters worked at the same time I was working.

It did plenty of good work. I did nearly 600 feet from 11 o'clock to 6:30 and stopped for lunch. Wasn't that fair for a new beginner and did a good job?

Will write more in a short time.

Respectfully yours,
(signed) R. R. *Rundle.*

Now it's your turn to *Act.*

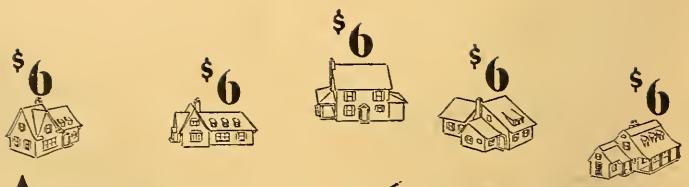
If you haven't a pen—use a pencil, but sign the coupon NOW

The CLARKE

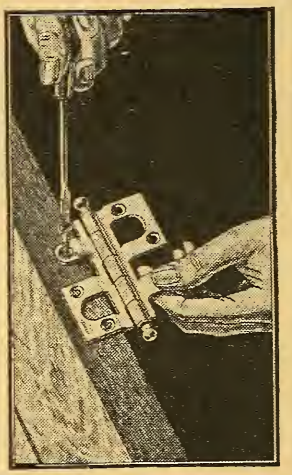
weighs only 31 lbs., operates off any light socket and is easily carried anywhere with one hand. It will surface 800 to 2000 sq. ft. of new floor a day—and without varnish remover will resurface old varnished floor, 300 to 1000 sq. ft. a day. Dustless in operation with inbuilt vacuum—and almost as easy to operate as a vacuum cleaner. It's the only sander that absolutely guarantees performance.

Clarke means easy money and big money for carpenters.

CLARKE SANDING MACHINE CO.
Dept. C-212, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.
Originators, and for 11 years, Manufacturers of Portable Sanding Machines.



Average a $6 saving on every house by hanging doors this NEW way



ON jobs where close estimates of expense are important — where every dime looks as big as a cart wheel, you can cut ordinary costs by as much as $6 per house by using the new McKinney "Non-Mortis" Butt.

The illustration shows how it is made and applied. One leaf folds flat into the other so that, closed, they have only the thickness of a single thin leaf!

Therefore you don't have to cut a single mortise. You can hang a door in less than 10 minutes. The door will fit snug, too, with a modest, even joint all around.

The hinges align themselves by means of the swedging on each leaf. Simply lay them in position, locating as for an ordinary hinge, and drive your screws. Easy? You bet. Saves half to two-thirds of your time on every door. And that means money. On an average size house it easily totals more than $6 saved.

Your regular source of supply has them in standard sizes and finishes, or can quickly get them. Cabinet sizes are also available. Use them on your next job and save money.

McKINNEY MANUFACTURING CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

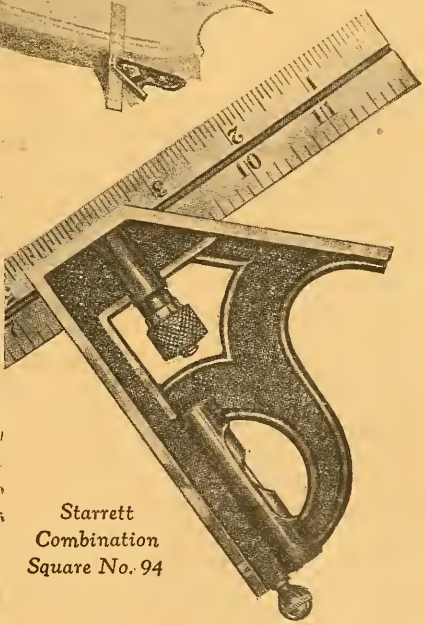
McKINNEY "NON-MORTIS" BUTT

Starretts make good work easier

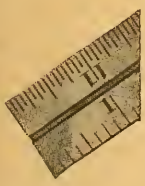
Starrett Dividers No. 92

Take the Starrett No. 94 Combination Square, for example, eight everyday tools in one,—a marking gage, rule, try square, mitre, depth gage, height gage, level and plumb. It's typically Starrett in quality, workmanship and all around usefulness.

The extra weight of the No. 92 Dividers gives a balance which makes them mighty easy to hold on a mark. Your hardware store has these and other convenient Starrett Tools. Drop in today and ask for the ones you need.



Starrett Combination Square No. 94



Write us for your free copy of the new Starrett Catalog No. 24 "E" illustrating and describing more than 2500 Starrett Tools.

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.

World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy
ATHOL, MASS., U.S.A.

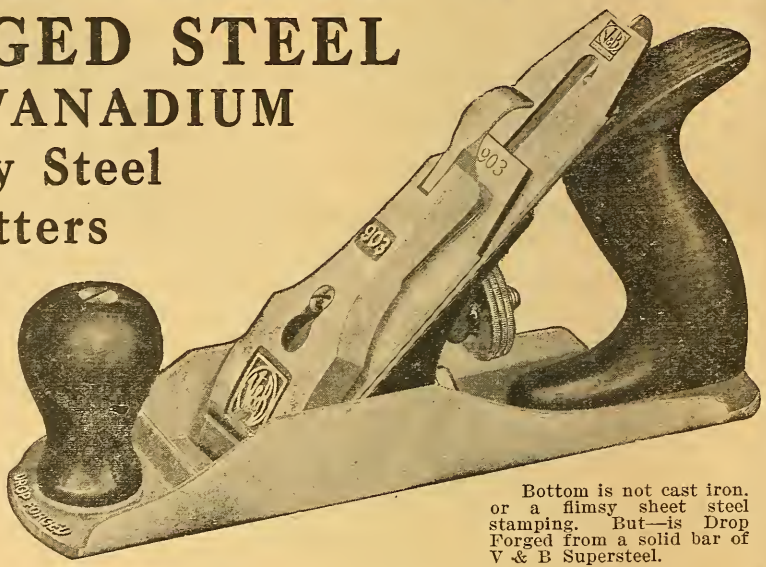
STARRETT TOOLS — STARRETT HACK SAWS CUT QUICKER LAST LONGER — STARRETT TAPES STANDARD FOR ACCURACY

Use Starrett Tools

UNBREAKABLE

FORGED STEEL with VANADIUM Alloy Steel Cutters

Look for the words DROP FORGED on the front of the bottom. Accept no substitute.



Bottom is not cast iron, or a flimsy sheet steel stamping. But—is Drop Forged from a solid bar of V & B Supersteel.

A Wonderful Plane—Cuts Quick. Lasts Long

Put one in your kit: You'll chuckle with pleasure every time you put it into wood. Makes planing a joy to the true craftsman because it cuts a clean, long shaving so easily. Cross cuts hardwood. Planes birds-eye maple without pulling out the eyes.

Neither sticks nor chatters, because our plane bottom is a solid Supersteel drop-forging, accurate to the thousandth of an inch, with accurate grooves that hold the frog and other parts in perfect line.

CUTTER is forged from a solid bar of VANADIUM alloy tool steel, scientifically heat-treated by a special process of our own, and tested to cut wire before it leaves our factory.

HANDLE is extra large and comfortable, with plenty of hand room. It is made of seasoned walnut. Walnut nob is also oversize—easy to grasp.

How to Get One Promptly

Ask your hardware dealer for a V & B Unbreakable Drop Forged Steel Plane, and be sure it has the word: "Drop Forged" on its nose. If he does not carry the line, write us enclosing the price, and giving us the name and address of the dealer you wish to favor.

Prices—by parcel post prepaid.

No. 903 — 8 in.	$4.75
No. 904 — 9 in.	5.25
No. 904½—10 in.	5.75
No. 905 —14 in.	5.75

Specify whether plain or corrugated bottom.

V&B

VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Makers of Fine Tools

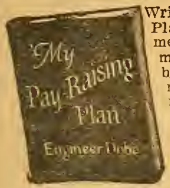
2114 Carroll Ave. Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.

GIVEN TO YOU

See Money-Making Tools Below FREE

If you are 16 or older and will copy jack shown at right and mail it to me I will send you a Draftsman's pocket rule, free.

Just Copy This Jack Today! NEW Pay-Raising Plan



Write to me. I will send you this new book. Not a catalog. My Pay-Raising Plan and Money Making Advice. I can prove that John Savadge, trained by me, makes $300 a month. Earl J. Dupree, trained by me, refused $600 a month because he makes more in his own business. A. H. Bernier, trained by me, earns $7000 to $9000 a year. Arthur Dewalt, trained by me, makes more than $400 a month. D. C. Stroop, trained by me, makes $475 a month. L. V. Broughten, trained by me, makes $300 a month.

Now is the time to learn to be a draftsman. Get Free, "My Pay - Raising Plan." Send for it at once. Let me tell you how some Dobe Draftsmen make $250 to $750 a month. Read this advertisement clear through. See for yourself how you can make real money as a draftsman. Read how much work there is for them.

Age or Lack of Education No Drawback

You do not need previous experience. You do not need to be a high school graduate. My practical, home study course gives you just the kind of training you need to become successful, during only your spare time.

I Train You at Home

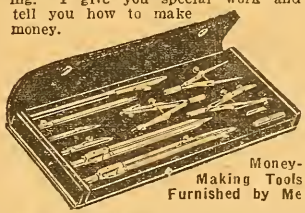
My practical working method makes every step in learning drafting as clear as a moving picture. That's why I train you so fast to be a draftsman.

Money Back if Not Satisfied

I train you under a positive Money Back Agreement. If my training does not satisfy you after you have finished you get every penny back.

Earn While You Learn

You can start earning extra money a few weeks after beginning my training. I give you special work and tell you how to make money.



Money-Making Tools Furnished by Me

You get these fine quality, genuine, imported draftsman's tools, just as soon as you become my student. No finer tools made for practical drafting work.

Employment Service

After training you I help you to get a job without charging you a cent for this service. Employers of draftsmen come to me for men because they know that men I train make good.

Draftsmen Needed In:

Auto Work

The automobile industry is one of the greatest in America. Thousands of draftsmen needed. I'll train you for the work.

Electricity

Electricity is the coming motive force of the world. Draftsmen are needed in every department of this fascinating work. I'll train you at home. Get a job here.

Aviation

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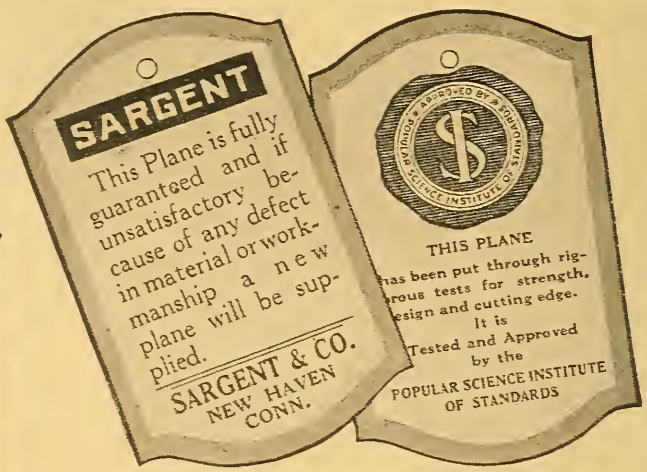

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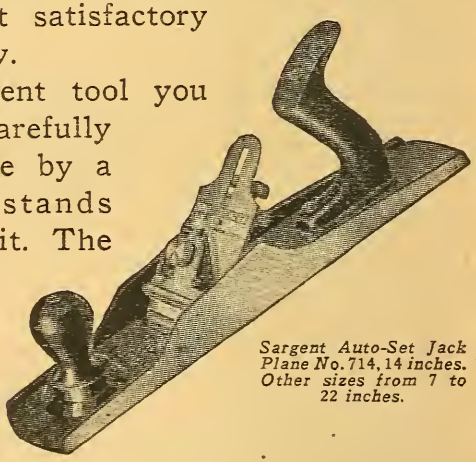

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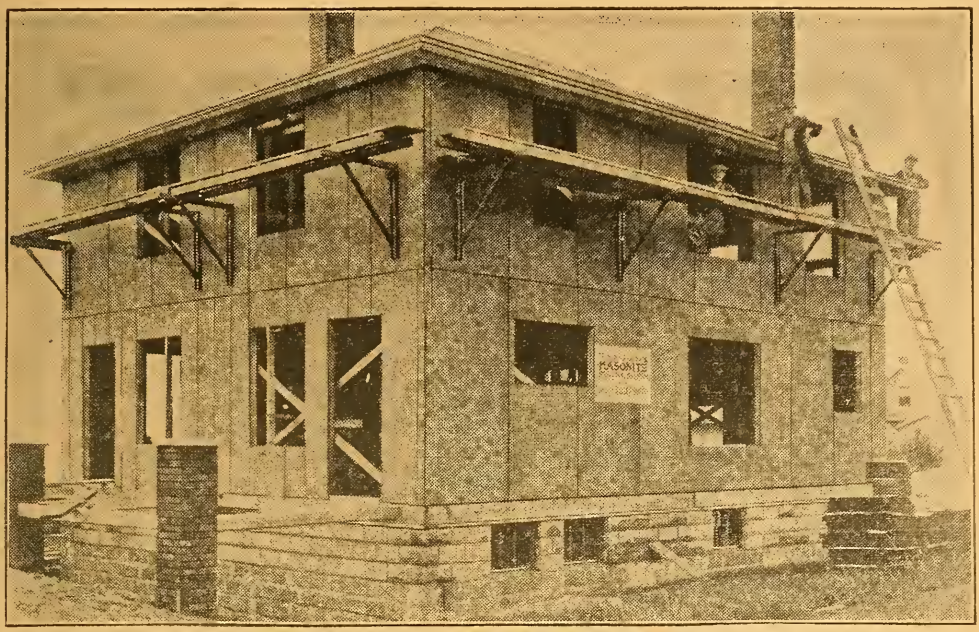

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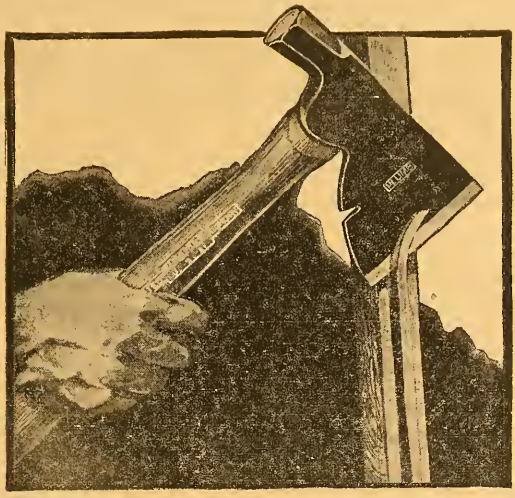

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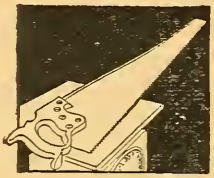

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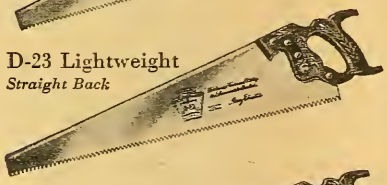

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Straight Back

D-20 Lightweight
Skew Back

D-16 Lightweight
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D-8 Lightweight
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D-7 Lightweight
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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

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Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

The employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the Lufkin Rule Company of Saginaw, Michigan, who manufacture a number of tools used by carpenters such as rules, tapes, combination squares, trysquares and other measuring devices.

This concern recently constructed a large addition to their plant on which were employed non-union carpenters.

THE DEDICATION OF OUR HOME

WHEN the General Executive Board decided to hold the Twenty-second General Convention at our Home in Lakeland, Fla., it was to have the delegates participate in the dedication of the Home to the purpose for which it was erected, namely: as a haven of rest and security for the aged and disabled carpenters.

Accordingly, on Monday, October 1, 1928, on the second day of the convention, the ceremonies incident to the dedication, were opened by General President William L. Hutcheson.

The auditorium was filled to overflowing, there being present approximately one thousand persons, including the delegates, visitors and guests. Grouped attractively around the rostrum were several beautiful floral offerings.

Seated on the stage were the General Officers and General Executive Board Members and the guests of honor, who included the following: Honorable James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor of the United States; C. Woudenberg, Secretary of the International Union of Woodworkers, Amsterdam, Holland; William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor; George F. Hedrick, Clarence Swick, Joseph F. Clarke, and Charles A. Cullen, of the Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America; John J. Hynes and Robert Byron, of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Union; William J. McSorley, President of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor; William J. Spencer, Secretary of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor; T. P. Behney, of the Pattern Makers' League of North America; Albert Adamski, of the United Garment Workers of America; John Donlin, editor of the Plasterers' International Journal; M. J. Colleran and Edward J. McGivern, representing the Operative Plasters and Cement Finishers' Association; Frank Feeney, President of the Elevator Constructors of America; John W. Hays, Secretary of the International Typographical Union and President of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor; Herbert J. Drane, Congressman from Florida; W. F. Reid, mayor of the City of Lakeland, and Ira C. Hopper, representing the Lakeland Chamber of Commerce.

The Reverend Thomas McDowell, of the Dixieland Baptist Church delivered the invocation.

General President Hutcheson introduced the speakers, who included Mayor W. F. Reid of Lakeland; Ira C. Hopper of the Lakeland Chamber of Commerce; Congressman Herbert J. Drane from Florida; Secretary of Labor James J. Davis; President Thomas Moore of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress; Secretary C. Woudenberg of the International Union of Woodworkers; President Wm. Green of the American Federation of Labor; and General Secretary Frank Duffy.

All of the speakers expressed praise and admiration for the officers and membership of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, whose united efforts have made the erection of our magnificent Home a reality. They expressed themselves as being profoundly impressed with the Home, its furnishings and equipment as well as with the surrounding ground. The citrus groves also came in for their share of praise.

Following the speaking program a luncheon was served in the dining room to all those present.

General Secretary Frank Duffy in his address, spoke of the many previous attempts that were made to establish a Pension. This matter, he said was discussed in our conventions as far back as 1898. He said in part:

"The establishment of a Home for those who want to take advantage of it and the inauguration of a Pension system were not put into force and effect on a moment's thought. We have been working on it for thirty years, and this is the accomplishment.

"In 1898 at the New York convention, then again in 1900 at the Scranton convention we had the question up. We had taken care of other things more important and pressing. We left this until later. I refer to hours of labor, wages, working and living conditions, the establishment of the Saturday half-

holiday, and now the establishment of the five-day work week.

"More than thirty years ago we had this matter under consideration, and in our convention in Scranton in 1900 we decided that we would pay a Pension and to do so we would take a small amount per member per year out of our General Fund in order to establish a Pension Fund. At that time we were only nineteen years old and we had six years more before reaching our silver jubilee. We thought by the time we reached our silver jubilee we would be able to pay a Pension, but we haven't paid a Pension yet.

"That proposition was not altogether satisfactory to the members, and at the next convention in Atlanta in 1902 we had the question up again. It was all right to create a Pension, but we didn't create a fund to pay the Pension, and so at Atlanta we endorsed the Pension and the proposition to raise the per capita tax to the Office to create a fund with which to pay the Pension. At that time we had about three and one-half years to go before we reached our twenty-fifth anniversary, at which time we thought we would pay the Pension.

"As the General Secretary of the organization I had to submit to referendum vote, the proposition, 'Shall we establish a Pension Fund?' With that we submitted the question, 'Shall we increase the per capita tax to the General Office to pay the Pension?' Practically all the members of our organization voted to pay the Pension. That was establishing that matter once and for all, but when we came to the other proposition to increase the per capita tax to pay the Pension, that was so deeply buried it could not be seen. So we had the Pension and no funds to pay it with.

"Since that time and almost up to the present I am receiving letters from all over the country, from our Local Unions and members, asking, 'What happened to the Pension established by the Atlanta convention?' And I tell them, 'Oh, that was carried, but the other side issue to that, the per capita tax to create the fund to pay the Pension was defeated, so you killed the goose that laid the golden egg and you have no Pension.'

"The matter then lay over for a couple of years. It came up at our Salt Lake City convention in 1908 and was approved. Again the referendum vote defeated it. It came up at the Des Moines convention in 1910 and again was approved, but the referendum vote defeated it. It came up again in the 1912 convention at Washington, D. C., and at that time our Executive Board had made exhaustive investigations as to cost of building, cost of land, cost of maintenance, etc., of a Home. They had gone beyond the Pension then and were advocating and introducing resolutions to have a Home and Pension. We thought then it was a little too much for us to undertake.

"However, they referred the whole subject matter back to the Executive Board, and at the Fort Worth convention in 1916 the Board reported fully on an exhaustive investigation made so as to satisfy the delegates. Again they were a little afraid to take so much responsibility upon their own shoulders. After that the war came on. After the 1916 convention they decided to do away with the two-year convention, and none was held until 1920. At that convention three sets of resolutions were introduced bearing on the Home and Pension. Some wanted a Home east of the Mississippi, some wanted it west of the Mississippi. Some wanted a Home in the central part of the United States, and these did not receive much attention.

"These three resolutions were referred to the Executive Board to make an investigation and to find out what, if anything, could be done, and if anything should turn up to take it under consideration. And so we remained for some time."

The General Secretary then related how committees of the General Executive Board visited and inspected the numerous sites offered for the Home, and the Board's final selection of the present site.

He continued, saying; "And then, some of our Local Unions were not satisfied. They wanted us to sell the property and turn the proceeds into the Pension Fund and have no Home. When twenty-five Unions endorsed that proposition from twenty-five States I had to send it out, as the General Secretary of the organization. I sent it out, but the result of the vote settled that question once and for all. It was more than four to one not to sell the

property, thereby establishing the fact that the members not only wanted the Pension for the old timers in our organization, but they wanted the Home as well.

"Our Local Unions at our last convention authorized and directed us to go ahead and put this proposition into force and effect at the earliest possible date, because there were a number of our old members who wanted to be taken care of. My report shows that at this time we have 574 members who have held membership from forty to forty-seven years, and they don't all want to come to the Home. Some of them don't have to, they have good homes of their own. Some of the fellows who are down here have told me that if the old members could see this Home they would say, 'Keep your Pension, I am going to the Home.'

" So this is the result of that work, the investigations of your General Executive Board and General Officers over a period of thirty years, by authority of different conventions. This has gone broadcast—not over the United States and Canada, but throughout the civilized world, and the civilized world knows today, through the International Union of Woodworkers, that this Home is here, and that this convention is being held here, and that we are dedicating this Home today. Secretary Woudenberg, of the International Union of Woodworkers, who is editor of 'The Bulletin,' their official organ, published in the July issue a cut of our building —something that I have never seen done before, and I have been receiving these Bulletins for a good many years. In that Bulletin he says, under the caption, 'The Old-Age Home of the United Brotherood of Carpenters and Joiners of America':

" 'In the center of the greatest playground of the United States, in its southern-most State, Florida, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has erected a Home for its aged and infirm members.

" 'The building stands on an incline facing the east and overlooking Lake Gibson. It has none of the appearances of an institution. It really is a magnificent hotel. The lounge is its lobby delightfully treated in tan and orange, and from it open the main office, private offices the public telephone—every bit as they are to be found in any up-to-date hotel in the land. The architect's plan shows that the main building is in the form of the letter E. North and south it is 332 feet long, and east and west it is 227 feet wide. It is of three stories and a basement. The north wing is occupied exclusively by dormitories. The south wing contains on its first floor the dining and service kitchen, with storage in the basement, and on the third floor is a hospital.

" 'The middle arm of the letter E is the assembly hall. Entrance is from the lounge. Here the members of the United Brotherhood will hold their convention.'

"So you see that over three thousand miles away Brother Woudenberg was aware of what we were doing and when we would hold our convention here. I am pleased that he is with us here today and will remain during the sessions of our convention.

"In the early part of this year one of the very prominent papers of our country, the Herald-Examiner of Chicago, under date of Sunday, March 25, 1928, bemoaned the fact that there was not a monument erected to labor. This is what it said:

" 'Monuments of all sorts are built for so-called greatness of all sorts, but no monument is erected to honor the men that have really built the world.

" 'Wholesale killers have their monuments, kings that spent their lives riding comfortably on the backs of their people are made more or less 'immortal' in monuments of bronze and marble.

" 'The workers of the world, the great patient army that have built the cities, conquered the deserts and civilized the world—no monument to them.

" 'One of the seven wonders of the world was the colossus of Rhodes, a statute of bronze standing at the entrance to a great harbor. Labor built it but it was not built to honor labor. Some day the world will build a monument greater than the Rhodes Colossus to honor the Colossus of Labor.'

"We don't want a monument to labor. We built our monuments ourselves. Labor hewed civilization out of the wilderness. That is our monument. Go to the great cities of New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, St.

Louis, Cincinnati, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle and all the rest of them, and look at the twenty, thirty, forty, sixty and seventy-story buildings that are being erected there, up into the clouds receding backwards, greater than the Tower of Babel or the pyramids of Egypt, beyond the grandeur of Rome or the beauties of Greece, and all these are monuments to the men of the building trades, monuments to their skill, their ingenuity and their intelligence. They built them.

"And here away down in the sunny South on the shores of Lake Gibson is a great big monument in the form of this Home, built of reinforced concrete, fireproof as far as it was possible to make it, from the hands of the best architects, from the hands of one of the best contractors in the country, from the hands of the best mechanics in the country. This is the monument that I am pleased with and proud of—this Home of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

THE FEDERATION OF ORGANIZED TRADES AND LABOR UNIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, AFTERWARDS KNOWN AS THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and Second Vice-President The American Federation of Labor.)

ON account of the failure of the Knights of Labor to properly and satisfactorily look after, take care of, and protect the interests of the workers, old-time trade unionists began to cast around for something to take its place along somewhat different lines. They believed in centralizing all the forces of Organized Labor against attacks from other sources. They corresponded with one another, resulting in a letter being issued early in 1881 by Mark W. Moore, a member of Typographical Union of Terre Haute, Ind., calling for a conference of trade unionists to be held in that city on August 2, 1881. This letter was also signed by a number of well-known officials of other labor organizations who had taken an interest in the matter.

The object of the conference was to decide what course to pursue in the future to better protect and defend the wage-workers in their daily toil.

The conference was held at the time and place mentioned in the call. Only eleven bona fide trade union delegates were present as herewith listed:

1. Lyman A. Brant, Detroit, Mich., represented the International Typographical Union.

2. Richard Powers, Chicago, Ill., General President, Lake Seaman's Union, represented that organization.

3. J. E. Coughlin, President, National Tanners and Curriers' Union represented the Trades and Labor Assembly of Chicago, Ill.

4. P. J. McGuire, represented the Trades and Labor Assembly of St. Louis, Mo.

5. Sam L. Leffingwell, represented the Trades and Labor Assembly of Indianapolis, Ind.

6. W. C. Pollner, represented the Trades and Labor Assembly of Cleveland, Ohio.

7. J. R. Backus, represented the Amalgamated Labor Union of Terre Haute, Ind.

8. Mark W. Moore, represented the Typographical Union of Terre Haute, Ind.

9. Mark L. Crawford, represented Typographical Union No. 16 of Chicago, Ill.

10 T. Thompson, represented the Iron Molders' Union of Dayton, Ohio.

11. G. W. Osborn, represented the Iron Molders' Union of Springfield, Ohio.

More than fifty delegates were present from political and semi-political bodies, such as the Followers of Lafayette, Washington Guards, Lincoln Leaguers, Sons of Vulcan, Greenback Clubs, etc.

The trade union delegates realized that they were a helpless minority and that to oppose the seating of the other delegates was out of the question, so

they agreed to allow all delegates to be seated with the hope of getting something out of the meeting in favor of, and beneficial to the organized wage workers. Speech making along political lines was the order of the day.

After the first day's session the eleven trade union delegates got together and laid plans of procedure for the following day's session. P. J. McGuire was selected to bring about an adjournment of the conference to a later date and to a city where a larger number of labor representatives could be present. With conflicting interests in the conference, such as different branches of politics, socialism, greenbackism, and the merging of trade unions with the Knights of Labor, this was no easy task.

In the meantime his co-delegates waited on and conferred with the other delegates and urged them to vote for an adjournment. On the following day, August 3, 1881, Pete McGuire in his own clever and characteristic way presented the following statement to the conference, which had been agreed to and signed by a majority of the Trade Union Delegates.

"To all Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada:

"Fellow Workingmen: The time has now arrived for a more perfect combination of Labor—one that will concentrate our forces so as to more successfully cope with concentrated capital.

"We have numberless trade unions, trade assemblies or councils, and various other local, national and international labor unions, all engaged in the noble task of elevating and improving the condition of the working classes. But, great as has been the work done by these bodies, there is vastly more that can be done by a combination of all these organizations in a federation of trades.

"In Great Britain and Ireland annual trades union congresses are held; France and other countries have, also, similar gatherings. The work done by these assemblages of workmen speaks more in their favor than a volume of other arguments.

"Only in such a body can proper action be taken to promote the general welfare of the industrial classes. There we can discuss and examine all questions affecting the national interests of each and every trade, and by a combination of forces secure that justice which isolated and separated trade and labor unions can never fully command.

"A national Trades Union Congress can prepare labor measures and agree upon laws they desire passed by the Congress of the United States; and a Congressional Labor Committee, after the manner of the Parliamentary Committees of Trades Unions in England, could be selected to urge and advance legislation at Washington on all such measures, and report to the various trades.

"In addition to this, an annual congress of trades unions could organize a systematic agitation to propagate trades union principles, and to impress the necessity of protective trade and labor organization, and to encourage the formation of such unions and their amalgamation in trades assemblies. Thus we could elevate trades unionism and obtain for the working classes that respect for their rights, and that reward for their services, to which they are justly entitled.

"A federation of this character can be organized with a few simple rules and no salaried officers. The expense of its management will be trivial and can be provided for by the Trades Union Congress.

"Impressed with the necessity of such a federation, and the importance of an International Trades Union Congress to perfect the organization, we the undersigned, delegates, in a preliminary national convention, assembled at Terre Haute, Indiana, held August 2, 1881, do hereby resolve to issue the following call:

"That all international and national unions, trades assemblies or councils, and local trades or labor unions, are hereby invited to send delegates to an International Trades Union Congress, to be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., on Tuesday, November 15, 1881. Each Local Union will be entitled to one delegate for one hundred members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional five hundred members or major part thereof; also one delegate for each international or national union, and one delegate for each trades assembly or council."

J. E. Coughlin, President National Tanners' & Curriers' Union.

E. Powers, General President, Lake Seamen's Union.

Lyman A. Brant, International Typographical Union.

P. J. McGuire, St. Louis Trades and Labor Assembly.

T. Thompson, Iron Molders' Union of Dayton, Ohio.

Geo. W. Osborn, Iron Molders' Union of Springfield, Ohio.

W. C. Pollner, Cleveland Trades Assembly.

Sam L. Leffingwell, Indianapolis Trades Assembly.

J. R. Backus, Terre Haute Amalgamated Union.

After a thorough discussion of the matter, the statement was adopted by an overwhelming vote, and thus ended the Terre Haute conference.

On September 15, 1881, this call was sent to all branches of Organized Labor requesting and urging them to be represented if at all possible, at the proposed trade congress.

The congress met in Turner's Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa., at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, November 15, 1881, and lasted four days.

In order to prevent packing the meeting by politicians and other undesirables, Lyman A. Brant, chairman of the committee on arrangements, stationed Mark L. Crawford, who attended the Terre Haute Conference representing Typographical Union No. 16, of Chicago, at the entrance to the hall with instructions to admit only those who had credentials from bona fide labor organizations.

One hundred and seven delegates were present from fourteen states, and, as many now do not know what trades responded to the call or who represented these trades, that information herewith follows:

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, John Jarrett.

Cigar Makers' International Union of America, Samuel Gompers.

Coopers' International Union of North America, Thos. Henneberry.

Cotton and Mule Spinners' Association, Fall River, Robt. Howard.

Granite Cutters' National Union, John J. Thompson.

International Typographical Union, Lyman A. Brant.

Lake Seaman's Benvolent Union, Richard Powers.

LOCAL UNIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sligo Lodge No. 8, W. H. Davis.

Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, Allegheny, Pa., Allegheny Lodge No. 14, Andrew Stewart.

Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, Pittsburgh, Pa., Harmony Lodge No. 18, W. Evans.

Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, Pittsburgh, Pa., Victory Lodge No. 33, James Sheers.

Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, Allegheny, Pa., Bishop Lodge No. 38, John J. Morgan.

Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, Pittsburgh, Pa., Friendship Lodge, No. 50, John M. Kelly.

Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, Pittsburgh, Pa., Ever Faithful Lodge No. 51, John Staub.

Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, New Castle, Pa., Good Will Lodge No. 59, M. W. Cox.

Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, Pittsburgh, Pa., Soho Lodge No. 70, James Maloy.

Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sheffield Lodge No. 72, Chas. A. Towelson.

Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, Fourth District, Illinois, Perry G. Somers.

Amalgamated Society of Engineers, etc., Brooklyn Branch, Geo. Cooke.

Amalgamated Painters' Union of Chicago, Leo P. Dwyer.

Bookbinders' Protective Association of New York and Vicinity, Kenneth Mackenzie.

Boot and Shoemakers' Union of Buffalo, William Moore.

Brass Finishers' and Molders' Protective Union No. 1, Detroit, Mich., Chas. D. Lynch.

Carpenters' Unions Nos. 1, 2 and 3, St. Louis, Mo., E. Wind.

Chicago Seaman's Union, Buffalo Branch, Fred J. Klokke.

Cigar Makers' Protective Union No. 14, Chicago, Ill., Wm. Betting.

Grainers' Union, Pittsburgh, Pa., M. H. Smith.

Iron Molders' Union No. 14, Pittsburgh, Pa., Alexander C. Rankin.

Iron Molders' Union No. 38, Erie, Pa., John Meagher.

Iron Molders' Union No. 72, Springfield, O., Geo. W. Osborn.

Iron Molders' Union No. 207, Marietta, Ohio, Geo. C. Menke.

Iron Molders' Union No. 217, Beaver Falls, Pa., J. C. Sennett.

Iron Molders' Union No. 243, Pittsburgh, Pa., John Hill.

Miners' Association, Camelton, West Virginia, Chas. Rigg.

Miners' Association, Clearfield District, Pa., D. H. Thomas.

Miners' Association, Pittsburgh District, Pa., Michael F. Conway and Daniel Rodgers.

Stonecutters' Association of Allegheny County, Pa., M. D. Egan.

National Marine Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Association No. 1, Cincinnati, Ohio, William J. Shay.

Operative Plasterers' Union, Buffalo, N. Y., Michael J. Byrne.

Typographical Union No. 7, Pittsburgh, Pa., Alexander McWilliams.

Typographical Union No. 8, St. Louis, Mo., William Wilson.

Typographical Union No. 13, Boston, Mass., Sherman Cummin.

Typographical Union No. 16, Chicago, Ill., H. S. Streat.

Typographical Union No. 77, Erie, Pa., Wm. G. McKean.

Typographical Union, German-American, Baltimore, Md., Gustav Fowitz.

TRADES AND LABOR UNIONS

Amalgamated Trades and Labor Union of New York and Vicinity, Jas. Lynch.

Central Trades and Labor Union of Boston, John Kinnear.

Council of Trades and Labor Unions of Detroit, Charles Erb.

Pacific Coast and Trades and Labor Unions, San Francisco, Chas. F. Burgman.

TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLIES

Trades Assembly of Cleveland, William C. Pollner.

Trades and Labor Assembly of Chicago, Mark Crawford.

Trades and Labor Assembly of Cincinnati and Vicinity, W. H. Foster.

Trades and Labor Assembly of Indianapolis and Vicinity, Sam L. Leffingwell.

Trades Assembly of Milwaukee and Vicinity, Wis., Michael P. Walsh.

Trades and Labor Assembly of St. Louis, Mo., A. Madera.

Unions' Assembly of Buffalo, John Kelley.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES

District Assembly No. 2, Knights of Labor, New Jersey, Richard Edmunds.

District Assembly No. 3, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., R. D. Layton.

District Assembly No. 39, Knights of Labor, Clarksburg, W. Va., A. M. Owens.

LOCAL TRADE ASSEMBLIES

Boilermakers' Local Assembly No. 1995, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., John W. Exler.

Bricklayers' Local Assembly, 1627, Knights of Labor, Allegheny City, Pa., Jos. B. Smith.

Carpenters' Local Assembly, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., Thos. J. Hunter.

Carpenters and Joiners Local Assembly, 1498, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., Daniel Crawford.

Carpenters Local Assembly, 1705 Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., John F. Shuttinger.

Carpenters Local Assembly, 1588, Allegheny City, Pa., Thos. Cumming.

Chimney Glass Blowers' Local Assembly, 319, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., Valentine Rennel.

Cigarmakers' Local Assembly, 1374, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., Jos. McClure.

Coopers Local Assembly, 1662, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., J. W. Sullivan.

Engineers' Local Assembly, 1536, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., Eli Powell.

Glass Packers' Local Assembly, 1633, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., William Politt.

Horseshoers' Local Assembly, 1585, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., Thomas Carroll.

Iron and Brass Molders' Local Assembly, 1030, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., Thos. J. McBride, Geo. Dovey and Wm. Dolan.

Painters' Local Assembly, 1630, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., R. E. Weber.

Pattern-Makers' Local Assembly, 1302, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., Thos. J. McGonnell.

Plumbers' Local Assembly, 1659, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., M. T. Rodgers.

Printers' Local Assembly, 1630, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., H. H. Bengough.

Stonemasons' Local Assembly, 1621, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., M. McIver.

Tailors' Local Assembly, 1620, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., R. R. Gaw.

Tanners and Curriers Local Assembly, 1447, Knights of Labor, Allegheny, Pa., Theo. Reibenstein.

Window Glass Workers' Local Assembly, 300, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., Isaac Cline, W. H. Slicker, John H. Feese, David Francis, James Michels, John F. Adams.

LOCAL ASSEMBLIES

Local Assembly 109, Knights of Labor, West Elizabeth, Pa., John Gray.

Local Assembly 151, Knights of Labor, Coal Bluff, Pa., Archibald Cowan.

Local Assembly—Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., J. M. Riley.

Local Assembly 791, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., W. J. Brennan.

Local Assembly 1302, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., D. A. Fisher.

Local Assembly 1397, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., D. Lucker.

Local Assembly 1477, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., David W. Morgan.

Local Assembly 1525, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., Thos. McMasters.

Local Assembly 1534, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., Jacob Kugelmaier.

Local Assembly 1548, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., Robert Gullyes.

Local Assembly 1551, Knights of Labor, Wheeling, W. Va., Richard Robertson.

Local Assembly 1569, Knights of Labor, Beaver Falls, Pa., J. S. Shattuck.

Local Assembly 1575, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., C. T. Moore.

Local Assembly 1606, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., Michael McGill.

Local Assembly 1610, Knights of Labor, Brownsville, Pa., Geo. Woodhall.

Local Assembly 1632, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., Jas. W. Crozier.

Local Assembly 1638, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., Patrick Hanigan.

Local Assembly 1665, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., Jeremiah Grandison.

Local Assembly 1689, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., John W. Donahue.

John Jarrett, President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States and Canada, was selected Chairman.

Mark L. Crawford, of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Chicago, Ill. was selected Secretary, and H. H. Bengough of the Printers Association No. 1630, Knights of Labor, Pittsburgh, Pa., and W. C. Pollner, of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Cleveland, Ohio, were selected Assistant-Secretaries.

A Committee on Plan of Organization was appointed, of which Samuel Gompers was Chairman.

On the third day, morning session, that committee reported as follows:

"This association shall be known as 'The Federation of Organized Trades Unions of the United States of America and Canada,' and shall consist of such trade unions as shall, after being duly admitted, conform to its rules and regulations and pay all contributions required to carry out the objects of this Federation."

After a lengthy discussion this was amended to read; "The Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada."

It is interesting to note that at this session Delegate Grandison (colored) representing Local Assembly 1665, Knights of Labor (Common laborers) of Pittsburgh, Pa., made an eloquent address in favor of admitting all classes of labor, skilled and unskilled and with-

out reference to creed, color or nationality. Besides that, it was pointed out that the amendment would debar all political labor bodies from participation therein or affiliation thereto.

The amendment was agreed to and the article as amended was adopted.

A preamble and platform were also adopted and laws were enacted governing the Federation and representation therein.

W. H. Foster of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Cincinnati and Vicinity was unanimously chosen General Secretary of the Federation, after which it was decided that the Federation be governed by a legislative committee, and the following representatives were elected:

Samuel Gompers, of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, New York, N. Y.

Alex Rankin, of the Iron Molders' Union of Pittsburgh, Pa..

Richard Powers of the Lake Seaman's Benevolent Union, Chicago, Ill.

C. F. Burgman, of the Pacific Coast Trades and Labor Unions.

* * *

The Second Annual convention of the Federation was held in Cleveland, Ohio, and opened on November 21, 1882; it lasted four days. Nineteen delegates were present, representing—

Seven International Unions,

One District Organization,

One State Federation of Labor,

Nine Central Bodies.

No representatives of the Knights of Labor were present for the reason they felt they were not wanted and would not be recognized if present. How this impression got out no one knows, but it had its effect as the number of delegates in attendance shows; whereas the opposite action had been taken, the Federation having previously decided that the Knights of Labor would have equal representation.

W. H. Foster, of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Cincinnati, Ohio, was re-elected General Secretary with the following legislative committee:

Samuel Gompers, of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, New York, N. Y.

Robert Howard, of the National Mule Spinners, Fall River, Mass.

Gabriel Edmonston, of the Federation of Labor of the District of Columbia.

Richard Powers, of the Lake Seamen's Union of Chicago, Ill.

* * *

The Third Convention was held in New York City from August 21 to 24, 1883, at which twenty-seven delegates were present.

* * *

The Fourth Annual Convention was held in Chicago, Ill., from October 7, to 10, 1884; twenty-four delegates were present.

Secretary Foster in his report said:

"I have endeavored to get the views of prominent labor men as to the most feasible plan of uniting under one head the labor societies of this country. I have sent out some 2,000 circulars inviting conference with the Federation in this matter, but with the exception of from Unions already connected with the organization, but little response has been made.

"It appears to me that the radical difference in the views of different societies preclude the idea of unification excepting among the genuine unions. Progressive trade unionism will furnish a broad and enduring basis for societies desiring practical leaguing together. The onward movement must of necessity follow the trade line, both on account of its greater feasibility and the economic soundness of the course."

At this convention delegate Gabriel Edmonston of the Brotherhood of Carpenters proposed that on May 1, 1886, the eight-hour day should go into effect.

It was also at this convention that a resolution was adopted setting the first Monday in September of each year as Labor's holiday to be known as Labor Day.

Brother Gabriel Edmonston of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, Washington, D. C., was elected Secretary.

* * *

The Fifth Convention was held in Washington, D. C., from December 8 to 11, 1885; eighteen delegates were present.

* * *

The Sixth Convention was held in Druid's Hall, Columbus, Ohio, from De-

cember 7 to 10, 1886; nineteen delegates were present.

On December 8, 1886, in the same hall a conference of National and International Unions was called to order by P. J. McGuire, Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, at which the delegates attending the sixth annual convention of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada were present.

The object of this conference was to devise ways and means to better organize the wage workers than heretofore. A committee of five was appointed to confer with a committee from the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions, and after several conferences had been held an agreement was reached providing for all legitimate Trade Unions to stand solidly together in the future under the title of "The American Federation of Labor." This was gladly accepted by all parties concerned, and from that time on the organization grew and developed.

Samuel Gompers of the Cigar Makers' Union was elected President; George Harris of the Coal Miners was elected First Vice-President; J. W. Smith of the Journeymen Tailors was elected Second Vice-President; P. J. McGuire of the Brotherhood of Carpenters was elected Secretary, and Gabriel Edmonston of of the Brotherhood of Carpenters was elected Treasurer. These officers constituted the Executive Council.

Let it be now understood that the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada never went out of business at any time. It agreed to a change of name at the sixth convention in 1886. This satisfied the other National and International Trades Unions unaffiliated. Therefore, the birth of the American Federation of Labor starts from the first convention of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, held in Pittsburgh, Pa., on November 15, 1881.

THE CIVIC PHILOSOPHY OF LABOR

(By William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor.)

DURING every stage of human development men and women who, through their labor, give social service have contributed to the advancement of mankind. Our present day civilization represents enlightenment and progress but we can definitely state we could not have reached the highest point of civilization without the aid and constructive effort of labor.

Labor has always regarded itself as a part of our national social structure and has strongly protested against all attempts to segregate and isolate it from other civic groups. This feeling of social cohesion has dominated the collective and individual activities of the workers. Their interest in the public good has actuated them in the formation of policies and plans which have governed labor for many decades. It was always Labor's theory that no group could permanently succeed through the immoral or illegal exploitation of other groups. They knew that class distinction inspired class hatred and class domination. In the Old World there had been created a social order which caused workers to recognize upper class existence. With such a psychological condition prevailing the line of cleavage between the titled aristocracy and the masses in monarchial countries was clearly drawn and in such nations where the universal franchise has been granted it still remains, sharp, decisive and emphatic. There could be no merging of those who occupied social extremes into a harmonious, democratic commonwealth.

It was a firm conviction in the minds of progressive labor representatives that the theory of democracy could only be made a practical rule through the development of self-government in municipal, state and governmental affairs. Through such a process political equality could be established and the weaker units could be protected from the aggression of the strong and mighty.

This characteristic of the labor movement in America differentiates it from the labor movements of all other countries. It is distinctly an American idea. We can understand this better by referring to the Declaration of Inde-

pendence. It represented a new theory in government and it was regarded as a new pronouncement of human rights. It recognized that every citizen was a sovereign and that in the New World a new experiment in governmental science and philosophy was to take place. The old traditions of Europe were to be discarded. Monarchial forms of government which had prevailed in Europe for centuries were to be cast aside. The restraints imposed through autocratic and class control were to be removed and the ideals of a pioneer people were to be put to a practical test through the adoption of a representative form of government.

Laboring men and women took an active part in the early discussions, conferences and decisions which led to the formation of this Republic. Many of these men and women came from Great Britain where they had been associated with other working men and women in the early guilds which preceded the formation of trade unions. They developed collective thinking and understood the necessity of collective action and the potential strength which would accrue to them through organization and cooperative effort. They longed for the enjoyment of freedom and democracy.

The whole course of Labor, since the establishment of our Government, has been influenced by these early decisions. Labor has espoused all civic and political reforms which, in purpose and objective, tended to bring the government closer to the power and decision of the people. They have always exercised an abiding faith in the fundamental principles of our government, in its institutions and in the ability of our citizenship to govern itself.

Labor recognized that under our form of government constitutional and executive changes, made necessary by our quickened industrial life, can be brought about in response to an enlightened public opinion. It has always respected majority rule and it has always submitted graciously and patriotically to the expression of majority opinion.

From the beginning it was clearly obvious that very vital and pronounced changes must take place in the economic, political and social life of succeeding generations. No static condition could be expected or maintained. Science and invention would inevitably cause a transformation in industrial processes and political practices. We, of this generation, have been privileged to measure the progress which has been made, the changes which have taken place, and to understand how essential these changes have been to the development of modern civilization. At each stage of our nation's progress labor has occupied an important position and has quickly adjusted itself to every economic and industrial change. The adaptability of labor to modern requirements in both the industrial and political world shows how clearly it visualizes the future and how it differentiates between that which is theoretical and that which is practical.

One phase of the civic philosophy of labor is found in the form of organization which it has established. The parent organization, with its subordinate branches, functions in a national way and State Federations of Labor and City and Central bodies function within their respective jurisdictions. Through these instrumentalities labor established contact with the various forms of organized society and organized government. In cooperation with others it takes an active part in the consideration of national and civic problems. Civic betterment, educational opportunities, educational standards, community and welfare undertakings have all received the active support of labor organizations. Through a study and discussion of these questions in their halls and meeting places the membership of Organized Labor arrives at an understanding of the merits and demerits of each and every proposition before it is finally acted upon. Adult education is encouraged and fostered and literature dealing with all phases of Labor's civic, political and economic philosophy is made available for public study and public use. Many libraries in the various cities and towns of our country accept and use the literature prepared and published by the American Federation of Labor. All of these efforts have as their ultimate objective a higher standard of citizenship and a deeper consciousness of civic responsibilities.

The independent spirit of labor in our country has always resented paternalism in any form. It abhors the thought of ever becoming the wards of the state upon which the state may confer, at its good will and pleasure,

such blessings and benefits as it may determine labor should enjoy.

Labor resents the domination of its economic, social and political life. All of these evils against which Labor complains inevitably follow the establishment of government by force and decree emanating from a dictator or autocratic control.

The working people of our country fully appreciate the value and honor of citizenship. At the same time they understand the responsibilities which rest upon those who are called upon to participate in the affairs of government and in formulating the policies which the government shall follow. It requires training, education and loyalty to the principles of self-government to discharge the duties of citizenship wisely and rightfully.

Being fully conscious of all these things Labor strives for the establishment of such living standards as will enable all men and women to meet fully the qualifications which a citizen of our country should possess.

The Organized Labor movement of America has consistently emphasized the civic value of high wages, reasonable hours of work and humane conditions of employment. Home building and home owning on the part of the working people is predicated upon high wages and civic pride. The development of these priceless, intangible values which make life real and worth while depends upon the enjoyment of leisure and recreational opportunities. The expansion of cultural and spiritual life, all of which is essential to good citizenship, must spring from a social order which supplies relaxation and rest for tired bodies and an environment which appeals to the workers' sense of civic pride and beauty.

When we behold the sons and daughters of foreign lands, most of them working men and women, coming to our shores seeking a new home we wonder if they will be blended into our body politic and assimilated into our social life. They must find a place in the communities where working men dwell and they must be absorbed in our industrial life. They must learn, through contact with their neighbors and fellow-workers, about our customs, institutions, ideals and form of government. When we understand the political background of the countries from which many of our immigrants come we are not surprised to learn that some though not all come to America possessed of a revolutionary spirit. Centuries of governmental oppression have filled them with hate against the existing state of society and governmental authority.

Here, among arriving immigrants, Organized Labor renders a very great civic and political service. It challenges and vigorously opposes the advocates of imported communism and destructive philosophies at the weakest point in our social and political structure. It meets it all face to face and in open combat. Figuratively speaking it mans the first-line trenches in defense of the Constitution of the United States and the principles upon which our form of government rests. It will ever stand uncompromisingly in its opposition to communism and its destructive doctrine.

In this same field but in another way Organized Labor gives service of a most valuable character. The Local Unions teach foreign-speaking workers elemental lessons in civic philosopby, political and social economy and American citizenship. The trade union welcomes the immigrant into membership and into trade union meetings. He is extended the hand of brotherhood and is encouraged to become an American citizen. He is helped in making application for citizenship papers. He can have no better basis for American citizenship than the lessons which he learns within the councils of his trade union.

Occasionally we are reminded by some passing event that our form of government is being subjected to a severe test. Thus far every crisis has been successfully met and every challenge has been fully and completely answered. We feel, yes, we confidently believe that even though our nation is young, as compared with some of the nations of Europe, we have passed the experimental stage and our national structure rests upon a sound and enduring basis. In carrying forward our desire to perpetuate American institutions and the blessings and benfits of liberty, democracy and freedom for the enjoyment of ourselves and future generations, let us encourage and strengthen those agencies, such as the American Federation of Labor, which strive to exalt civic virtue, social betterment and industrial peace.

THE OWNER

(By H. H. Siegele.)

THERE is perhaps, no one that should interest the carpenter so much as the owner; and there is no one, unless it would be the carpenter himself, that he should endeavor to understand, and know how to please, so much as he should the owner. We are speaking here as if the owner were a single individual, however, we are using the term, owner, in a figurative sense, and it means every owner, or type of owner in existence. As we go on, we will separate this figurative owner into a number of types of owners, and deal with each type separately.

Very early in our experience we worked on a job where we learned to know a rather small man, quick witted, bright and business-like. He was a keen observer, and noticed almost everything that was noticeable, and some things that were not. He knew a great deal about building, and could tell you almost at a glance whether a thing was installed as it should be, or not; although, he himself was unable to do any of the things, as well as he knew how they should be done. He was a business man in all of his dealings, and when he dealt with anyone, he always dealt in a business-like manner. He was honest, and expected those in whom he placed confidence to be honest also. If he owed you anything, you were sure to receive it; and when he paid you your wages, after you had completed a job of work for him, he always did it smilingly, telling you, at the same time, how pleased he was with your work, and how he appreciated what you did. . . .This man, a fine gentleman he was, was the owner.

At another time, by chance or otherwise, we met, but never quite understood, another owner, a woman. Her husband and she were almost alike in disposition. Both appeared to be keen observers, and noticed many things. . . . More, we are inclined to believe, than they should have noticed. They were business-like, and paid their debts, very much like one would pay a dentist. They seemed to know a great deal about building and no doubt knew more than was needful. If a piece of work wasn't just what they thought it should be, they talked, and at the same time demonstrated what they said, and you always knew what they meant, although you never quite understood them. They were wealthy, and owned a great deal of property in the community, and wanted you to know it. . . . . .And they knew it too. . . . .But if a workman slipped away from his work long enough to get a drink of water, or to wipe the sweat off his brow, this "woe-man" was right there, "Johnny on the spot," with her watch, timing him; yes sir, she was timing him, to see how much time he was wasting. And when he returned to his work, he got more than back. . . . .Yes siree, he got more than back. We remember an experience we had with the him-part of this man, when we cut a piece of lumber, making a waste of about five cents worth of material, how he "bawled us out," and when we called his attention to the smallness of the waste compared with the results obtained, he just couldn't see it, and growled his disappointment. After that he watched us, and every move we made . . . . And we watched him . . . . .And when he paid us, he "fired" us to boot; yes sir, he fired us, and did it in unmistakable terms . . . . .He, both of them, especially the "woe-man," was the owner.

Again, we were called upon, at one time, to do a job of shingling. This person owned quite a number of houses, and always drove a keen bargain. . . . We learned this by experience as well as by tradesmen's gossip. . . . . .Here was a person who was business-like from a commercial standpoint only. It mattered little whether anyone was disappointed or not, just so the work was done at the very lowest figure, financially; and at the very best, so to speak, materially. After we made a number of suggestions, and the person had decided to let us do the work, the question of ordering the material came up, and we asked that we be permitted to do the ordering, because, as we reasoned, we knew just what we needed, both for scaffolding and for the roof. But to our surprise, you may believe it or not, the tight-fisted expression of that per-

son's face, changed to that of suspicion, coming from the north-west . . . .And, by golly, we were never so astonished, as we were when those barbed rays of suspicion struck us, and we were informed that . . . ."Well, I will get someone else." And we answered, very courteously, "All right, my dear, all right," and as we spoke we left the person standing, wrapped in a halo of suspicion, just as we are leaving the reader to guess whether this person was a man or woman. No matter what your guess may be, with all the tight-fistedness and suspicion, this person was the owner.

And now comes to our mind a little incident that occured a number of years ago. A rather large business building was being erected. The real owner was composed of the stock-holders of the firm, but as we presume, these stockholders selected one of their number to represent them during the construction of the building. This man came on the job and made his inspections; and when he had anything to say, he always said it to the proper person, that is to say, to the person in charge of the work. He was distinctly a business man, and when things did not come up to the requirements, he unhesitatingly expressed himself, but always with courtesy and respect. He got results, and many things that would have resulted in useless arguments and disagreements, he succeeded to settle amicably and satisfactorily. When he was right, he was firm, but when he was in the wrong, and convinced that he was, he gracefully admitted it, and smiled. This man, though not the real owner, was nevertheless the owner by the authority vested in him, as representative of the owner.

To give a contrast to this incident we will relate an incident that also occurred a number of years ago; also a business building; the real owner also a business firm; but, as we presume, this business firm failed to have the business-like foresight of the one mentioned before; for every stock-holder, as it seemed, in this firm, represented as much of the owner as he could, and sometimes even more. They all spoke with authority, and rather freely; and the whole thing amounted to a sort of a mixed-up boy's play, with disagreements and useless "fussing." For instance, the superintendent got his orders from one stockholder; he put a carpenter to do a certain piece of work. The carpenter started, and along comes another stockholder, and he doesn't want it "That way at all, at all," and he changes the orders. He is no more than out of sight, when along comes still another stock-holder, and he has a brand new idea about what this particular piece of work ought to be. Before he leaves, the scene, however, another stockholder, a sort of a peace maker, comes in; he has no idea about how it should be, but since the others could not agree, he tells the carpenter to do something else, until the disputed question has been settled, which seldom happens. Other carpenters on the job have similar experiences, and the superintendent doesn't know in what capacity he is acting. Sometime there is a little uprising here, and sometime somewhere else, and very often the language has a sort of a war-like tone, not without color, though. . . . . .The whole upshot of the thing is that, instead of an organization, there is a conglomeration, and all because of the fact that even businessmen can be very unbusiness-like.

CARPENTERS' HOME

(Reprinted in part from the American Federationist for November.)

ON the peaceful shores of Lake Gibson, near the City of Lakeland, Florida, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have built their Home for aged and decrepit members of their organization. On October 1, in a most impressive ceremony, the buildings and the grounds were dedicated to the future use of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for the care and comfort of those members who are in need of medical and physical attention. It is to be a Home for members who need a Home.

The Twenty-second General Convention of the organization was in session at the Home and the delegates were enabled to attend the dedicatory exercises. The huge auditorium which comfortably seats more than nine hundred persons, was crowded to overflowing and many interested cit-

izens of the surrounding community were standing throughout the halls and area-ways in their efforts to hear the inspiring program which was given.

President William L. Hutcheson presided as Master of Ceremonies. Seated with him on the stage were various officers and members of sister organizations who had come from all parts of the United States and Canada to be present and to participate in the festivities of this memorable occasion. Flowers, heaped in beautiful baskets and vases, decorated the stage over which hung the Flag of the United States and the Flag of the Dominion of Canada gently swaying in the southern breeze. It was a moment of intense emotional feeling when the manificent pipe organ poured forth the strains of America and the voices of the entire throng joined in the singing of the national hymn.

The blessings of God upon the assembly, the great organization of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the entire Organized Labor movement, were invoked by Reverend Thomas McDowell of the Dixieland Baptist Church.

The program which followed consisted of welcoming addresses by Hon. W. F. Reid, Mayor of the City of Lakeland; Mr. Ira C. Hopper, President of the Lakeland Chamber of Commerce; and Hon. Herbert J. Drane, United States Congressman from the State of Florida, representing the Governor of the state of Florida. Addresses were delivered by the Secretary of Labor, Hon. James J. Davis; Hon. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; Mr. Thomas Moore, President of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress; Mr. C. Woudenberg, Secretary of the International Union of Woodworkers, and Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Musical selections by Mrs. J. D. Griffin and the Thomas Mixed Quartet were interspersed among the addresses and formed an enjoyable part of the program. At the completion of the exercises President Hutcheson extended to the guests an invitation to be present at a luncheon to be given in the dining room of the Home.

The Secretary of Labor, Mr. Davis, bore the personal greetings of the President of the United States to President Hutcheson and to every member of the Carpenters' Union. He delivered a masterful address in which he reviewed the achievements of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and dealt with the industrial developments which have followed the introduction of machinery in industry. He made many historical references to the working conditions which prevailed years ago and lauded the Brotherhood for its concrete expression of love and concern for the members who had grown old in service and in years and who were faced with the anxieties of a lonely old age. Secretary Davis stated the Home excelled any similar edifice he had ever seen and reiterated his impressions of amazement and astonishment when he first came to the Home and saw and realized the stupendous undertaking which had been inaugurated and so speedily brought into operation by the Brotherhood.

One of the outstanding statements made by the Secretary was that wherein he stated that he had been informed by President Hutcheson that it cost each carpenter in the organization the sum of $6.00 to erect the beautiful Home and that it would cost that amount yearly to maintain it in the years to come.

Mr. Thomas Moore attended the ceremonies as a delegate to the convention and as a representative of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. He stressed the beauty of the words. "Brotherhood" and "Home" and expressed the hope that for all time to come the Home might be carried out in the spirit of its founders, the officers and members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, always making paramount those two words—"Brotherhood" and "Home."

President Hutcheson explained that the Brotherhood had affiliations with the woodworkers in other parts of the world. He then introduced Mr. C. Woudenberg, of Amsterdam, Holland, Secretary of the International Union of Woodworkers. He addressed the audience in the Dutch language and his secretary later translated it into English. He told of his intense emotions when he first saw the Home and referred to the comprehensive article with reference to it which he had caused to be printed in his official publication, the "Bulletin,"

in description of the Home. He further dwelt upon the economic and social problems of old age and the care of the aged. He paid tribute to the organization for the symbol of brotherhood and solidarity and referred to the contributions of the local branches and the generosity of the members. In closing his remarks he presented to President Hutcheson a beautiful floral token of the sympathy felt by the International Union of Woodworkers and its affiliated organizations for the grand work achieved under the supervision of its officers and extended hearty congratulations to all who had had a part in the planning and creation of the Home.

The fraternal greetings of the millions of working men and women who make up the American labor movement were extended to the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor. In commenting upon the architectural beauty of the buildings and the modern conveniences with which they were equipped, President Green, stated the Home was the most beautiful building of its kind and character he had ever seen. He referred to the interior decorations and finishing, the work of the tradesmen who had helped in the erection and completion of the building, and stated that in considering the finished products of their labors the thought came to him that the building gave visible proof of the skill, training and genius of the men who were members of trade-union organizations and who followed the different building trades.

President Green said he welcomed the opportunity to express the appreciation of the American Federation of Labor for the great service rendered the cause of Labor by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. He paid high tribute to the officers of the organization for their foresight and vision of the accomplished project and for their undying zeal and enthusiasm in carrying the vision and dream into a reality. He referred to the great debt of gratitude the Organized Labor movement owed to the Brotherhood for the service it rendered in the early days when the struggle was made for the eight-hour day. He spoke of other ideals which the labor movement is seeking to realize and outlined briefly the views of the Organized Labor movement with respect to wages and conditions of employment.

In referring to the Home in his closing remarks, President Green called attention to the great anxiety which possesses working men when they contemplate the age of incompetence and inability to follow their trade. He said the knowledge that the carpenters would have that here was a place owned and controlled by them wherein they could spend their declining days, would be of great solace and comfort to them and would remove from their minds the mental tortures of advancing age. He wished that every member of the trade-union movement could see this great humane development and carry away a full realization of the great good which it would accomplish for the members of the Brotherhood. His address ended with an appeal for the consideration of greater benefits and blessings which could be brought about through the realization of dreams and ideals which rest in the hearts and minds of the men and women of Organized Labor.

The address of General Secretary Duffy proved to be of unusual interest, because he told in detail about the consecutive actions taken by the officers and the Executive Board in bringing into actuality the plans and purposes of the Brotherhood. He referred, with warmth and affection, to the pioneers of the organization—many of whom have died—and with each name the applause of the delegates attested the esteem and honor in which the man was held. In taking up the history of the Home, Secretary Duffy said it was the culmination of thirty years' labor and endeavor. He referred to the fact that a Pension system was to be inaugurated under which those who, for good reasons, did not find it possible to come to the Home to live could be paid a Pension which would assist them in their home localities.

All the delegates were greatly interested in the recital of events leading up to the selection of the present site and the business negotiations which followed when the Chamber of Comerce of Lakeland, suggested the selection of the beautiful location where the Home is now situated.

Secretary Duffy characterized the Home as a Monument to Labor, and to the men and women who toil.

The list of visitors for the occasion included many representatives of organizations of Organized Labor and many friends of the movement. Notable among the names were those of Mr. Rubush and Mr. Hunter, the architects, who were presented to the audience by name and who responded by a brief acknowledgement of the compliments and tributes which had been paid to them. Many telegrams and messages of congratulations were received by the officers of the Brotherhood and made a part of the record of the Dedication Session.

This most interesting event in the annals of trade union history brings to our close scrutiny the accomplishments and achievements of the United Brotherhood in its mission of Brotherhood and Humanity. It is of outstanding importance that our members be given an accurate and detailed account of the preparations which have been made for the care of those who will make Carpenters' Home their Home.

The total acreage of land in the state of Florida which has been purchased and is now owned by the Brotherhood is 1,886 acres. Nine hundred acres of this valuable land is covered with groves of orange, tangerine and grape-fruit trees. These groves are producing and will constitute the basis of a substantial annual income to the funds. The lake, with its piers, provides fishing, bathing and boating and the quiet shady spots to be found on every hand will give to those who are unable to engage in active pursuits, an opportunity to rest and recuperate in comfortable and pleasant surroundings. Ample recreation grounds are laid out and are ready for the enjoyment and use of those who come here to live.

The building designated as the Home has ample accomodations for 400 occupants, providing for two persons to each room. The hospital unit will provide for 24 people and is located in the Home. Each room contains two single beds, a dresser, chairs, rugs, a clothes closet for each occupant and ample and adequate toilet facilities. On each floor are commodious bath divisions attractively furnished and arranged and with the most modern bath equipment and plumbing. They will accommodate many people at a time.

The main building might well be described as being in the shape of the capital letter E. The central wing is made up of two large rooms which are to be used as a Board Room and a Conference Room and opening from the same corridor are the approaches to the auditorium with a seating capacity of 956. It is intended to use this auditorium for church services, entertainments and social meetings, and because of this fact, a very fine pipe organ is installed and a large stage is built. The auditorium is equipped with all the facilities necessary to make it a most attractive and useful adjunct to the Home.

Located near the Home is a modern laundry with stationary tubs, mangles and all laundry and pressing machinery necessary for the management of a great enterprise such as the Home will be. The power house and the water plant are also located nearby and the purity of the water is one of the great advantages to be gained by the present location of the Home.

It is the proposed plan, when the building is filled, to build bungalows consisting of living room, bed rooms and bath large enough to accommodate two, four, six or eight people; such occupants to take their meals in the dining room of the main building.

Giving true expression of the spirit of cooperation various District Councils, about fifty Local Unions and several individuals provided funds with which to furnish certain rooms and sections of the building. The lounge room is furnished with massive chairs and davenports upholstered in red leather. The tables, bookcases and other appointments in the lounge are of the finest woodwork and all furniture in the Home bears the label. This room was furnished by the Chicago District Council.

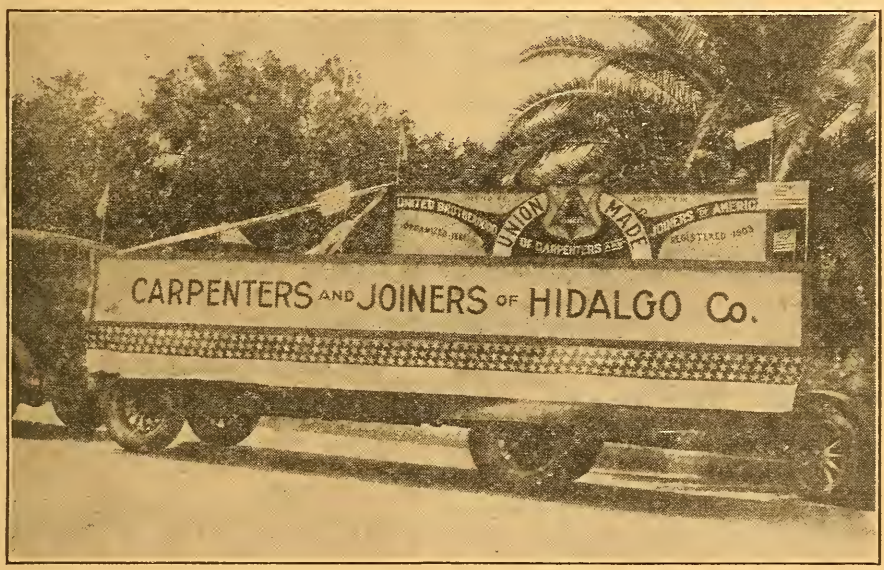
The dining room, which seats 400 persons at one time, is the gift of the New York District Council. The tables are very beautiful and four can be seated at each table. The steam tables and serving arrangements are of the highest order and make it possible to serve hundreds of people in the course of an hour. The chairs in the dining room are especially attractive and the general appearance of the room is most pleasing.

The hospital division was furnished by the Texas State Council of Carpenters and is complete in every detail, providing hospitalization facilities for 24 patients.

As you leave the Home you invariably look back upon the scene. Resting against a background of tall, slim trees through which can be seen the glistening ripples of the lake you see a group of magnificent buildings. The broad walks weave in and out among the flowers and shrubs which mark the way to the long spacious portico which reaches out to greet the guest, the visitor and the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners who seek rest and quiet far from the noise and turmoil of a busy world. The Home is a haven of rest and no part of the great state of Florida can compare with the natural and cultural beauties of this imperishable monument which the Brotherhood has erected to the glory and honor of its membership and to the enduring fame of the entire labor movement.

Texas Locals Labor Day Float

The combined efforts of three Local Unions and two Ladies Auxiliary Unions in Hidalgo County, Texas, Labor Day celebration may be seen in the float pictured here.



Local Unions Nos. 1674 of McAllen, 1371 of Edinburg and 938 of Weslaco together with the Ladies Auxiliary Unions of McAllen and Edinburg participated jointly in what is believed to be the first Labor Day celebration ever held in the Lower Rio Grande Valley.

The parade consisted of 50 cars and drove through the whole county, a distance of approximately 40 miles, passing through eight towns along the way, causing much favorable comment.

A 100 per cent turn-out of the members participated in the parade and made a very creditable showing.

American Doors In Europe

Millions of foreigners open and close American made doors as they go to and from their homes. More than 2,000,000 were exported last year (1927) about 80 per cent going to Great Britain. More than 25,000 are swinging on hinges in South Africa.

* * *

Enterprise plus ability assures success. Excessive talk dissipates both energy and courage.

* * *

No one should feel ashamed of honest work—he should be ashamed not to have honest work.

* * *

The labor crushers believe that those who have little should have less and those who have much should have more.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1928

Christmas Greetings

WITH the approach of the Yuletide season, "The Carpenter" wishes the season's greetings to all members of the Brotherhood, its many friends and advertisers.

Judging from present indications, the year 1928 will draw to a close assured of the biggest building year in the history of our country. Actual contracts awarded this year have apparently broken all previous records, not excepting the record year of 1926. Increases in the volume of certain types of construction have ranged from 4 to well over 20 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of 1927. According to all authorities, the construction volume this year will total well over $7,000,000,000. At the present writing, an unusually large number of contracts are awaiting award.

As far as the building trades are concerned, the labor situation is most favorable. During the year there have been very few labor disputes. Wages have remained stable and employers as a rule have not attempted to disturb them.

Lumber manufacturers and dealers, in cooperation with the National Lumber Manufacturers Association have, during the past year, carried on an extensive educational campaign, in an endeavor to increase the demands for wood products. This campaign is meeting with unusual success and the results are already noticeable in the increased amount of work it is affording our members.

The ever present problem of safety in building construction has received its share of attention and study during the past year, with the result that fewer fatalities have been reported. There will always be an element of danger in the building industry. Too many fatal accidents, however, are the result of carelessness. When building mechanics exercise caution, fatalities will be reduced to a minimum.

As regards our organization, the year 1928 has witnessed the holding of the Twenty-second General Convention and the dedication of our Home at Lakeland, Florida. The Convention decided on many important matters, which have been submitted to the membership for referendum vote. It also clearly demonstrated that there is no room in our organization for communistic doctrines or activities. The unusual amount of favorable publicity that has been given the dedication of our Home by the daily press as well as the labor press of our country is very gratifying. Undoubtedly, this most noble and ambitious undertaking of our Brotherhood will be watched with interest.

And so the year 1928 draws to a close, it will soon be a matter of history, so once again, before we turn to the clean page of 1929, we wish you all a "Merry Christmas!"

Labor Injunctions

MANY people of prominence outside the Organized Labor movement have deplored the evils and expressed their opposition to the unrestricted use of injunctions in labor disputes. Recently the Rev. J. W. R. Maguire, President of St. Viator's College, in addressing the Convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, spoke on the subject of labor injunctions and said in part:

"We have inherited our courts of equity from English law, which originally were intended to decide all questions which did not fall under existing statute law. In early days the King was the chief magistrate of the state but by degrees he delegated his power to settle questions of justice, not covered by statute law, to a chancellor. Hence the name, 'courts of chancery.' The original fundamental principles of equity were, first, that equity must never be used to curtail personal rights; two, that there must be no adequate remedy at law; three, that injunctions should be issued only in defense of property rights; four, that those who come into a court of equity must come with clean hands.

"An injunction is a special writ or order issued by a court of equity enjoining a threatened injury to property or property rights where there is not a plain, adequate and complete remedy at law. Any one who is even superficially acquainted with the use of injunctions by American courts in labor disputes knows full well that injunctions have frequently been issued in violation of these fundamental principles of equity. In numberless instances injunctions have been issued forbidding men to go out on strike, to carry banners, to talk about the issues involved in a strike, all of which are evidently personal rights and therefore such injunctions are a direct violation of the first principle of equity.

"Furthermore, an injunction forbidding men to quit work is tantamount to declaring that such men are slaves, for the essential difference between a slave and a free man is that a free man may quit work when he pleases, providing he does not violate any existing just contract. It is also well known that courts have issued injunctions on the plea of defending property rights which amounted to regarding business and labor as property, when it is quite evident that both are only the means whereby property may be created or acquired.

"Property is something that is tangible, and is capable of being transferred. Labor is an attribute of human life and cannot be separated from the laborer. The laboring man does not, strictly speaking, sell his labor, but the products of his labor, and it is a direct distortion of the actual facts which reduces a man to the status of slave when courts regard labor as property. In the Truax case in Arizona, Chief Justice Taft justified the decision of the court ordering the injunction on the ground that the business of the restaurant keeper in that case was property, whereas, it is quite evident that business is only the means whereby property may be obtained. A restaurant keeper has no natural or legal right to the custom of anybody before the customer actually enters the restaurant and orders food. And therefore his property right is not injured if a third party persuades the customer not to patronize that particular restaurant. This confusion of business and labor as property is responsible for many cases of injustice towards Organized Labor in labor disputes.

"It should furthermore be evident that courts should not issue injunctions against commission of acts of violence or crimes because all such acts are already forbidden by the statute law and provision is made for their punishment. When a court issues an injunction against an act of violence of crime, if any one violates the injunction he becomes in contempt of court and be punished directly by the court without trial by jury, a right which is guaranteed to him by the constitution. For these reasons and many others that might be urged, legislation should be passed forbidding the courts to issue injunctions in such cases in labor disputes. And the members of the Federation of Labor should support their officers both national and state, in their efforts to secure remedial legislation."

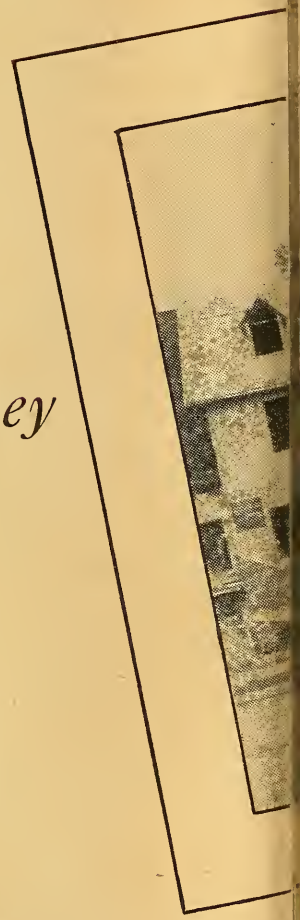
It doesn't seem exactly fair for the fellow who is dissatisfied with his lot to ask some girl to share it.

* * *

The trade unions reflect, in organized form, the best thought, activity and hopes of the wage workers.

Celotex Boosts Frame Construction

...and makes more money for carpenters



The Celotex Company and carpenters have one great thing in common—frame construction!

For frame construction, to carpenters, means more steady work. And to The Celotex Company frame construction means more Celotex used for sheathing walls and roofs.

So The Celotex Company, through its national advertising and promotion work, is urging the erection of frame houses—**built by carpenters.**

Celotex jobs do not stop with new buildings alone. Thousands have used Celotex to line old attics, remodel old rooms, build sun-porches and garages . . . and for scores of other remodeling jobs.

You've most likely used Celotex on many jobs. If so, you already know how easy the broad, light, cane-fibre boards are to handle . . . how strong and rigid they make a wall . . . how they insulate cold and summ

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indicates manufacture by
The Celotex Company
Chicago, Illinois

CELOTEX
BRAND
INSULATING CANE BOARD

Official Information

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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
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San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Carpenters—Notice

Local Union No. 1980, Atchison, Kansas, wishes to thank all Local Unions who responded to their request, by protesting the employment of non-union carpenters on the new cereal mill being erected by the Pillsbury Milling Co., at Atchison, Kansas. Our members are now employed on the job.

Carpenters—Notice

That the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana favors the employment of non-union carpenters is the information furnished us by Business Agent P. E. Dawson, L. U. No. 742.

This concern, through their contractor, Cope and Fisher, is erecting a building in Decatur, Ill., on which are employed non-union members of our trade.

Five Day Work Week Proposed

At a special union labor service held in the Pennsylvania Ave., Methodist Church in Oklahoma City, Okla., recently, Brother C. E. Ballard, L. U. No. 329, urged the establishment of the five day work week in industry as a remedy for unemployment.

Four hundred members of L. U. No. 329, listened to Bro. Ballard's discourse as well as the response of the pastor, the Rev. E. L. Jorns, who stated that the national Federation of Churches had endorsed the principle of the five day work week.

Lawrence, Mass. Local Holds Get Together Meeting

On Oct. 19th, Local Union No. 111, Lawrence, Kansas held a get together meeting, which was attended by practically the entire membership.

President Matthew Maney acted as Chairman and introduced the speakers, who included, Chairman Eugene Larrivee, of the Building Trades Association: President Robert Watts of the Central Labor Union; M. Fenton of the Boston Central Labor Union and Secretary

Michael Flynn, of the Boston News Writers. The remarks of the speakers were timely and were well received.

An entertainment program followed the speaking, after which prizes, donated by manufacturers were awarded.

The affair was a huge success and the committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon its success.

Charter Member of Philadelphia, Pa., Local Passes

Through his son, we learn of the death of Martin Morris, Sr., on Oct. 27th.

Mr. Morris was one of the charter members of Local Union No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., and its first sargent-at-arms. He maintained his membership in that Local for many years and when he later went into the contracting business he took out a withdrawal card. During his twenty years as a contractor, he employed none but members of the Brotherhood, and paid the scale of wages, often in the face of the worst kind of non-union competition. His memory will live long in the hearts of those who knew and worked for him.

Report of the Delegate to the Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

I herewith submit my report of the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held in the Large Conference Hall of the Prince George Hotel, in the City of Toronto on Sept. 10th to 15th, 1928.

Sharp at 10 a. m. Delegate W. Varley, Secretary of Building Trades and Chairman of the Reception Committee, tendered a most cordial welcome to all delegates and guests. He was followed by the Hon. Dr. Godfrey, Minister of Health and Labor for the P. O. He also gave a very favorable outlook of the great headway made by the Province of Ontario, emphasizing the benefits derived from Old Age Pension and Mothers' allowance.

On the platform besides W. Varley were seated Mr. Charles Duncan, Labor M. P., Clay Cross Division, England, who brought the greetings of the British Trades and Labor Congress to the delegates of the convention.

Joseph Morton, member of the International Union of Firemen and Oilers and Maintenance of Way Employes in the United States, and Vice-President of the Illinois Federation of Labor, bringing fraternal greetings from the American Federation of Labor to the Congress.

Mrs. Maud Schwarts, representing the American Women's National Union, also bringing the greetings of that body to the delegates.

The entire Executive of the Canadian Congress was also present, viz.—Tom Moore, President, P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer and Vice Presidents—R. J. Tallon, T. T. Foster and James Simpson.

Delegate Tom Moore President of the Congress assumed chairmanship of the convention. He thanked Dr. Godfrey for his interesting speech, greeted the delegates and guests and declared the 44th convention opened. He then called upon the Credential Committee for their first report, which was read and adopted unanimously, seating about 360 delegates from all over Canada.

The Credential Committee then made their second report, whereby owing to a protest by the Executive Committee of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, a recommendation was made that John MacDonald, Secretary of the Communist Party of Canada, delegate elected by the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, be not seated at this convention.

John McDonald was granted the privilege of the floor to state his standing and a bitter discussion of considerable length was staged, but as the recommendation of the Credentials Committee was backed by undeniable proof of MacDonald's dual activities and his nefarious work in trying to disorganize the International Labor Movement, his friends were of no avail and by a roll-call vote of 223 against 21 John MacDonald was not allowed a seat at the convention.

At a later report of the Credential Committe there were seated 367 delegates composed as follows:

3 Fraternal delegates.

46 Representatives of International Unions.

1 Representative of the A. F. of L.

28 Delegates of Trades and Labor Councils.

14 Delegates representing three divisions of Railway Telegraphers.

275 Delegates representing 149 L. U.

During the afternoon session interesting speeches were delivered by Worship Samuel McBride, Mayor of Toronto, who gave the delegates the freedom of the city: by M. C. A. McGuire member of the Hydro Commission who explained at length the vast benefits derived by municipal and provincial ownership, as against private companies.

Later during the convention inspiring orations were delivered by Hon. Peter Hennan, Minister of Labor; Charles Duncan, Joseph W. Morton, W. D. Mahone and Maud Schwart and others.

The deliberations of the Congress were taken up with 115 Resolutions divided as follows:

1 and 2.—Regulations concerning Civil service and superannuation for Marine Engineers.

Adopted recommendation of concurrence on all.

3 to 10.—Merchant Marine and Navigation.

Adopted recommendation of concurrence.

11 to 15.—Fair wages and public contracts.

Adopted recommendation of concurrence.

16.—Exploitation by private employment bureau as presented by Montreal Trades and Labor Council.

Adopted recommendation of concurrence.

17.—Strike notice when hiring labor for jobs where strikes are on.

Adopted recommendation of concurrence.

18 to 21.—Industrial disputes Investigation Act.

Adopted recommendation of concurrence.

22 to 28.—Old Age Pension.

Adopted recommendation of concurrence.

29 and 30.—Unemployment, sickness and invalidity insurance.

Adopted recommendation of concurrence.

31 and 32.—Trades unity with National League for social insurance.

Adopted recommendation of non-concurrence.

33 to 38.—Hours of Labor.

Adopted recommendation of five day, forty hour week.

39 to 41.—One day rest out of seven for every worker.

Adopted recommendation of concurrence.

42 to 44.—Participation of League of Nations.

Adopted recommendation of concurrence.

45 and 46.—Demand for Soviet of Russia Recognition.

Adopted recommendation of non-currence.

47 and 48.—Picketing and injunction.

Adopted recommendation of concurrence.

49 to 51.—Regarding organization.

Referred to the incoming Executive.

52 to 56.—Education and Youth training.

Adopted recommendation of concurrence with some modification.

57 to 67.—Immigration Quota Law.

Adopted recommendation of non-concurrence.

Factory employes to help with harvesting.

Adopted recommendation of concon-currence in spirit of resolution under direction of the Executive.

66 and 105.—Travelling musical organization.

Referred to a committee who recommend modification and adopted recommendation referring to Executive.

68 to 73.—Minimum Wages.

Adopted recommendation of concurrence with certain clauses referred to the Executive.

74 to 76.—Mothers's Allowance and Maternity Benefits.

Unanimously adopted recommendation of concurrence.

77 to 85.—Adopted recommendation of concurrence.

86 to 104.—Health and Safety.

Adopted recommendation of concurrence on all.

106 to 114.—By the Toronto Brewery Workers, demanding the sale of beer and wine in licensed places, and lowering of taxes on ale and beer.

Adopted recommendation of concurrence.

Special committee dealt with Union Label Shop cards and buttons.

Resolution by Moving Picture Operators for greater protection and more sanitary conditions.

Adopted recommendation of concurrence.

Resolution by the journeymen of Oshawa in automobile plant against discrimination between Union and non-union men in spite of the fact that a contract plainly says that there will be no discrimniation.

Demand protest of International Unions all over Canada and even boycott General Motor Products, if necessary to obtain justice.

Adopted recommendation of concurrence.

The financial statement submitted by the Secretary-Treasurer (P. M. Draper) shows that there was an increase of membership of 4881 and that they have on hand $5,802.95.

The result of the elections were as follows:

The Canadian Trades and Labor Congress elected by acclamation the same Executive. viz.—T. Moore, President; P. M. Draper, Sec.-Treasurer; Vice-Presidents, J. T. Foster, Montreal; J. Simpson, Toronto and R. T. Tallon.

W. Varley was chosen to represent the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada at the American Federation of Labor convention. J. W. Buckley was chosen to represent the Congress at the British Labor Congress.

St. John, New Brunswick was selected for the next convention in 1929.

Fraternally submitted,

Pierre Lefevre,
L. U. No. 134. Montreal, Que. Can.

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board 1928

(Lakeland, Florida.)

September 27, 1928.

Meeting of the General Executive Board held in Board-room at Home, Lakeland, Florida.

General President Hutcheson reported the arrangements made for holding of the Twenty-second General Convention, to open in the Auditorium of our Home at Lakeland, Florida on September 29, 1928.

Mr. John W. Simcoe representing the National Lumber Manufacturers Association appeared before the G. E. B. for the purpose of having a representative of their association address the convention some time when convenient on matters affecting their association and our organization. The request was granted.

October 3, 928.

Brothers R. Osborne, 1308, B. Wooten, 1308, W. R. C. Phillips 819, F. H. Boyd 819, Lee Long 819, and W. C. Heaton 2733 representing the West Palm Beach District with General Representative Roland Adams appeared before the G. E. B. relative to the damage done by the recent storm and stated that much of the records of the Local Unions were lost. The homes of many of our members were destroyed. They asked that financial aid be granted for immediate relief of our members. After careful consideration of the matter the Board appropriated the sum of $15,000.00. An accounting to be made to the General Office showing how this amount was distributed.

October 9, 1928.

Industrial Board of Indiana License certificate received and referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. Standard Workmen's Compensation and Employers Liability Policy No. Z465206 expiring October 12, 1929 received and referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. Public Liability Policy No. M. P. 26403 expiring October 12, 1929 received and referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. Bond No. 16-04-668-10 for $20,000.00 on General Secretary was received and referred to the General President for safe keeping. Expiration date August 15, 1929.

The report of the delegate to the 44th Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

Vancouver, B. C. Canada. L. U. 2404 submitted copy of the National Pension Act for the Dominion of Canada and Old Age Pensions Regulations. Filed for future reference.

New York, New Haven and Hartford District Council. Request for appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Delegate W. J. Glover, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo. Resolution submitted to the G. E. B. relative to members reaching the age of 60 years with a membership of 35 years being exempt from the payment of further dues and assessments. As the subject matter of this resolution was considered by the 22nd General Convention and defeated the G. E. B. nonconcurs.

Consideration was given to the form of application to be made to the G. E. B. for members desiring admission to the Home at Lakeland, Florida.

Consideration was also given to the form of application to be made to the G. E. B. for members preferring the Pension. After which the matter was referred to the General President to draw up rules to be submitted to the Board at its next meeting.

Appeal of Amos Freeman, et. al. from the decision of the General President in the case of Amos Freeman, et. al. versus the Alabama State Council of Carpenters. The decision rendered by the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of H. B. Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio to set aside ruling of the General President was referred to the next meeting of the G. E. B.

October 10, 1928.

Appeal of Arthur McArdle, L. U. 2143, Harrison, N. J. from ruling of the General President. The action of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Chas. J. Pahler, L. U. 129, Hazelton, Pa., from the decision of the General President in the case of Chas. H. Pahler, vs., Local Union 129, Hazelton, Pa. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Chas. A. Brown, L. U. 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., in the case of Walter Greenlief, L. U. 430 vs. Pittsburgh, Pa. D. C. from the decision of the General President. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of the Shenango and Beaver Valley D. C. from the decision as rendered by the General President in the case of R. I. Sweet and W. N. Hodge vs. the Shenango and Beaver Valley D. C. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

The General Executive Board concurred in the recommendation of the Convention that the $150.000.00 due the General Fund from the Home and Pension Fund be cancelled.

Appeal of Walter E. Allen, L. U. 30 to General Convention account disapproved claim for disability donation was held for submission to the G. E. B. at next meeting of that body, as same was received while convention was in session at Lakeland while balance of papers were in files of the General Treasurer at Indianapolis.

At the Salt Lake City convention in 1908, it was decided that no appeal case be considered by the convention unless the General Secretary has been notified at least 30 days before the Convention meets, so that all papers pertaining to the case may be before the Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

There being no further business to come before the Board the meeting adjourned. The next meeting to be held at Indianapolis December 10, 1928.

Respectfully submitted,

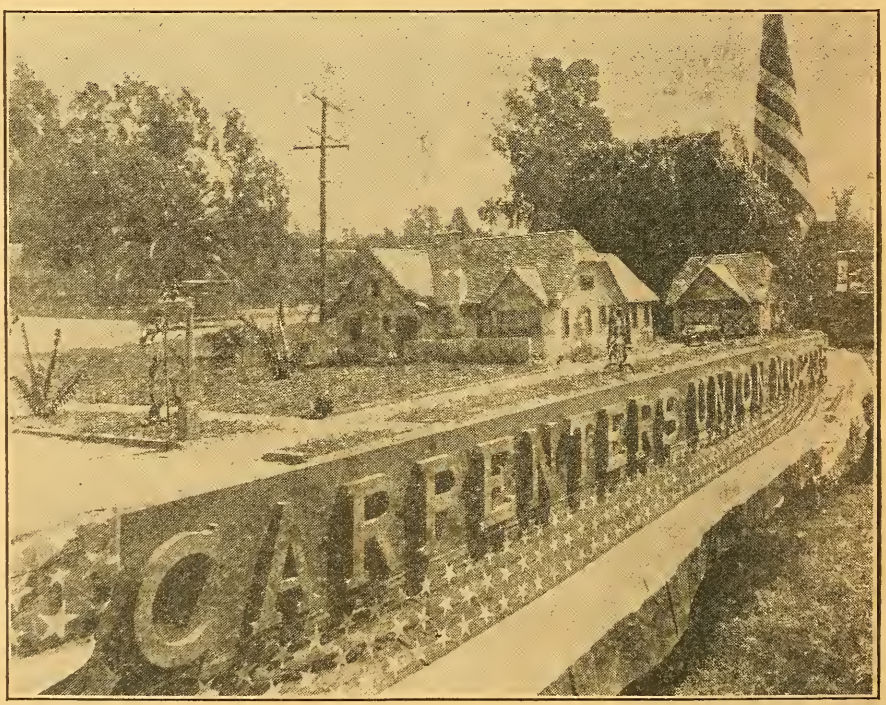
Frank Duffy, Secretary.

Float of Riverside, Cal., Local Wins First Prize In Labor Day Parade

The beautiful float, pictured here, a masterpiece of design and construction, won first prize in the Labor Day parade for Local Union No. 235, Riverside, Cal.

As may be seen, the float comprised a miniature house and garage, with the surrounding ground suitably landscaped.

This was the first Labor Day celebration held in Riverside since 1906, and attracted a good deal of attention and favorable comment.



Labor Day Celebration

The members of Local Union No. 1605 and Ladies' Auxiliary No. 159, Moscow, Idaho, journeyed to Pullman, Wash., and together with the members of the Lewiston, Idaho and Colfax, Wash. Locals, joined Local Union No. 313, Pullman, Wash., in a Labor Day celebration.

The celebration comprised a parade through the streets, followed by a picnic, at which a ball game and other athletic events were participated in.

A view of the line of march is herewith given.

The affair was very successful, and all those attending the celebration spent a very enjoyable day.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding James D. Graham, a carpenter, 47 years of age. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts, kindly communicate with his wife, Mrs. James D. Graham, 305 Elm St., Plain View, Texas.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the relatives or friends of the late Brother Louis Sanders who died in the County Hospital, Chicago, Ill., and was buried by L. U. 21. Any relatives or friends of the late Brother who wish to claim the body may address Rec. Sec., J. Jorden, L. U. No. 21, 750 South Spaulding St., Chicago, Ill.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of James Langhead, who is described as being 23 years of age, 5 ft. 5 in. tall and weighs about 160 pounds. He left Kentucky in September and is thought to be in Chicago or Florida. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts, kindly communicate with his wife, Mrs. James F. Langhead, 344 College Ave., Mt. Pleasant, Pa.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of A. W. Shutz, a carpenter. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts kindly communicate with his wife, in care of Rec. Sec. N. H. Waltman, L. U. No. 55, 1947 Stout St., Denver, Colo.

DEATH ROLL

P. N. McPHEE—L. U. No. 55, Denver, Colo.

Luck and industry are closely related.

* * *

Are the women members of your household insisting on the label when they do their purchasing? Ask them, and tell them what it means to have all friends of labor insist on the label.

Santa Cruz, Cal., Local's Float Wins First Prize

Local Union No. 829, Santa Cruz, Cal., entered the beautiful float pictured here, in a water pageant, held there recently and was awarded first prize.

The float, as may be seen, comprises a gracefully designed swan, drawing an artistic gondola. It rightfully merits its award.

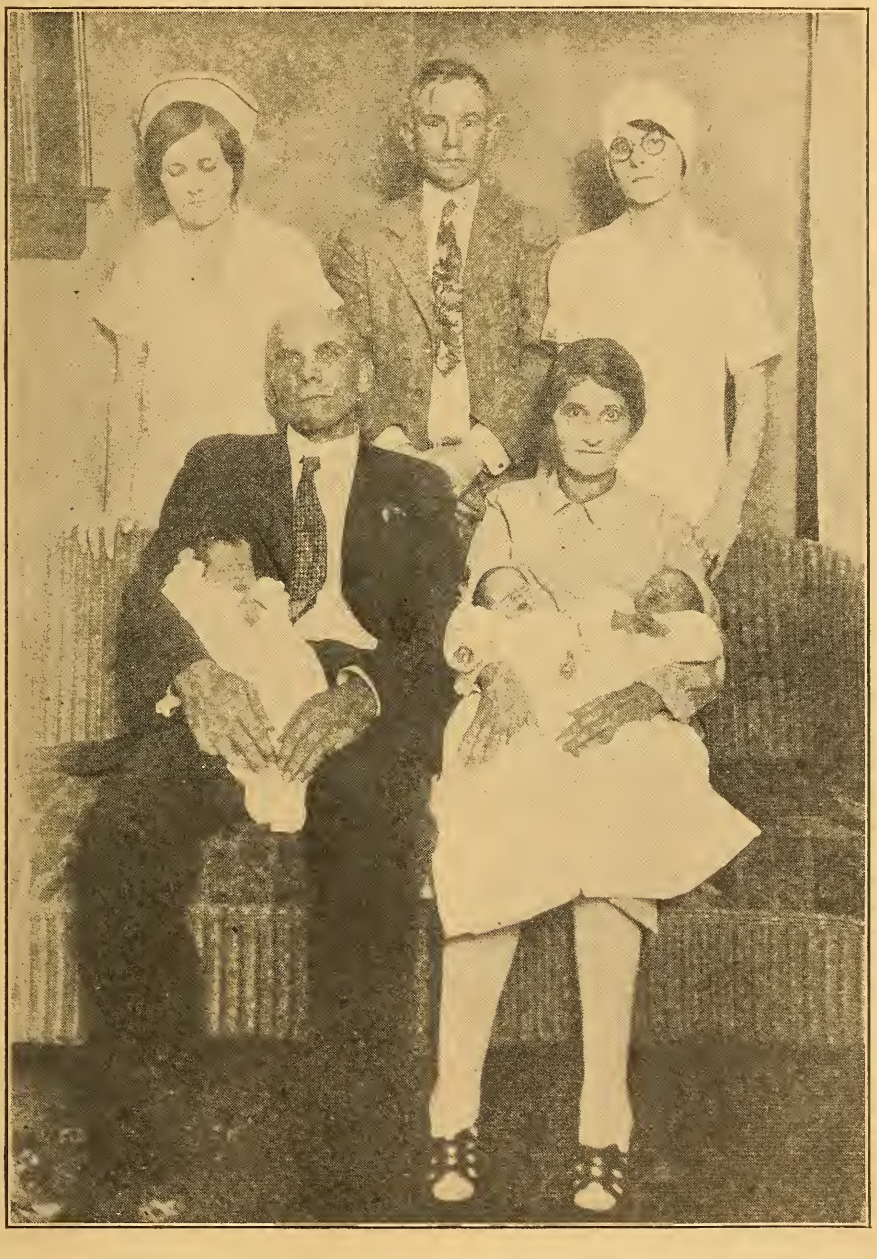
The silver loving cup which was won, and the committee who built the float are also shown.

Brother Member Proud Father of Triplets

Born to Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Guthrie, Charleston, West Virginia, on September 4, 1928, two girls and a boy.

Guthrie, a member of Local Union No. 1207.

Brother Guthrie may be seen holding



That tells the story of the picture here. The proud father of this healthy set of triplets is Brother R.

the son while his wife holds the two daughters. Standing in the rear are the attending physician and nurses.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

From The American Federation of Labor

To National and International Unions, State Federations of Labor and City Central Bodies:

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Because of information which reached the officers of the American Federation of Labor regarding the educational and administrative policy pursued by Brookwood College, the Executive Council deemed it advisable to make an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining if said reports were based upon truth and supported by facts. Said investigation was made and the report of the result of the investigation was submitted by Vice-President Woll to the Executive Council at a meeting held at Atlantic City, July 31, and at a subsequent meeting of the Executive Council held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, on October 18th.

Brookwood College is classified as a "Labor College." Its administrators and faculty appeal to Labor for financial support. In response to its appeals some national and international unions provided scholarships at Brookwood College and other branches of the American Federation of Labor gave this institution financial support.

The Executive Council found that certain international unions which had provided scholarships at Brookwood had withdrawn these scholarships because they had learned, through students they had sent there and from other sources, that some of the courses of study provided by the faculty at Brookwood were in opposition to the principles, policies and ideals of the American Federation of Labor. They discovered that some of the professors and a number of the students were positively hostile to the American Federation of Labor. The information and statements supplied by these students to their international officers were found to be true.

The Executive Council fully realized that it had no jurisdiction or control over Brookwood College. It understands quite well that this college is not a part of the American Federation of Labor. For this reason the Executive Council does not assume to interfere in the administrative or educational policies of Brookwood. It did not place the college, its faculty or officers on trial. It is readily conceded that an avowed communist may be employed as a professor at Brookwood College and the cause of communism extolled through example, teaching and writings if the officers of this institution tolerate, approve or countenance it.

However, the Council is of the opinion that national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor can not consistently supply funds collected from members of our trade-union movement to pay the cost of scholarships and to send students to Brookwood College where they live in an atmosphere antagonistic to the American Federation of Labor and are taught theories which are in contradiction to the philosophy of the American Federation of Labor.

It would be most contradictory, indeed, for organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to spend money in training their members at Brookwood College to develop a psychology hostile to the American Federation of Labor. It is inconceivable that trade-union funds would be used to train men to despise our trade-union philosophy, to ridicule it and to undermine their faith and confidence in the Organized Labor movement and its officers.

The Executive Council therefore decided to communicate with all national and international unions, state federations of labor and city central bodies recommending that each and all of them withhold scholarships and financial support from Brookwood College. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor expresses the hope that all affiliated bodies will follow this rec-

ommendation and comply with the suggestions herein offered.

There is no question of academic freedom involved in this action. The Executive Council feels that in order to protect the principles, the policies and teachings of the American Federation of Labor it is imperative that the Organized Labor movement withhold financial support from an educational institution in which doctrines are taught that are in opposition to the American Federation of Labor, its principles and its policies. The Executive Council is firmly of the opinion that the best interests of the American Federation of Labor will be served if all international and national unions, state federations of labor, city central bodies and Local Unions withhold financial and moral support from Brookwood College.

By order:

Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

Wm. Green,
President.

Frank Morrison,
Secretary.

From The Union Label Trades Department

To Organized Labor:

Greeting:

During this season of the year the thoughts of young and old are of Christmas and Christmas gift-giving.

Thousands of dollars will be spent and, for that reason, the members of Organized Labor and their friends are urged to give the matter serious thought.

Fair manufacturers, fair merchants and fair employers are entitled to the patronage of trades unionists. When making purchases of any kind bear this in mind.

Many homes are refurnished and redecorated at Christmas time. This work must be given to fair firms.

Christmas entertainments held by churches or fraternal organizations afford a great opportunity to employ union labor. Don't miss it.

The Christmas dinner, whether at home or at a restaurant, offers another splendid opportunity to employ union labor and to patronize fair firms. Take advantage of it.

There is no limit to the opportunities to spend union-earned money with fair employers for trades unionists who are looking out for their own welfare and the welfare of fellow trades unionists.

Ignoring or shunning these opportunities will add to the prosperity of the non-union shops and the employes of these shops. Ponder over this.

Spend union-earned money intelligently and make a truly merry Christmas for the members of Organized Labor and the employers of Organized Labor.

Remember our motto: Not One Cent Of Union-Earned Money For The Unfair Employer, and Christmas Will Indeed Be Merry.

Fraternally yours,

John J. Manning,
Secretary-Treaurer
Union Label Trades Department.

A Foreman Answers

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I think every carpenter should be interested in the old age Pension and also in his fellow workmen.

In answer to the article in the October issue by Bro. W. M. Mason I wish to say that I have been foreman for about twenty-five years in one of the "hardest-boiled" towns in the United States. The men that worked for me twenty-five years ago like to work for me today. They have never called me a slave-driver yet. I carried a card for a number of years when I did not dare to let our local contractors know it or I could not get a job.

I think that Bro. Mason is one of the kind that expects the foreman to hold him his job, or is a natural born chronic kicker to have lived 77 years and have formed that opinion of his fellow-workmen.

S. H. Wright,
Dayton, Ohio

Food For Thought

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Here are a few figures for our carpenters to think about. A Brother member who has been initiated 25 years ago has paid $10.00 initiation fee, and dues and assessments to date amounting to $373.65, making the total amount paid to the organization, $383.65.

Now the General Office pays $75 for wife's funeral donation and $300 at the members death. All that is left of the $383.65 after paying these two amounts is $8.65. That isn't a lot of money for the upkeep of the Local Union and General Office for a period of 25 years.

Many of our members think they are being robbed when as a matter of fact they are receiving the best beneficial returns for their money that can be had in the whole United States today.

As I will soon be in the Brotherhood 25 years, I was checking up on what I had paid in during that time and I think our members should know the conclusions I arrived at.

A. S. Mellinger,
L. U. No. 122. Philadelphia, Pa.

The American Chestnut Tree

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The American chestnut tree (castanea Americana, not the horse chestnut) may be resuscitated.

As your readers may know, the valuable American chestnut tree (our best tree in many respects) was destroyed by blight over the whole nation some years ago. While spending part of the summer in your section, a number of friends asked me about the hope that the tree might be revived, and therefore I gladly give you the attached letter, which please reprint. Anyone can do a great service for America, and for the protection of Nature, by recovering this noble tree, so straight and tall, so beautiful, so permanent and irreplacable in its wood value: guard the precious sprouts; save the seed and communicate with the federal government as requested. I myself visted many old chestnut stumps in your section, and saw the sprouts coming up around the old stumps. It would be a good idea to put up a sign on the stump and say that the United States government requests its protection, both by the owner and by the public. School teachers might well convey this information and request to their pupils, collegians, sportsmen, Kiwanis, Rotarians, Labor men, Elks, boys and girls and womens clubs, athletic and country clubs, farmers granges, and other service, and patriotic bodies might well assist in restoring to America perhaps its greatest tree; its lost tree as matters now stand. One of the most conspicuous and saddest sights of our woods is the tall, gray, dead chestnut tree, often lying across other trees, creaking; a moaning ghost of the forest.

I am the son of a carpenter; in his youth my father learned that trade and the rest of his life he spent as superintendent of a large lumber and box mill.

Yours truly,
John Stuart Thomson,

* * *

United States Dept. of Agriculture
Bureau of Plant Industry,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 26, 1928.

Dr. John Stuart Thomson,
361 Bergen Ave.,
Jersey City, N. J.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your recent letter to this department, the American chestnut tree is not likely to be exterminated, due to the wonderful fact that after many years, some of the sprouts in some of the older sections of the infected regions are now reaching sufficient size to produce nuts. It is just a sprout here and there that is able to reproduce but we think that these few will be sufficient to keep this great species of tree in existence for many years. It is not Nature, as you feared, that is committing suicide in bowing to this chestnut blight. The blight was brought to this country from Asia and so it is man's interference that has caused the death of the chestnut tree in America.

This office is interested in locating unusually resistant sprouts of the American chestnut tree which are producing seed, and if you or your friends come across any, we would appreciate receiving information regarding the exact location of the sprouts and the name and address of the owner.

Yours truly,

G. F. Cravatt,
Senior Pathologist, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

To forget a wrong is the best revenge.

* * *

Never undertake any job with the intention of giving it less than your very best.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON IX.

Tools make the mechanic . . .No. . . . Tools, plus the ability to keep them in good shape and use them properly, make the mechanic. And the mechanic who has been made in this way, knows how to select the right kind of tools; but only after years of practice and experience. Because this is true, it behooves every apprentice to get the advice of his older associates before he buys too many tools. But he should not forget to use his own judgment along with the advice he gets. For only in this way will he acquire the ability to distinguish between tools that give satisfaction and tools that do not.

We are suggesting by Figs. 53, to 59 a set of tools, which should not be taken as complete. Perhaps none of my

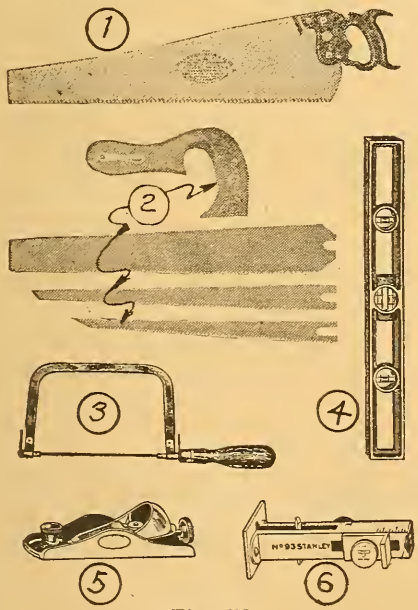


Fig. 53

readers would accept this set of tools without making some deductions, and on the other hand, some additions. The names follow by number:

1. Saw.
2. A nest of saws.
3. Coping saw.
4. Level.
5. Block plane.
6. Butt gauge.

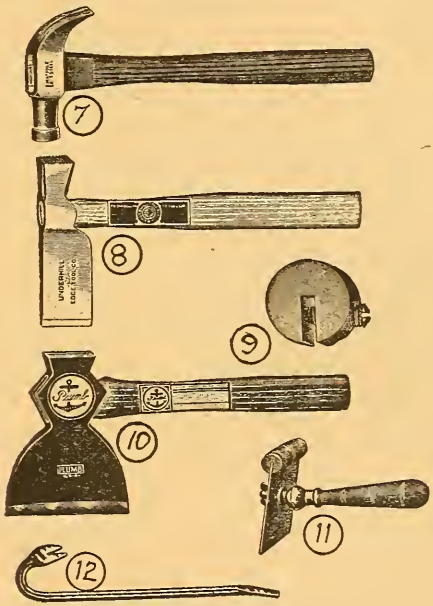


Fig. 54

7. Hammer.
8. Lathing or shingling hatchet.
9. Shingling gauge.
10. Hand axe.
11. Floor scraper.
12. Wrecking bar.
13. Steel square.
14. Bevel square.
15. Try square.
16. Try-and-miter square.
17. Gauge.
18. Steel tape.
19. Three-foot rule.
20. Flat file.
21. Saw file.
22. Saw set.
23. Saw clamp.
24. File handle.
25. Oil stone.
26. Oil can.
27. Burnisher.

28. Finger scraper.
29. Carpenter's apron.
30. Scribers.
31. Nail set.
32. Carpenter chalk.
33. Chalk line.

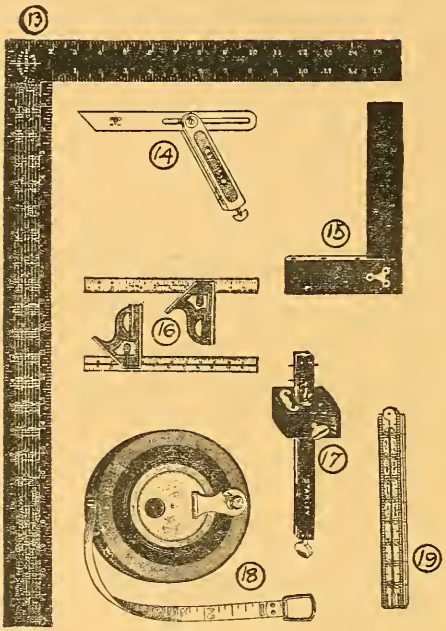


Fig. 55

34. Tin snips.
35. Set of bits.
36. Brace.
37. Set of chisels.
38. Screw driver.
39. Smoothing plane.
40. Jack plane.
41. Fore plane.
42. Dividers.

We hope, since we have suggested the above list of tools, that no prospective tool buyer will be tempted to take it to his hardware dealer with the intention of buying the exact tools listed here; what we want him to do, is to examine the tools that are placed on the market by the various manufacturers of tools, and select such tools as will give him the best satisfaction.

Just as there is a philosophy of life, there is a philosophy of tools. Our philosophy of tools we are giving in the following paragraphs:

Through carelessness or through thoughtlessness tools are misplaced, then forgotten, and eventually become lost. For instance, very few carpenter tools are worn out—most of the carpenter tools that go out of use are lost while they are still good for many years of service.

The carpenter who forms the habit of picking up his tools at every quitting time, and mentally checking them over, loses very few tools. He usually knows just where each of his tools is all the time. Besides preventing loss of tools and saving the expense of buying new ones, this little memory-trick saves him a great deal of time when he is in need of a certain kind of tool. On the other hand, the careless mechanic must spend more or less time locating the particular tool that he wants when he needs it. Of course, he gets as much pay when the day is done as the other men do, but sooner or later the disfavor that

Fig. 56

will gradually and surely grow in the mind of his employer will tell, and then is when the careless man loses.

Keep your tools clean. Better work can be done with bright tools than with

tools that are rust-covered. This is particularly true with saws and with steel squares. A little time during the noon hour, ordinarily, is all that is needed to keep the tools clean. Every carpenter should have a piece of pumice stone in his kit of tools, so he can lay his hands on it when a tool needs brightening, and an opportunity for doing the work is at hand.

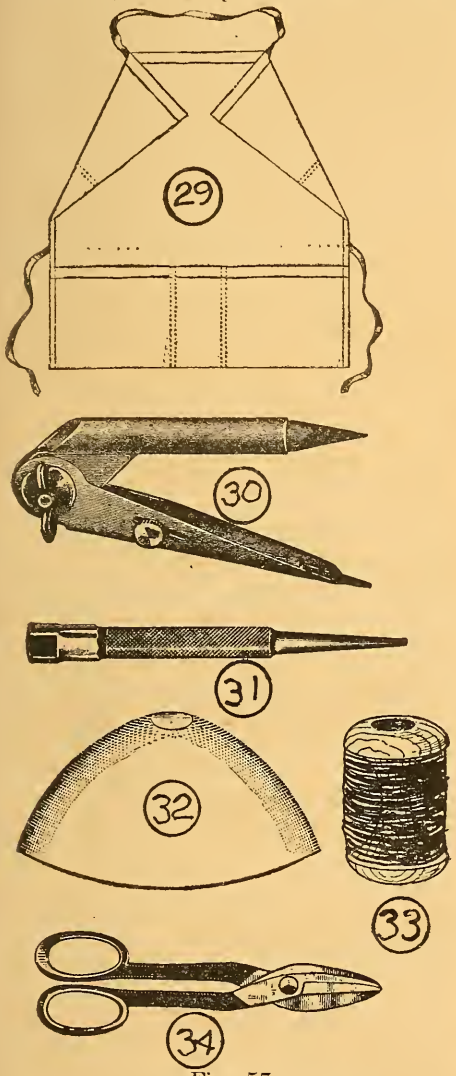


Fig. 57

Much of the work required for brightening tools can be eliminated by preventing tools from becoming rust-covered. If the tools become wet they should be dried and oiled with a good grade of oil. (Poor oil often causes rust instead of preventing it). Never place a kit in a damp place—if, however, a kit of tools must be set on wet ground, block it up so as to prevent absorption of moisture.

The writer believes that tools should be sharpened on the employer's time; of course, the mechanic should have his tools in good shape when he arrives on the job. Sharpening tools on the boss's time can be made a nuisance, if one does not use good judgment, or in other words, common sense. There are always periods of times on every job, when it is possible for one to slip away and file a saw, grind a chisel or sharpen some other tool, and not interfere with the progress of the work. At such periods of time, if a man has a tool to sharpen, he should sharpen it. An em-

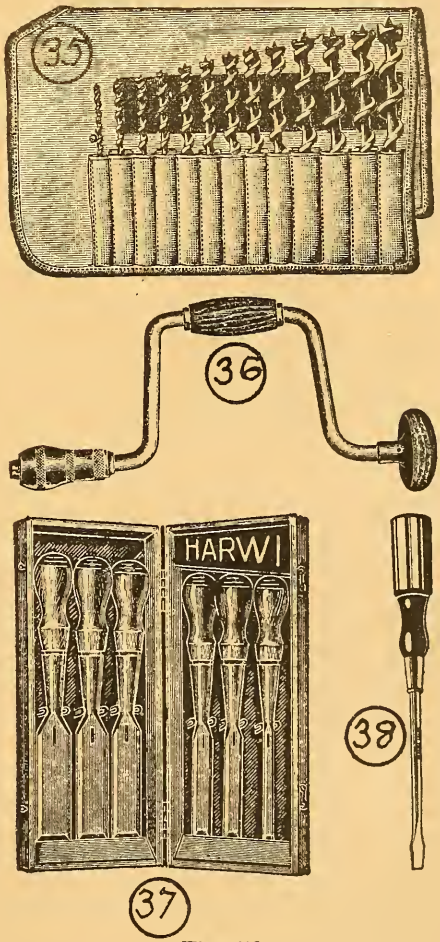


Fig. 58

ployer is justified in complaining, if a man will stop and file a saw just at a time when every man is needed in order to keep the work going as it should go.

Every carpenter should have, at least, two cut-off saws in his kit of tools; and at no time should both of them be in bad condition. The same thing is true with chisels. By systematizing one's tool sharpening, it is possible to keep tools in fairly good condition all the time. The importance of sharp tools on a job, is hard to estimate. In the first place, good work with poor tools is impossible; in the second place, the

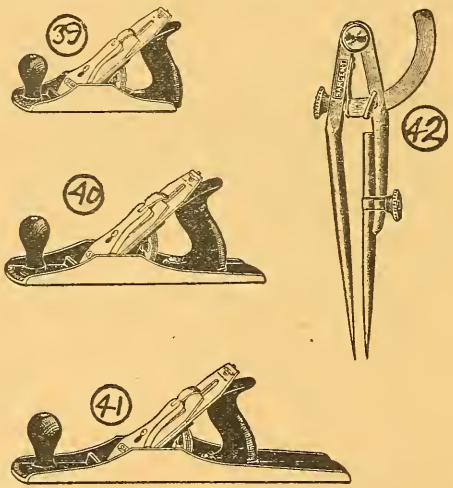


Fig. 59

production is greatly reduced. Then there is not only the wear and tear on the man who uses poor tools, but the effect that it has on the whole gang.

The tools that the employer himself furnishes, should always be in the best of condition. There is, perhaps, nothing that will produce carelessness so surely, as run-down tools furnished by the boss. Not enough, or poorly chosen tools, is another thing that employers should avoid. The money saved by not furnishing the necessary equipment for a job, by the contractor, represents about 25 per cent of the amount that he losses by the transaction.

Occasionally one meets a carpenter who is, what one might rightly term, 'a curious tool' fad. He carries with him tools of every description; if a tool has ever been on the market, he has it, and having it, he uses it wherever an occasion arrives where it can be used, no matter how he easily he might get along without it. This, if the man knows how to handle the tool with the least expenditure of time, is not so bad, but the test of the real mechanic is that of producing good results with the fewest number of tools.

What has been said in the foregoing paragraphs, has been said on the basis of 'common sense.' Almost anything can be carried to a point where it becomes a 'fad,' which is always beyond the point of necessity. Whatever is done beyond the point of necessity should not be done on the employers time, speaking about the work required to keep the employe's tools in shape.

Tool thieves should be fired as soon as detected.

The Steel Square "Carpenters' Geometry"

(By L. Perth)

LESSON XII

ROOF FRAMING

Roof Framing is that branch of Carpentry where the application of the Steel Square is absolutely indispensable.

No two roofs are alike. A variation in the length or width of the building, a slight change in the shape of the structure, will immediately affect the lengths and the cuts of its various members. Therefore it is evident that each roof represents an individual job.

The subject of Roof Framing is quite simple but in order to facilitate the understanding of its principles it is very essential that the definitions of the terms used in roof framing and the functions the various members of the Roof Frame should be clearly understood.

Roof Types

There are numerous types of roofs and a great variety of shapes. The type is the first factor to be taken into consideration when framing a roof. In Fig. 47 are illustrated the most common types in use.

Shed or Lean-To Roof. This is the simplest type of a roof and has only a single slope.

Gable or Pitch Roof. This is a type of roof most commonly used. It has two slopes meeting at the center or ridge and forming a Gable. It is a very

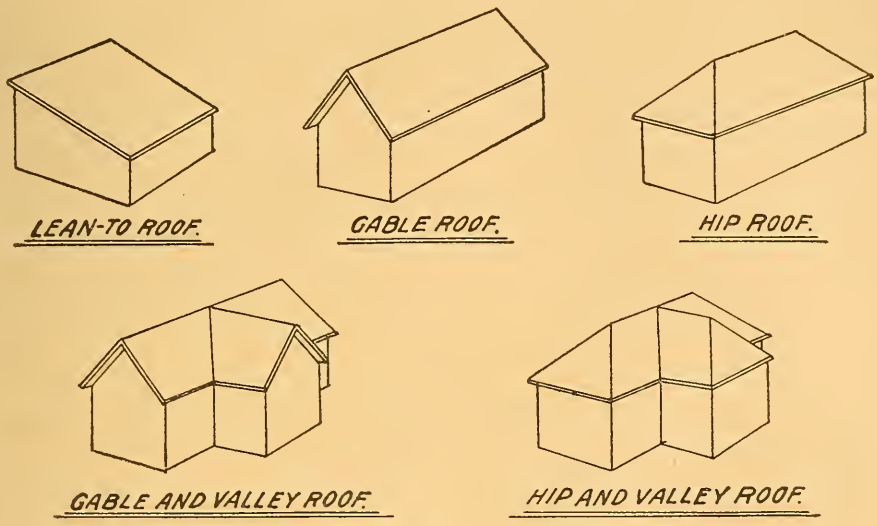


Fig. 47

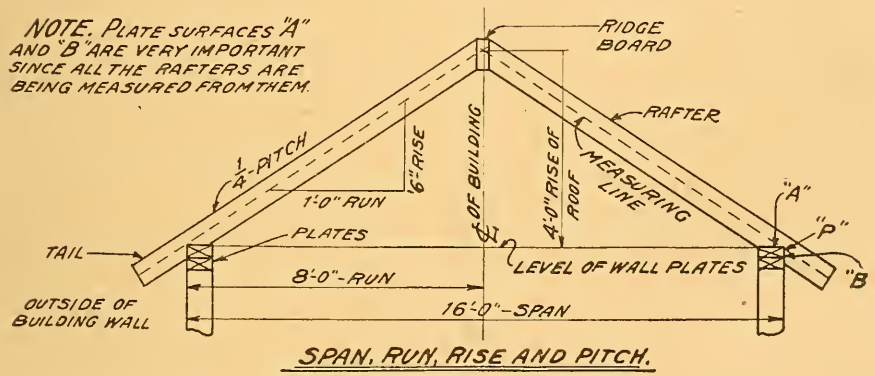


Fig. 48

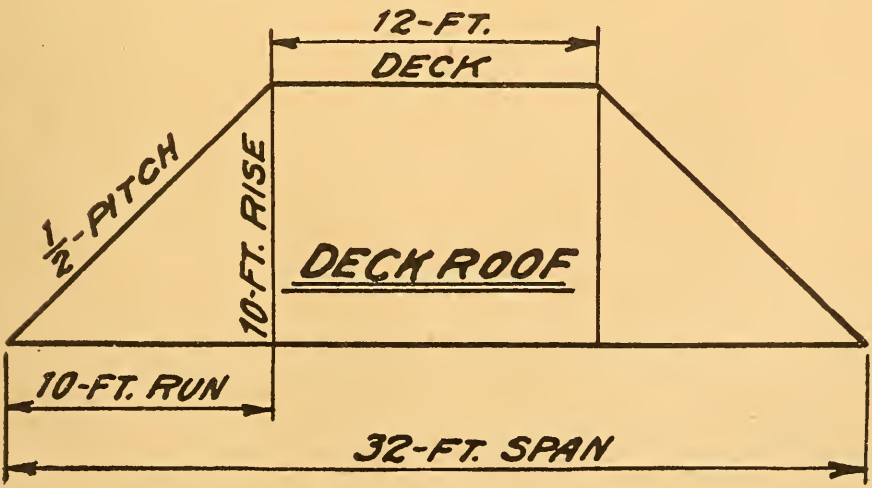


Fig. 49

simple form of a roof and, perhaps, the easiest to construct.

Hip Roof. This roof consists of four sides, all sloping toward the center of the building. The rafters run up diagonally to meet the ridge, into which the other rafters are framed.

Gable and Valley or Hip and Valley Roof. This is a combination of two Gable or Hip roofs intersecting each other. The Valley is the place of meeting of two slopes of the roof, running in different directions. There is a great variety of modifications of this roof and the intersections usually are at right angles.

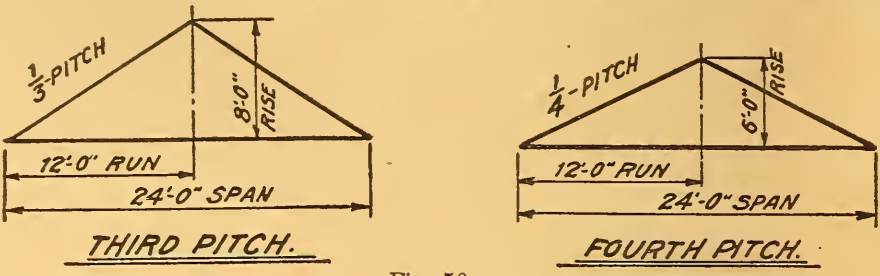


Fig. 50

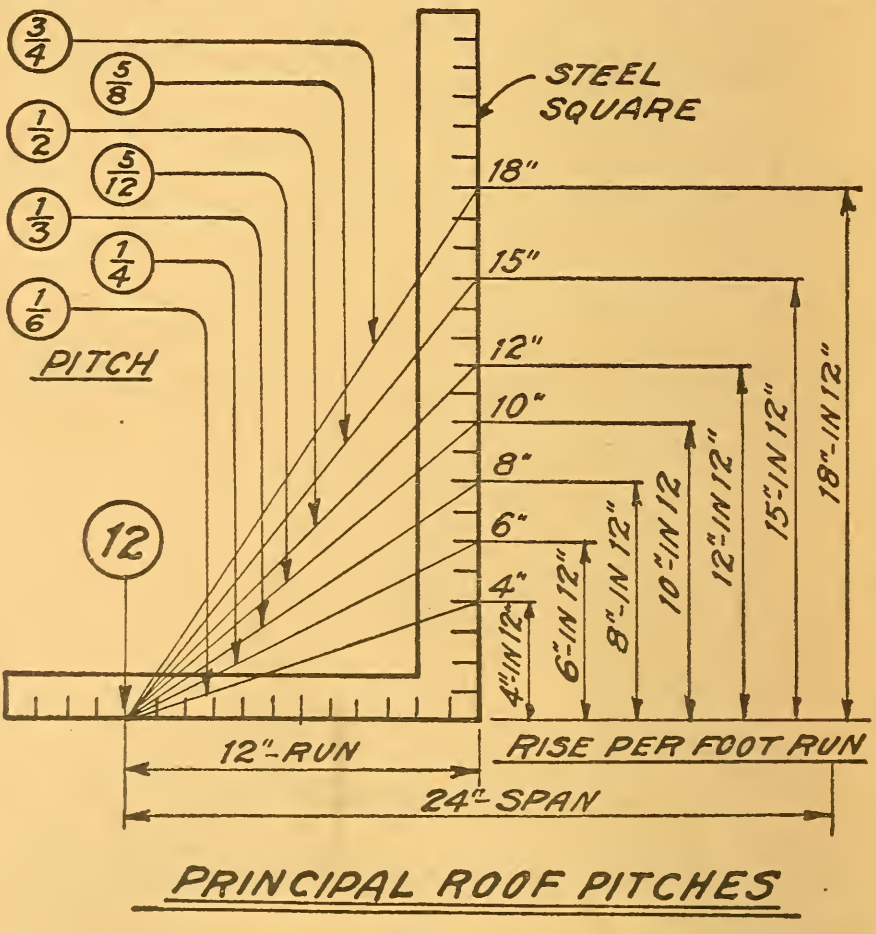


Fig. 51

Terms

The following definitions relating to

the various Roof Members and terms used in Roof Framing should be carefully noted and committed to memory:

Span. The Span of a roof is the distance over the wall plates.

Run. The Run of a roof is the shortest horizontal distance measured from a plumb line through the center of the ridge to the outer edge of the plate.

In equally-pitched roofs the Run is always equal to half of the span or generally half the width of the building.

Rise. The rise of a roof is the distance from the top of the ridge and of the rafter to the level of the foot. In figuring rafters the rise is being considered as the vertical distance from the top of the wall plate to the upper end of the measuring line.

Rule. To find the rise of a roof multiply the pitch by the span.

Example. A building is 24 feet wide and has a roof 1-3 pitch. What is the rise?

Rise equals 1-3 x 24 equals 8 feet.

The span, run, rise, pitch and measuring line are illustrated in Fig. 48.

Deck Roof. When rafters rise to a deck instead of a ridge the width of the deck should be subtracted from the span and the remainder divided by two will equal the run. Thus in Fig. 49 the span equals 32 feet and the deck is 12 feet wide. The difference between 32 and 12 is 20 feet, divided by 2 equals 10 feet, which is the run of common rafters. Since the rise equals 10 feet it is a ½ pitch roof.

Pitch. The pitch of a roof is the slant or the slope from the ridge to the plate and it may be expressed in several ways:

A. The Pitch may be described in terms of the ratio of the total rise of the roof to the total width of the building. Thus the Pitch of a roof having a 24 ft. span with an 8 ft. rise—will be 8 divided by 24 equals 1-3 Pitch. Fig. 50.

B. The Pitch of a roof may also be expressed as so many inches of vertical rise to each foot of horizontal run.

A roof with a 24 ft. span and rising 8 inches to each foot of run will have a total rise of 8 x 12 equals 96 inches or 8 ft. 8 divided by 24 equals 1-3. Therefore the roof is 1-3 Pitch. Fig. 50.

Rule. To find the pitch of a roof divide the rise by the span.

Example. A building is 24 ft. wide and has a roof with a 6 ft. rise. What is the pitch of the roof? Fig. 50.

Pitch equals 6 divided by 24 equals ¼.

Principal Pitches. The diagram in Fig. 51 shows the Principal Roof Pitches. They are called ½ pitch, 1-3 pitch, ¼ pitch as the case may be because the height from the level of the wall plate to the ridge of the roof is one half, one third, or one quarter of the total width of the building.

It will be noted that roofs of the same width may have different pitches depending upon the height of the roof.

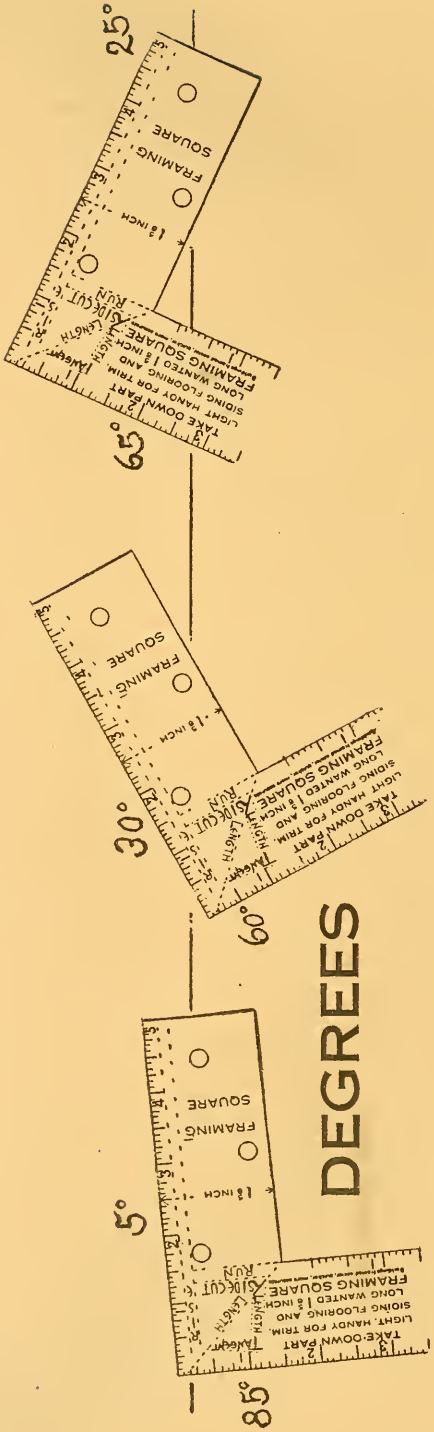
How the Square Was Used Fifty Years Ago and How It Should Be Used Today

(By Dwight L. Stoddard)

When a boy I went to the woods with older carpenters and those who were going to have the buildng done, and we picked out the trees that would be most suitable for the kind of construction needed, with our axes we cut them down and scored them, first on one side, then placed our squares as illustrated to get them out of wind, then scored the other side and with broad axes made the timbers square with the aid of our squares, then we layed out mortises and tenons and braces and everything was handled nicely with a square in those days with a blade 2′ long by 2″ wide and a tongue 1½′ long and 1½″ wide, and with the large chests of those early days in no way was the square a large clumsy inconvenient tool to handle.

Things have changed since. How I have used my square from day to day, has been pretty well illustrated in our Craft Problems from year to year, until by request I have had them put into book form so I will not take up space here now to go on step by step, or say anything about how to instantly get all kind of lengths and cuts, for all kind of rafters, or how to get full size measurements for all kind of stair work without the aid of any figuring whatsoever, instantly and absolutely accurate with the square direct.

I want to call attention to the fact that today, the old solid square with 2″ blade is a most inconvenient tool to space for the dressed lumber that we have had for many years, which at first was not full 2″ but about 1¾″ for years,



has been and probably will be for many years to come 1⅝".

The solid square has no place in our condensed kit today, the take-down is far more convenient, and yet it is some bother to take apart and put together everytime one wants to use it or to put it away.

Look carefully at the cut of the square and I think you will agree with me that when taken apart the 16" tongue and 1⅝" part makes the lightest, easiest, most accurate tool possible to lay off a building today, and make two marks 1⅝" apart every 16" I trust it is not necessary to mention further how to lay off a building, I think any carpenter worthy of the name can see at a glance. Flooring, siding, finishing and many other places, the tongue part alone handles the situation far better than the square complete.

Degrees are handled very nicely as illustrated, by simply sighting, or for more accuracy use screws, which makes a guide as solid as a try-square.

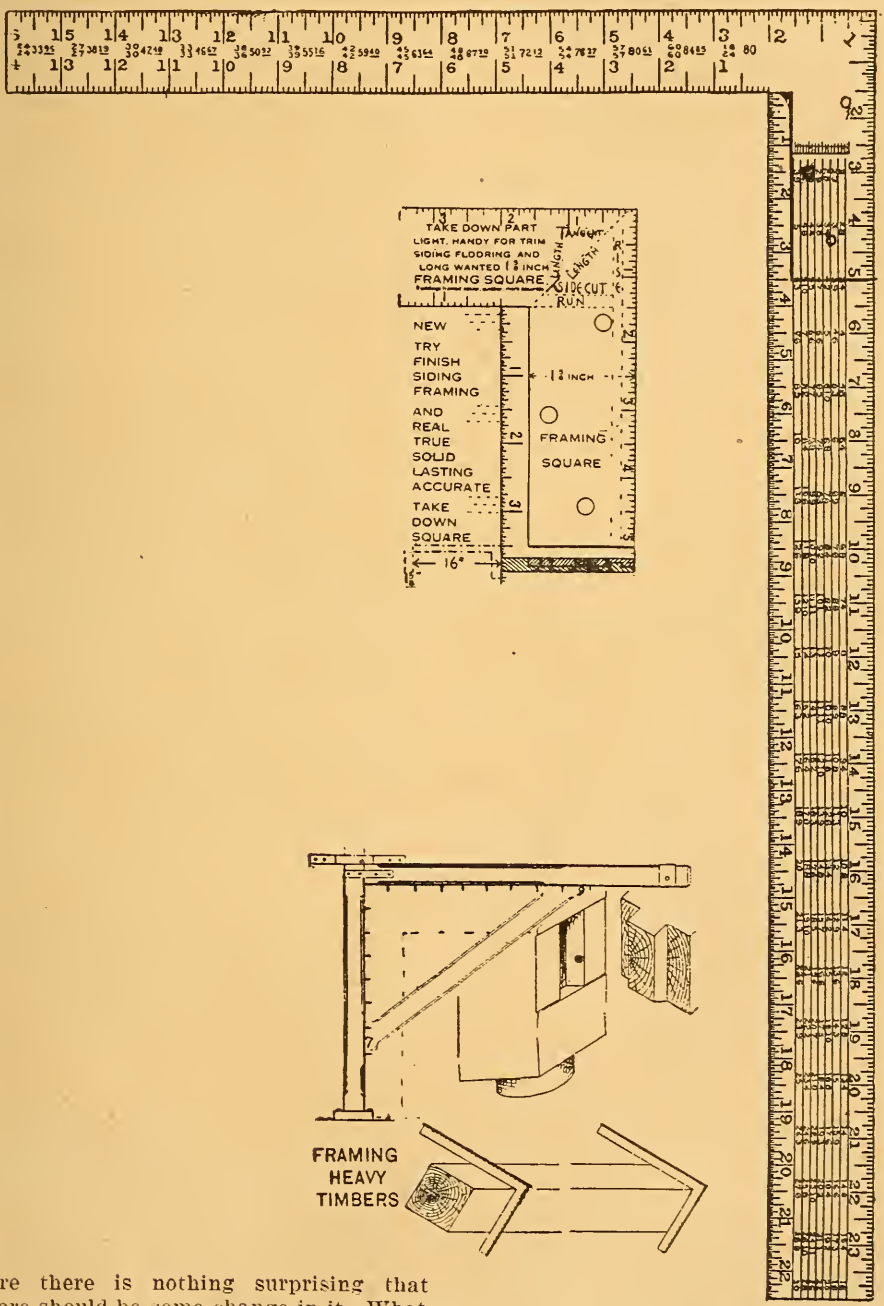
If one wishes to put in a window sill with 5 degree pitch, use the two outside holes, which make 5 degrees, or 85, which ever way it is used or which part of the square used.

For a ventilator giving good light, use the two holes next to the corner, which gives 30 degrees, for one practically storm proof, use it the other way and it gives 60.

For other degrees use other holes, and so on, there is no end to the practical every day applications that can be made with the tongue alone much better, quicker, and more convenient than with the square complete. When the square is put together, it is almost exactly like the first one I used, 2′ by 2″ blade and a tongue 1 1-3′ long (3 applications makes 4′) and 1½" wide, possibly a little better finish, though in reality the same old tool, not only the most wonderful tool in the carpenters kit but one of the greatest calculators ever invented, though the inventor little knew the wonders it would later perform, in fact, it was only in late years that many knew of but very little of the ability of the square and the very best of us today can little realize what some one else will accomplish with this most wonderful tool tomorrow.

When I commenced to use the square, I walked to where I used it, if any trans-

portation at all was furnished it was the ox. Everything has changed since that day even more than the square, there-



fore there is nothing surprising that there should be some change in it. What used to take months to do is now accomplished in minutes, man use to figure his way, now we touch the bottom and we are there figuratively speaking. Carpentry and transportation have advanced, so that hold to old methods have no chance: to all those who succeed anythink like fair, must grasp the new—take the air—"On the Square."

Rough Carpentry

(By Gordon M. Tamblyn.)

In former articles I gave some instructions in estimating excavations, concrete footings and walls, concrete wall forms and brick work. In doing so I followed the usual order of procedure in constructing a building.

In this article I am outlining the next logical step "Rough Carpentry." Hardly any other building trade is so diversified as that of the carpenter. Oftentimes his work comprises a complete structure. Space only permits me to roughly outline the method of preparing an estimate on this branch of work.

In estimating this kind of work, as in all others connected with the construction business, the estimator should first carefully scan the plans and read the specifications, in order to get a clear mental picture of the work involved.

After carefully scanning the plans and reading the specifications, the work of listing the materials should be taken up in the same order in which the work will be later incorporated in the building, by the contractor who secures the business.

For the purpose of outlining a safe method of preparing an estimate we will consider an ordinary bungalow as the structure to be estimated.

First, list any posts that may appear on the foundation or basement plans, giving the number required, dimensions and length; next, list any beams or girders that may be shown resting on the posts; next, list stud partitions shown on the basement plans, thus building the rough carpentry work up to the joist line of the first or main floor.

If the plans show or the specifications call for wall plates, these should be listed before the joists. Also, before leaving the basement, it would be well to list any plank partitions, wood furring or grounds that may be required for finished rooms.

NOTE: You should actually imagine yourself directing the work on the job, and visualize yourself actually walking around and observing that part of the building which you are endeavoring to list.

After all items, from the foundation up to the bottom of the main floor joists, have been carefully measured and listed on the estimate sheet, you should next proceed to list the floor joists, giving the number, dimensions and length. The next item would be the bridging and next the sub-flooring.

You now visualize yourself standing on the sub-floor at the main floor line, and while the finish floor would not be installed until after plastering was completed, it is well in making up your estimate to include this item directly after listing the sub-floor.

The specifications may possibly call for wood strips or paper, or both, between the sub-floor and the finish floor. If so, these also should be listed in the order in which they appear in the structure.

After listing the foregoing you follow the same procedure from the finished main floor to the next floor (or in the case of this bungalow, the ceiling line) listing in consecutive order posts, studding, beams (if any), wall plates, grounds and furring.

Next, visualize the wall plates and beams at the level of the next floor or ceiling line, as the case may be. Then proceed to list the ceiling or floor joists as before instructed.

When the list has been completed, up to and including the wall plates, for rough carpentry, the next operation is to list the rafters, giving the number required, dimension and length; next, list the sheathing, paper, shingles, etc.; then take projecting cornices, brackets, or trim of any nature that the plans may show or the specifications call for.

In the foregoing I have made no attempt to be specific as to the rules of measurement, but merely have outlined to those who may be interested the general methods employed by contractors and estimators, in preparing an estimate on rough carpentry.

There are various items that enter into different structures, such as nails, bolts, anchors, etc., that properly belong under this heading, which would be called to the estimator's attention by the plans and specifications.

In order not to occupy to much space in "The Carpenter", I have prepared a questionaire and a blue print on Rough Carpentry, which will bring out in detail the manner of listing, and which any member of the Brotherhood

of Carpenters may get by sending 10c in postage stamps to cover expense of mailing.

Those who answer this questionaire will get a complete model answer, after they have made their best attempt and sent in their work for my inspection.

Tamblyn System,
P. O. Box 1465,
Denver, Colo.

Answers To The Cross Problem

Editor's Note.—Again we received so many solutions of this problem that it is impossible to publish all of them. We are indeed grateful for the interest that is being taken in these problems.

I would like to offer this answer to the cross problem which appeared in the Sept. issue. There is no rule for figuring the area of an object of unknown length and width, but a strip around the cross with a width of 3.70834′ equals 500.0078 square feet.

We have 12 rectangles of 10′0″ equals 120′0″ and 4 rectangles of 3.70834′ equals 14.82536′ which plus 120′0″ equals 134.82536 times 3.70834 equals 500.0078 plus sq. ft.

Walter W. Cain.
L. U. No. 224. Cincinnati, Ohio

* * *

May I not offer a solution to the cross problem submitted by a member of L. U. No. 642 in the September issue of "The Carpenter."

Let X represent the width of the strip in feet.

The perimeter of the cross is 120 feet, and the perimeter of the complete figure is 120 plus 8X feet; therefore the mean length of the strip is 4X plus 120 feet.

The area of the strip is 500 square feet.

Then X (4X plus 120) equals 500.

4X squared plus 120X equals 500 dividing by 4.

X squared plus 30X equals 125.

Adding 225 to the left member of the equation to make it a perfect square, and to the right member to maintain the true value of the equation.

X squared plus 30X plus 225 equals 350.

(X plus 15) squared equals 350.

X plus 15 equals the square root of 350.

X plus 15 equals 18.7083.

X equals 3.7083 feet.

W. Arvidson.
L. U. No. 142. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Regarding The Right or Left Hand Door

I have been interested in the controversy that has been going on in the last few months in "The Carpenter" over the way to tell a right and left hand door. There is a very simple way one easy to remember that I have not seen mentioned.

If a person will stand with his back to the hinge jamb of the door his arms representing the door his right arm would be a right handed door his left, a left handed.

This does not apply to book case doors, china closets and other small doors that are not used for passage. Stand in front of a book case and if the hinge is to the right hand it is a right hand door if to the left, a left hand door. This rule was given me by an old hardware salesman and I have found it very useful, especially in ordering hardware for rabbeted doors.

G. L. Prosser,
L. U. No. 1473. Oakland, Calif.

Advance Planning For Telephone Facilities

A useful service to architects, builders and owners has been rendered by the companies of the Bell Telephone System in the preparation of two booklets,—"Planning for Home Telephone Conveniences" and "Planning for Telephones in Buildings." Each presents information relative to the planning for telephone wires and apparatus in advance of construction, so that these may be installed most advantageously from the architectural and building point of view and with special regard to the appearance of the premises and the convenience to the telephone user.

The book referring to residences has many helpful suggestions relating to overhead service entrances, conduit layouts, wiring plans, location of instruments, intercommunicating systems, and many other problems which are simplified if considered in advance.

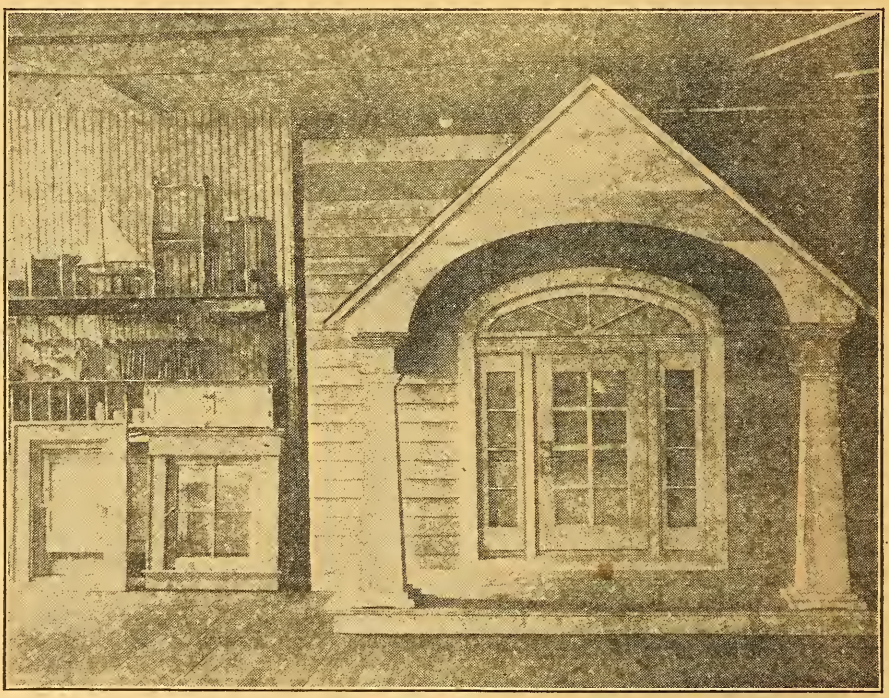
In the booklet telling of the telephone engineering for larger buildings there are particular suggestions regarding construction problems involving cable terminal frames, vertical risers, conduits, splicing closets, distributing terminal cabinets, under-floor duct systems, base raceways, molding raceways and facilities for public telephones.

Both booklets have many drawings and photographs that illustrate in detail the construction methods that have been found best by the telephone engineers after collating and studying the experience of thousands of architects and builders.

It is announced that copies of either or both booklets will be furnished upon request at any business office of the telephone company, and that the company's engineers are always ready to cooperate with architects and engineers prior to, or during, the construction of any building.

Vocational School Work

Pictured herewith is some of the work performed by the boys who are learning the art of carpentry in the West New York Vocational School at Jersey City, N. J.



The high type of instruction given the boys is noticed in the neatness of the finished work.

Practical Pickups

(By H. H. Siegele)

SYSTEM

To be systematic is to be orderly. Whenever any part of a system suffers, the whole system suffers to a greater or to a lesser extent. No system is stronger than its weakest part; however, the head of a system is directly or indirectly responsible for the whole system. This being true, a system is as strong as the man who uses it.

Everything, relative to erecting a building should be carried on systematically. When the building is being staked off—be systematic. Be systematic when ex-

cavating—or, at least see to it that the excavator is systematic insofar as his work will affect the work that you have to do. Have the dirt so placed that it will not take up space that is needed for piling lumber, or for framing material. All dirt that is not needed for grading should be taken from the premises, however, care must be taken to keep enough dirt on the ground for grading. Never allow the excavator to throw too much dirt too close to the excavation. When the basement walls are in, do the grading—it can be done much easier and for less money at this time, than at any other time. Moreover, workmen can accomplish, not only better work, but more of it, if they have level, or nearly level ground to work over.

When the lumber is delivered, see to it that each kind, and as nearly as possible, each length is piled on a separate pile. Pile the various materials, where they will be out of the way, if possible, and at the same time, where it will require the least amount of labor to move them to where they are to be used. The material that is to be used first should be so placed that it will be accessible first.

Very little waste-material should be left over on a job that is systematically handled. Short pieces of 2x4's and short pieces of ⅞ stuff should be kept in separate piles, so no time will be wasted in getting to them, when the occasion arises where they can be used advantageously.

As much as possible order material far enough ahead so it will be on hand when it is needed, but on the other hand, never order it too soon, so it will be in the way for weeks or months before it is needed. There are exceptions in this, as there are to all rules.

Never employ too many men on a job, but do not try to get along with too few. A common mistake is to get excited, and call for more men than are needed, and thus be compelled to lay off men, when otherwise it would not be necessary. Too many men on a job, makes it almost impossible to be systematic—the same thing is true, if the number of men is too small. The very essence of system, is good judgment, or as Lincoln called it, 'horse sense.'

Nothing is gained by not cooperating with subcontractors. Let each contractor know a little in advance the approximate time when you will be ready for him. Time spent keeping a sub-contractor posted on a job, is time profitably invested. Cooperation, is a full cousin to system. Cooperation between the office force and the working force on a job, will keep the blunders at a minimum. The duties of each of these two forces should be definitely understood by the heads of the two forces, at least.

Just as the job, as a whole, should be systematically handled, just so each individual member of the whole force, or forces, for that matter, should do his work systematically. The man in charge, can do a great deal to bring this about by suggestions and explanations while he is directing the work. But overdoing systematizing should be systematically avoided. To handle men systematically, one must be able to judge the ability of the men under him quickly and correctly. This is one of the first qualifications of a good leader in the building industry.

Many men fail because they put off till tomorrow what the other fellow does today.

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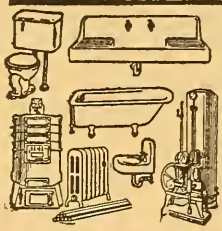

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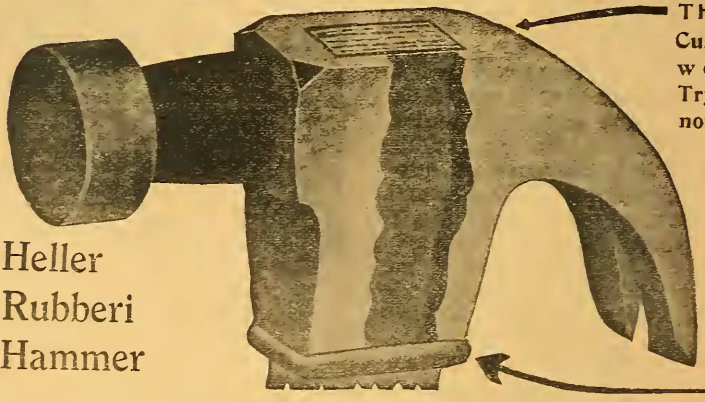

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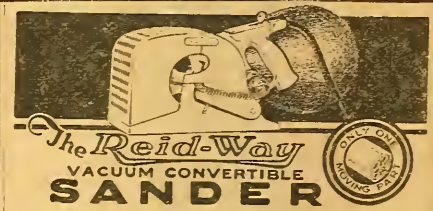

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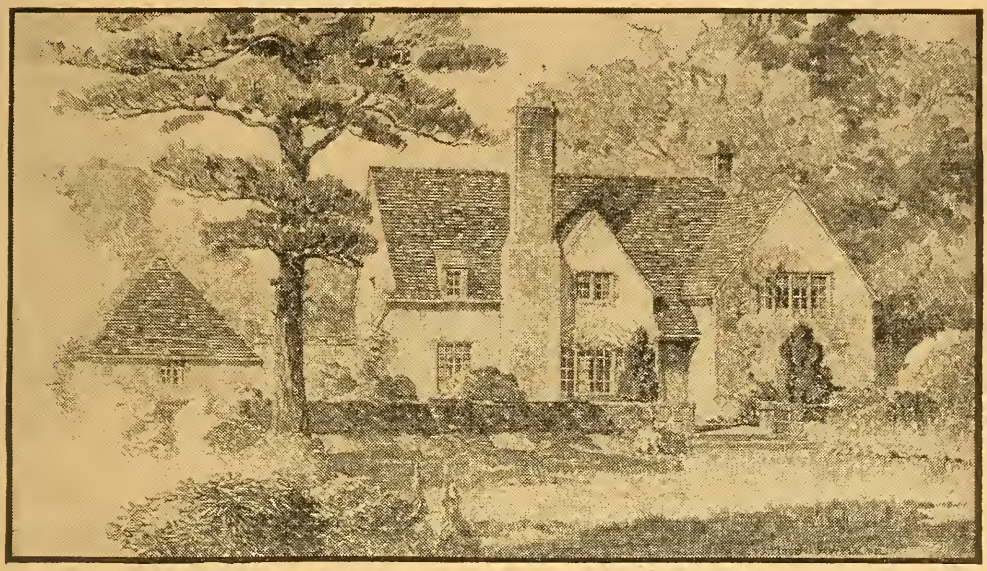

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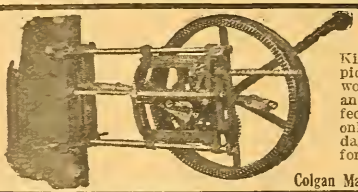

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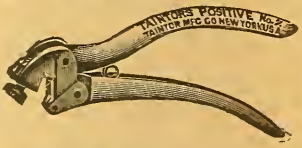

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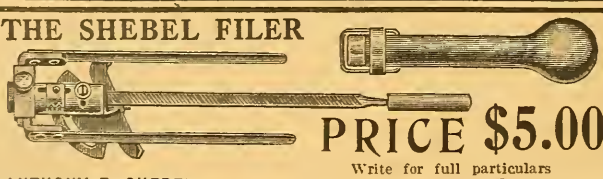

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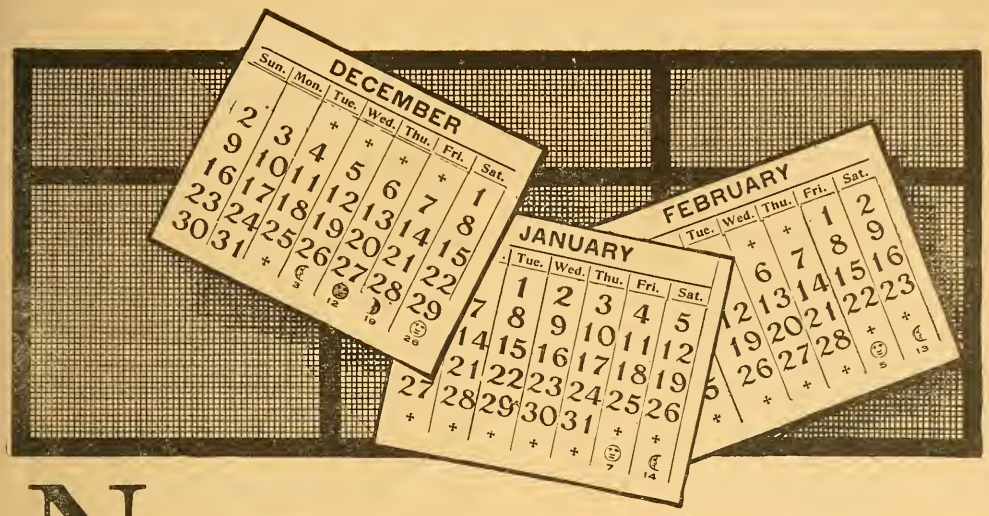

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THIS winter, when you are called in to make alterations or repairs, ask about the window and door screens. If they are worn or rusted, suggest that they be re-screened with strong bronze wire *before* spring. You can point out that a better price can be quoted for such work done during the slack season.

Naturally, you will want to tell your customers which kind of screen cloth will give the best service.

Screens made of Anaconda Bronze (strengthened copper) are both rust-proof and strong. Ordinarily they will outlast iron or steel screens at least five to one. And the cost is surprisingly moderate.

The American Brass Company makes both copper and bronze wire for screens but recommends bronze because of its greater strength.

Recommend and use screen cloth made of Anaconda Bronze Wire. Your hardware dealer can furnish it in both golden and antique finishes.—The American Brass Company, General Offices, Waterbury, Connecticut.

ANACONDA

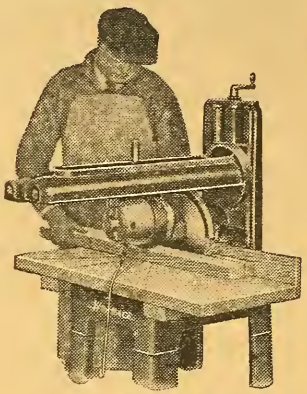
The American Brass Company does not make or sell screen cloth but for more than a quarter-century has furnished Anaconda Bronze Wire to leading manufacturers of screen cloth, and custom screen makers have for years standardized on this material.

BRONZE SCREENS

Made of Anaconda Bronze Wire

WORKACE RADIAL SAW

A WALLACE PORTABLE MACHINE



Biggest Value You Ever Saw!

Countless exclusive features make this Workace Radical Saw the greatest value ever offered! The price is amazing—only $140. And the terms are easy—a little each month. Many carpenters make monthly payments out of profits from spare time work. Send today for all details.

ALL CUTTING OPERATIONS:

Compound mitres;	Dadoing;	Fluting;
Cutoff;	Tenoning;	Boring;
Ripping;	Routing;	Sanding;
	Shaping;	Bevelling.

$140

Cast Iron Table $10 Extra
Cast Iron Legs $15 Extra
f. o. b. Chicago

J. D. Wallace & Company
154 S. California Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WORK *ALLWINTER*

By installing ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP during your spare time, and you will make more money than ever before.

Every home and apartment house needs Weatherstrip Protection.

ALLMETAL Weatherstrip is sold cut to size required for each opening. It is easily installed and our "Directions for Installing" book enables any good mechanic to install the material perfectly.

We LOAN you tools which greatly reduce your labor and aid you in doing first class work.

RETURN COUPON TODAY

ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP CO.,
227 West Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

Name _____

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City _____ State _____

BUILD YOUR OWN GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK

We give blue prints and instructions with the works, dials, etc. which we furnish you at surprisingly low prices. You make a fine profit in your spare time building artistic clocks for your friends.

Plain Works as Low as $5.00. Others with Chimes at All Prices. Ask about our Free Blue Print Plan.

AMERICAN CHIME CLOCK COMPANY
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Try this "Sterling" Convertible Level at our expense!

For ten days it's yours . . . to test . . . examine . . . and use . . . with no obligation or cost at all. Pin this ad to your letter head and we'll send you the complete information in folder K-212. Sterling instruments are accurate and dependable.

WARREN-KNIGHT CO.
136 N. 12th St., Phila., Pa.

Makers of
"Sterling" Transits
and Levels

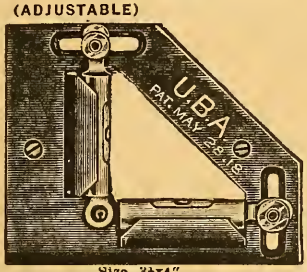
Model No. 40
Patented

EASY TERMS

No Deposit Required

THE UBA STRAIGHT EDGE LEVEL
(ADJUSTABLE)

One of the most useful tools employed by a carpenter for leveling, plumbing, pitches and grades. Finished rust proof with clear or green double marked bulbs.



PRICE $1.25
At your hardware dealer.

Size 3½x14"

Mfg'd. by the
Union Level Mfg. Co.
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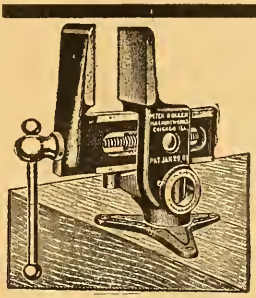
IN CANADA
Walkerville Hdw. Co., Ltd., Walkerville, Ont., Canadian Distributors.



HELPS YOU ON ANY JOB

The BOLLER CARPENTER'S VISE is not an ordinary vise. It's made for woodworkers and is a real help on every job. Turns free on its base in either horizontal or vertical position. Changed in a second. Locks tight on base when jaws are tightened. Holds work in natural working position without slipping or wabbling. Use it for planing narrow or wide material, mortising, with saw clamp, boring core boxes. Your own experience will suggest a score of uses for this new kind of vise. Does every job better and does many that old fashioned vises can't do. Weighs only 15 pounds Can be carried in tool kit. Flat tripod base screws on bench or plank.

Ask your hardware dealer for the BOLLER CARPENTER'S VISE or send $7.00 to us and the vise will be sent prepaid. Money will be refunded if you wish to return the vise in thirty days. You risk nothing. Write for literature.

PETER BOLLER MACHINE WORKS
123 North Curtis St., Chicago
Eastern Office—71 W. Broadway, New York

BOLLER CARPENTER'S VISE

THREE TIMES FASTER THAN MY OLD MACHINE

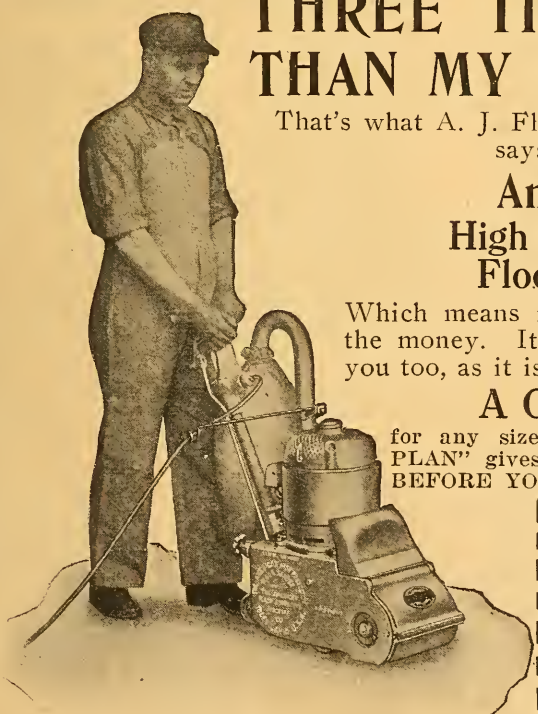
That's what A. J. Florey of Brownwood, Texas, says about the

American High Production Floor Sander

Which means it is making him three times the money. It should make big money for you too, as it is

A One-Man Machine

for any size job and our "ON APPROVAL PLAN" gives you the opportunity to TRY IT BEFORE YOU BUY IT.



The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.
522 So. St. Clair St., Toledo, Ohio

Gentlemen: I'd ike to find out about the American High Production Floor Sander and your "On Approval Pan." Please tell me without obligation.

NAME .....
STREET .....
CITY..... STATE.....

Give Yourself A WODACK SAW

New Junior Model K only $95

It's a one-hand saw—but how it does cut! Nothing you could give yourself for Christmas could be of greater service, convenience, comfort and profit. Wodack quality throughout. Cuts up to 2⅜". Weighs only 15 lbs. Write today for full information.

For Complete Work Model B

This is the most complete hand saw on the market. Tilting base for bevel cuts up to 60 degrees. Eleven inch blade cuts up to 4⅛" lumber. Complete capacity for bevel cuts on 2" and 3" lumber. Has no equal for rafters, joists, 4x4's, stair-stringers, etc.

Something Else New!
Combination Lock Mortiser and Router. Cuts out face plate and barrel for 60 door locks in 1 hour. Router sold separately if desired. ½ h. p. G. E. Universal Motor.

F. L. ROGERS & CO.

27 S. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.
Agencies Everywhere.

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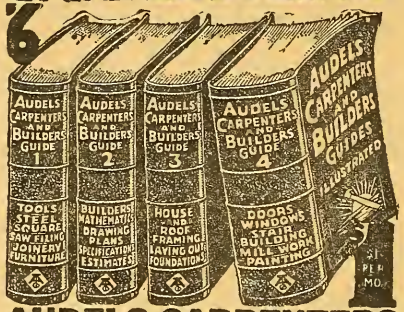

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Every Carpenter, Builder, Woodworker, Mechanic and apprentice should own these guides. These books answer hard questions and explain easy methods of doing better work. Easy to read and understand. Fully illustrated with 3700 diagrams and pictures showing modern working methods and plans. A complete home-study course for the apprentice; a quick, ready-reference for the journeyman. (*1600 pages, 4 volumes, flexible binding, gold edges, pocketsize.*)

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Every job covered—valuable, up-to-date information on: — **How to Use The Steel Square, Care of Tools, Saw Filing, Joinery Work, How to Calculate and Draw, House Framing, Stairs, How to Make Furniture, Lay out work and Foundations, Interior Trim, Outside Work, Roofing, How to Paint—** *with thousands of new short cuts and good ideas.*

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Address .....
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Grow Richer, This Winter

FEDERAL METAL WEATHER STRIP

You can increase your income 75% by selling and installing Federal Metal Weather Strip in unprotected homes, office or apartment buildings, churches and schools all over your neighborhood. Federal Metal Weather Strips are well known for their absolute protection against drafts and heat leakage. As fuel-savers they sell easiest in winter. Start at once.

Write today for agency plan.

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THE "RUSTLESS" RULE

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

We are the Pioneer builders of Aluminum Alloy Rules.

This Rule has a satin finish with Double lined black figures. Sizes 3 ft. to 6 ft., 9-16" wide.

The new Retail price of a 6 ft. Rule is

$1.75
Pay no more.

THE RUSTLESS RULE CO., INC.
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FREE
see and use
the new improved
FREE-O-DUST SUPER SURFACER
FREE FOR 5 DAYS

The one surfacer that makes floors perfect.

New exclusive features insure better, faster work.

Absolute freedom from waves, chatter marks and dust.

Sold on easy payments.

Write today for complete information.

Electric Rotary Machine Co.
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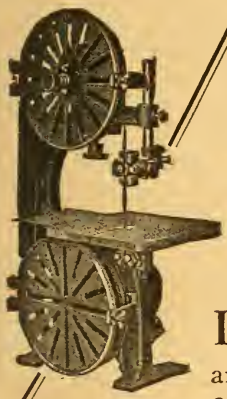

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BENCH BAND SAW

INSURES *precision* and *accuracy* on the most delicate patterns. Light and sturdy; safety guarded; motor operated from lamp socket. A convenient, money making necessity for the modern shop.

Special Bulletins

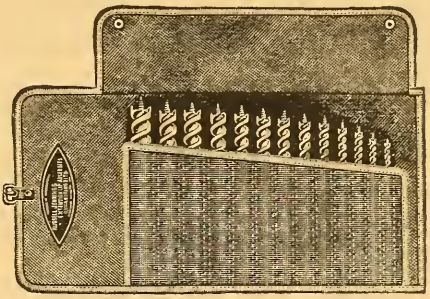
Write for special bulletins on band saws, mortisers, planers, jointers, variety wood workers, hoists, saw tables, and saw mills.

Mention machines which interest you.

AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO.
136 Main Street, HACKETTSTOWN, N. J.

Genuine
RUSSELL JENNINGS AUGER BITS

Known to *Carpenters* as *The Best* since 1855



Ask your Dealer to show you a set in a roll or in a hardwood box. Price the same.

The Russell Jennings Mfg. Co.
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Old Joe Says:-

Best Insulation I know of-

Certainly,—I always recommend to insulate a home. You pass up a lot of comfort and savings if you don't. And—I always recommend Cabot's Quilt for the purpose. It was the best I knew of when I learned my trade and it's the best insulation I know of today.

Better send in the coupon below—no obligation.

Cabot's Quilt

In Successful Use For Over 30 Years

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Gentlemen: Please send me full information on Cabot's Quilt.

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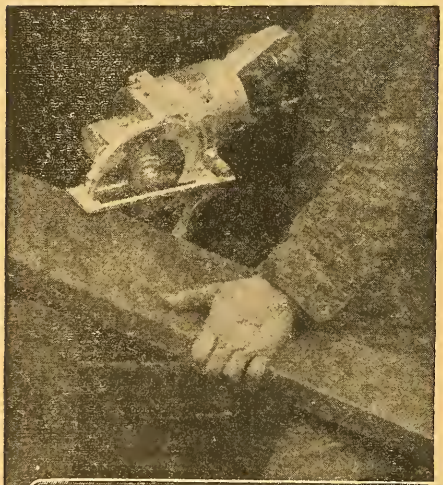

FOR PROFITS IN SAWING

SKILSAW, the electric hand saw is a profitable investment

BECAUSE it cuts wood 10 times faster than the old fashioned hand saw.

BECAUSE it saves { **TIME** / **MONEY** / **MUSCLE**

That's why *SKILSAW* pays for itself on one job.

Cutting 2" dressed lumber is a matter of seconds with this 10 lb., ½ H.P., *SKILSAW*. The price is $60.

SKILSAW is made in 4 sizes to do all your sawing.

Let us show you what *SKILSAW* will do on your own work, free of charge. Just sign and mail the coupon.

Name.....

Address.....

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SAND'S WOOD AND ALUMINUM LEVELS

STANDARD OF PERFECTION AND ACCURACY

Built for the artisan and discriminating mechanic of the craft

CARPENTERS ALUMINUM LEVEL

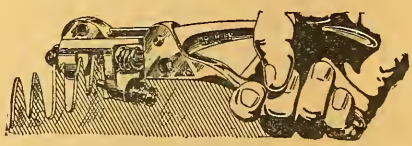
No. 24-24" 6 Glasses, $6.00.

Also made 26" 28" 30" lengths. Reversible. Can be used in any position. Will plumb any end or level any edge up.

Sand's Levels Tell The Truth

Sold by hardware dealers everywhere, or sent direct on receipt of price. Parcel post charges prepaid. Send for complete catalogue.

SAND'S LEVEL & TOOL CO.
Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.



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Set Saws Just Right

"Saw Points" Telling You "How To Joint, Set, And File Saws." Sent Free Upon Request.

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AJAX *folding metal* SHEATHING AND ROOFING BRACKETS

THE QUICKEST EVER AND AS SAFE AS THE EARTH UNDER YOUR FEET.

Send for particulars.

AJAX BUILDING BRACKET CO.
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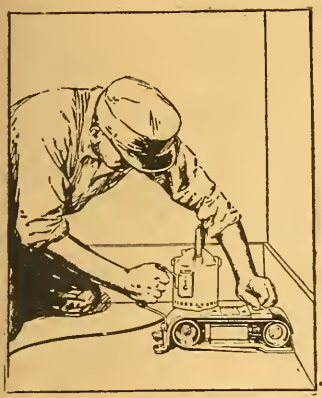

Watch it work

Edging Attachment Sands Butt Ends of Floor with the Grain.

Equipped with the Edging Attachment, the SUPER TAKE-ABOUT SANDER will do your complete floor edging job. No laborious handscraping—no ugly knife marks—no time lost. SUPER TAKE-ABOUT works easily, rapidly, making it unnecessary to stop and take long rests or sharpen knives. Smooth even action of belt gives a finish the same as rest of the floor. When not used for edges, it saves time on your bench work.

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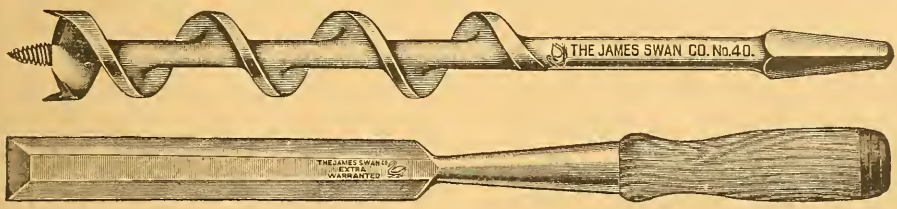

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ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Is a Guaranteed Waterproof

READY TO LAY
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That does not require a White Lead bedding and will not

Crack or Buckle or Peel

Laid on dry boards and given a coat of paint and the job is done.

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John Boyle & Co., Inc.

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"Knocks the Spots off 'em all!"

"YES, sir! There's real money in this Floor Surfacing business, but you've got to have a Surfacer that'll stand the gaff. I've tried a lot of them, and let me tell you, this Improved Schlueter knocks the spots off 'em all!"

The man who said that was thinking of the automatic roller adjusting device and the many other exclusive features that make the Schlueter "Peer of all Surfacers"—but *try it yourself!* The coupon will bring you *Free Trial* Offer and Easy Payment Plan. Mail it today.

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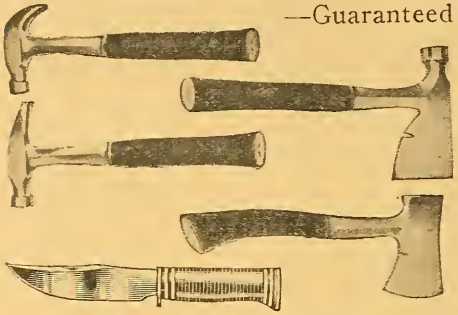
GIVE *UNBREAKABLE* GIFTS

Any Man or Boy Will Be Proud to Own Estwing Life-Time Tools —Guaranteed



Perfect Balance—Easy on Arm. Head Can't Fly Off or Loosen.

Comfortable Leather Handle that will not slip. Beautiful Finish.

A Set of Scout-Axe and Knife is just the thing for a Boy.

Four color Christmas Box Special for each tool, FREE, if requested.

Use Coupon--*Order Now.*

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Mfg. Co.
Rockford, Illinois

Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order; inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered, which pays postage; or pay mail man.

	East of the Rockies.
☐ Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
☐ " " " 16 " "	2.00
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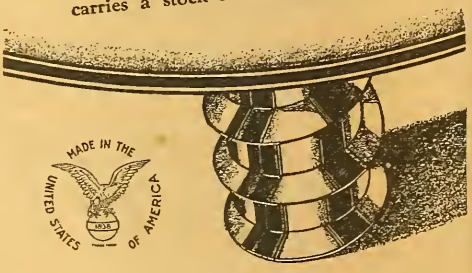
Inserting a screw is one thing, but suppose you want to take it out—will the slot buckle or will it stand up under heavy handling.

AMERICAN Screws run true to form. They are easy to start, easy to drive and their heads and slots stand up under the pressure of inserting and withdrawing.

You will be interested in our booklet "Wood Screws." A copy will be sent to you on request.

Your hardware or building supply dealer carries a stock of AMERICAN Screws.



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WOOD SCREWS

MACHINE SCREWS

TIRE BOLTS

STOVE BOLTS

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PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.

WESTERN DEPOT: 225 West Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

"Put It Together With Screws"

For Furniture Repairs

When a quality finish counts, when good furniture is broken or gouged, or parts loosened—use Plastic Wood for remodeling and repairing. It handles like putty, hardens into wood, and takes paint, varnish or lacquer perfectly.

PLASTIC WOOD

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

At Hardware and Paint Stores.

1 lb. can $1.00. ¼ lb. can 35 cts.

ADDISON-LESLIE COMPANY
605 Bolivar Street, Canton Mass.

CAN YOU DO THIS

With A Wooden Rule?
Both Rigid and Flexible

THE FARRAND RAPID RULE

You Can Measure Circumferences with the FARRAND RAPID RULE

Is a six-foot measuring stick of nickeled steel—not a limp tape. Coiled in a neat, nickel-plated cup about the size of a watch. Instantly available for any purpose where TAPE or RULE can be used. Figures large and dark, imposed on slightly concave, light-reflecting surface, and are easily read in dim corners.

A Modern Tool For Modern Craftsmen

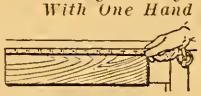
RULES NOW MADE IN FOLLOWING SCALES
72 inch with 1-16 in. graduations
6 feet with 1-100 ft. graduations
2 meters with millimeter graduations

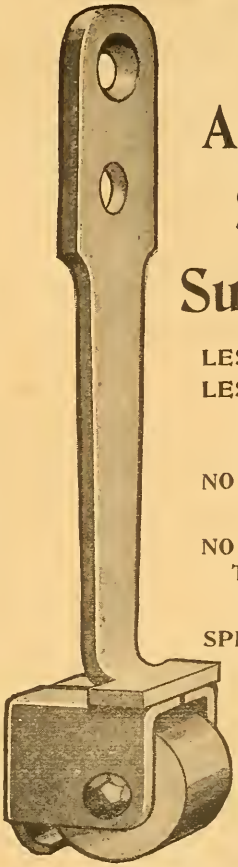
PRICE $5.00

Ask Your Dealer or Write

HIRAM A. FARRAND, Mfr.
Room 639D. 149 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Or You Can Measure Straight-Away With One Hand





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LESS COST
LESS TROUBLE
NO MORE WEIGHTS
NO MORE PULLEYS
NO MORE CORDS TO BREAK
NO MORE SPRING BOLTS

USED IN BUNGALOWS, CITY HOUSES AND RURAL HOUSES

All carpenters and contractors should become familiar with this proposition.

Send for a pair

The Austral Window Co.,
101 Park Ave.,
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AUSTRAL WINDOW CO.,
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Please send me a sample pair of AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINERS for which I enclose 50c (this covers only actual production cost and postage.)

Name .....

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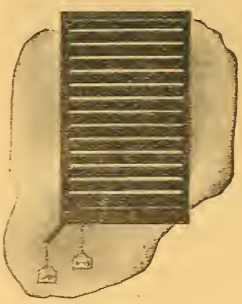

"HELPS SELL HOUSES"

Proper ventilation in the attic is important. The GABELOUVRE, made to last a lifetime, affords 80% area of opening, admits light, but excludes the elements. Rustproof. Opens and closes by means of pull chains. Home buyers appreciate this feature in houses.

Write us for further information and prices.

THE VENTILOUVRE COMPANY
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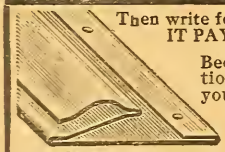
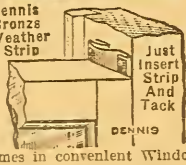
DOES $35.00 per day interest YOU?

Then write for DENNIS Agency today
IT PAYS BIGGER PROFITS



Because—quick application and low price enables you to double volume of weatherstrip contracts.

Because—no grooving or removing of sash or doors—saves labor, time and expense.



Made of Spring Bronze that lasts indefinitely. The patented "S" shape provides a snug weatherproof seal that conforms to all warping, shrinkage and expansion of sash. No special tools needed. Comes in convenient Window and Door sets, and bulk.

Easily Installed in New or Old Buildings

Every property owner can be sold DENNIS metal strip at wood strip prices. A proven success endorsed by Contractors, Builders, Architects and Owners. Write now for details.

DENNIS
ONE PIECE - DOUBLE CUSHION
BRONZE WEATHERSTRIP

MAIL TODAY FOR FREE SAMPLES

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Please send FREE Samples and your Sales plan for Agents. My occupation is_____

Name _____

Street _____

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You need a
HUTHER
Dado head

Developed from our own patents, this adjustable groover cuts either with or across the grain. Cutters may be used singly, in pairs or in any combination necessary for desired cut.

Send for one on approval. It may be returned at our expense if unsatisfactory.

Huther Bros. Saw Mfg. Co.
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Makers of Better Saws for More than Fifty Years

PARKS
WOODWORKING MACHINES

CABINET SHOP SPECIAL
No. 10
$290
with motor

Make money on the side with this Parks! Floor space required only 42x72 inches. Strong, compact, complete machine. Write for circular.

THE PARKS WOODWORKING MACHINE CO.
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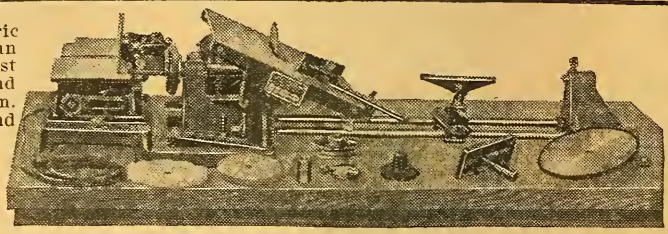

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